

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



no. 37
cap
CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Family Income and Expenditures



Middle Atlantic and
North Central Region
New England Region

Part 1
Family Income

Urban
and
Village
Series

Miscellaneous Publication No. 370 U. S. Department of Agriculture
in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration

This report is one of a series covering income and expenditures of small-city and village families. A similar series of reports deals with income and expenditures of farm families.



Published by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture as a report on projects 65-1707, 201-6000, and 501-3-1, conducted under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration.

CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Urban and Village Series

Family Income and Expenditures Middle Atlantic and North Central Region and New England Region Part 1, Family Income

Day Monroe, principal home economist

Elizabeth Phelps, associate home economist

Idella G. Swisher, associate economist

Economics Division, Bureau of Home Economics



MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 370

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Bureau of Home Economics

in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration

1940

FOREWORD

The study of consumer purchases was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee, the Works Progress Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the investigation were formulated by the National Resources Committee and the two operating bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Works Progress Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Works Progress Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Committee; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were determined and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Committee, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Works Progress Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Helen Hollingsworth, Kathryn Cronister, Karl Benson, Maryland Y. Pennell, William Weinfeld, Bernadine Fouch, I. B. Lynch Murdoch, and Blynn Shafer.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff of these two regions—Irma H. Gross (succeeded by Junia Honnold), Mary Jean Bowman, and Marianne Muse, regional directors; Ruth S. Brush, Ethel H. Van Buskirk, Evelyn T. Crowe, Eleanor L. Childers, and Mary Frost Jessup, assistant regional directors, during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, the families that cooperated in providing the information requested, and the staff of editors and statistical clerks who tabulated the data. Acknowledgment is made also of the help generously given by a number of Government agencies, by State and district officials of the Works Progress Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and of the Extension Service in Home Economics and Agriculture, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities and villages in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

CONTENTS

	Page	SECTION 2—Continued.	Page
SECTION 1. Introduction:	1	Small-city families—Continued.	
Purpose of the study.....	3	Family composition—Continued.	
Selection of communities.....	4	Sources of income by family type	
Sampling procedures.....	5	(nonrelief families).....	47
Relief families.....	5	Family type and occupation (non-	
Report year.....	5	relief families).....	49
Reports of the study.....	5	Earnings and responsibility for	
SECTION 2. The Middle Atlantic and North		family support (nonrelief fami-	
Central region:		lies):	
Communities studied.....	7	Families of type 1.....	50
Small-city families in the North Central		Families of type 2.....	52
region:		Families of type 3.....	52
Small cities studied:		Families of type 4.....	53
Description of communities.....	7	Families of type 5.....	55
Size of sample.....	10	Families of type 6.....	56
Composition of the native-white, un-		Families of type 7.....	57
broken families and of their house-		Families of types 8 and 9.....	57
holds (eligible families, relief and		Households of the family-type	
nonrelief):		groups (nonrelief families).....	60
Definition of family.....	10	Intercity differences in family type	
Size of family.....	11	(nonrelief families).....	60
Families with children under 16		Family occupation and income (non-	
years of age.....	12	relief families).....	62
Family members 16 or older,		Number of families in each occu-	
other than husband and wife.....	12	pational group.....	63
Age of husbands and of wives.....	13	Characteristics of families and of	
Intercity comparison.....	14	households in each occupational	
Households.....	14	group:	
Income levels of small-city families:		Families.....	64
Definition of income.....	16	Households.....	66
Income levels of families:		Income levels in each occupational	
Income levels of native-white,		group:	
unbroken families in the		Income distribution.....	67
seven cities combined:		Sources of income in each occupa-	
Eligible families, relief and		tional group.....	68
nonrelief combined.....	17	Responsibility for family support	
Eligible nonrelief families.....	17	in each occupational group.....	70
Income levels of native-white,		Husbands as breadwinners.....	73
unbroken families in the		Wives as breadwinners.....	75
seven individual cities:		Sons, daughters, and others as	
Eligible families, relief and		breadwinners.....	76
nonrelief combined.....	18	Earnings of male and female	
Eligible nonrelief families.....	20	breadwinners.....	79
Family income and earners (nonrelief		Occupation of husband and others	
families):		as related to family occupa-	
Sources of income.....	21	tion.....	79
Earnings.....	21	Intercity comparison.....	80
Money income other than		Living quarters, home tenure, and	
earnings.....	23	rentals:	
Nonmoney income from hous-		Type of living quarters (relief and	
ing.....	24	nonrelief families).....	81
Net business losses.....	25	Home ownership:	
Intercity comparison.....	25	Home ownership, by family	
Responsibility for family support:		income and by age of hus-	
Sole earners, principal earners,		band (relief and nonrelief	
and supplementary earners.....	26	families).....	83
Husbands as breadwinners.....	32	Home tenure in the seven	
Earnings of husbands by		cities (relief and nonrelief	
age and occupation.....	33	families).....	84
Family income and age of		Mortgages on owned homes	
husband.....	35	(nonrelief families).....	85
Wives as breadwinners.....	35	Rents and rental values:	
Earnings of wives by age		Monthly rent (relief and non-	
and occupation.....	36	relief families).....	85
Sons, daughters, and others as		Rent as a percentage of income	
breadwinners.....	38	(nonrelief families).....	86
Intercity comparison.....	40	Monthly rental values of	
Family composition and income:		owned homes (relief and	
Family-type groups based on		nonrelief families).....	88
family composition (relief and		Housing as related to family occu-	
nonrelief families combined).....	41	pation (nonrelief families):	
Age of husbands and of wives in		Type of dwelling and tenure.....	88
each family-type group (nonrelief		Rents and rental values.....	89
families).....	43	Housing as related to family type	
Income levels of family-type		(nonrelief families):	
groups:		Tenure.....	90
Relief and nonrelief families		Rents and rental values.....	91
combined.....	44	Village families in the Middle Atlantic and	
Nonrelief families.....	45	North Central region:	
Number of children under 16		Villages studied:	
in relation to family income		Description of communities.....	92
(relief and nonrelief fami-		Size of sample.....	94
lies).....	46		

	Page		Page
SECTION 2—Continued.		SECTION 2—Continued.	
Village families—Continued.		Village families—Continued.	
Composition of the native-white, un-		Family occupation—Continued.	
broken families and of their house-		The 46 villages—Continued.	
holds (eligible families, relief and		Responsibility—Continued.	
nonrelief):		Husbands as bread-	
The 46 villages combined:		winners.....	145
Families.....	94	Wives as breadwinners..	147
Households.....	95	Sons, daughters, and	
The three village units separately.	96	others as breadwinners..	149
Income levels of village families:		Occupation of husband and	
Income levels of native-white, un-		others as related to family	
broken families (relief and non-		occupation.....	150
relief):		The three village units separately.	152
The 46 villages combined.....	97	Living quarters, home tenure, and	
The three village units sepa-		rentals:	
rately.....	98	Type of living quarters (relief and	
Family income and earners (nonrelief		nonrelief families).....	157
families):		Home ownership:	
The 46 villages combined:		Home ownership, by family	
Sources of income.....	100	income and by age of hus-	
Responsibility for family sup-		band (relief and nonrelief	
port:		families).....	158
Principal and supplemen-		Mortgages on owned homes	
tary earners.....	102	(nonrelief families).....	160
Husbands as bread win-		Rents and rental values:	
ners.....	104	Monthly rent (relief and non-	
Earnings of husbands by		relief families).....	161
age and occupation.....	105	Rent as a percentage of income	
Wives as breadwinners....	107	(nonrelief families).....	162
Earnings of wives by age		Monthly rental values of	
and occupation.....	108	owned homes (relief and	
Sons, daughters, and oth-		nonrelief families).....	163
ers as breadwinners.....	109	Housing as related to family occu-	
The three village units separately:		pation (nonrelief families):	
Sources of income:		The 46 villages combined:	
Earnings.....	110	Type of dwelling and	
Income other than earn-		tenure.....	163
ings.....	111	Rents and rental values..	165
Responsibility for family sup-		The three village units sepa-	
port.....	112	rately.....	165
Family composition and income:		Housing as related to family type	
Family-type groups based on		(nonrelief families):	
family composition (relief and		The 46 villages combined:	
nonrelief families combined)....	115	Tenure.....	166
Age of husbands and of wives in		Rents and rental values..	167
each family-type group (non-		The three village units sepa-	
relief families).....	116	rately.....	167
Income levels of family-type			
groups (relief and nonrelief		SECTION 3. The New England region:	
families).....	117	Small cities and villages studied:	
Number of children under 16		Description of communities.....	168
in relation to family income..	119	Size of sample.....	169
Sources of income by family type		Composition of the native-white, un-	
(nonrelief families).....	120	broken families and of their house-	
Family type and occupation (non-		holds (eligible families, relief and	
relief families).....	121	nonrelief):	
Earnings and responsibility for		Size and type of family.....	170
family support (nonrelief fam-		Age of husbands and of wives.....	171
ilies):		Households.....	171
Families of type 1.....	122	Income levels of small-city and village	
Families of type 2.....	123	families.....	172
Families of type 3.....	124	Sources of income (nonrelief fam-	
Families of type 4.....	125	ilies):	
Families of type 5.....	127	Earnings.....	174
Families of type 6.....	128	Income other than earnings..	176
Families of type 7.....	129	Family composition and income (relief	
Families of types 8 and 9.....	130	and nonrelief families).....	177
Households of the family-type		Family occupation and income (non-	
groups (nonrelief families).....	131	relief families).....	181
Family type in the three village		Living quarters, home tenure, and	
units separately (relief and non-		rentals (relief and nonrelief families)	181
relief families).....	132		
Family occupation and income (non-		SECTION 4. Summary of family-income data:	
relief families):		White families in small cities and villages	
The 46 villages combined.....	138	of five regions.....	185
Characteristics of families and		Families of different types.....	188
of households in each occupa-			
tional group.....	139	APPENDICES:	
Income levels in each occupa-		Appendix A. Condensed table titles, and	
tional group.....	141	legends for figures.....	189
Sources of income in each		Appendix B. Tables.....	195
occupational group.....	142	Appendix C. Methodology: Procedures	
Responsibility for family sup-		used in collection and analysis of the data	395
port in each occupational		Appendix D. Appraisal of the sample of	
group:		families from which income data were	
Principal and supplemen-		obtained.....	419
tary earners.....	143	Appendix E. Glossary of terms used in	
		the consumer purchases study.....	432

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

The study of consumer purchases, planned in the latter part of 1935 and inaugurated early in 1936, was undertaken to provide data more comprehensive than any before available on the way in which American families earn and spend their incomes.

The need for a broad investigation of family living had long been recognized by both Government and private agencies. While numerous studies of family expenditures had been made previously in this country, most of them covered only small samples of families. The few investigations on a relatively large scale were restricted to certain groups in the population. For example, the study of farm families made by the Department of Agriculture in 1922-24 was confined to 11 States and did not represent all income levels. Studies of farm family living carried out by various State agencies employed such diverse methods of collection and analysis that it has been impossible to fit the results together to obtain a satisfactory general picture of farm family consumption. Urban family studies have been similarly limited; those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics have included only wage earners and low-salaried clerical workers. Investigations based on broadly representative samples of urban business and professional groups and of the village population had never been made.

To obtain a picture of family-consumption patterns by income for the most important population groups of this country, on farms, in villages, and in cities, an investigation carried out simultaneously in several regions and in communities of various degrees of urbanization was required. The study of consumer purchases was designed to meet that need.

The plans for the present investigation were formulated by the National Resources Committee and the two agencies that administered the study, the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In addition, the Central Statistical Board was associated with the project as technical adviser and the Works Progress Administration participated both as adviser and as financial sponsor. The participation of these five agencies continued throughout the entire period of operation, up to and including the preparation of reports. An administrative steering committee composed of representatives from each agency determined policies, and a technical subcommittee carried on the work of formulating detailed procedures and of adapting the original plans to the operating conditions encountered in the several types of communities studied. In the later stages of the work the major responsibility for plans shifted to the operating agencies, since they were in direct contact with the problems of schedule collection and of tabulation of data.

Selection of Communities

The study of consumer purchases included families living in 2 metropolises, 6 large cities, 14 middle-sized cities, 29 small cities, 140 villages, and 66 farm counties, shown in tables 179, 180, and 181, and in figure 1. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in all villages and farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all cities of larger size.

The broad geographic regions studied were selected to represent the major cultural and economic groups of the country and at the same time to include as large a proportion of the population as possible. An effort was made to have each region distinctive, so that regional differences might be investigated, yet to have a somewhat homogeneous population within the defined boundaries. The six regions chosen were New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, West North Central, Southeast, Mountain, and Pacific. For the analysis of data the Bureau of Home Economics has divided the schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and Mountain regions. Accordingly, the reports of the Bureau of Home Economics cover five regions: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Southeast, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific. (For comparison with census designations see Methodology, p. 397.)

The communities studied in each region fell within five distinct degrees of urbanization—large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. Thus, comparisons of consumption patterns of families living in communities of different sizes can be made without meeting the problems of regional differences. A sixth degree of urbanization is represented by Chicago, Ill., and New York City, selected to depict income and consumption of metropolitan families.

Economic activities, cultural patterns, proportion of native-white families in the population, density of population, and relationship to other cities within the region were considered in selecting the specific cities for study. The group of cities, rather than any one city, was representative of some of the outstanding characteristics of the region. For example, the group of small cities might include one with a State university or college, an important marketing center for an agricultural area, and a city that was primarily industrial. The villages were closely associated with the counties chosen for the study of farm families, being located either in the same or nearby counties with similar agricultural conditions.

Farm sections were chosen on the basis of a type of agriculture predominant or widely prevalent. For the project as a whole, 14 types of farming, important in the Nation's business of agriculture, were selected for study upon the premise that if each of the principal types were represented, the study would yield a good cross section of the farm families of the country. The basis for choice thus was national and regional rather than State; a small group of counties chosen because of the importance of a specific type of farming would seldom represent the several agricultural sections that a State might contain.

Because of these bases of selection, no one farm or urban community can be described as typical of a State, of an entire region, or of the United States as a whole. But when communities of the same degree of urbanization within each region are grouped together, they represent some of that region's most important characteristics. The data concerning them, therefore, can form the basis of estimates for the entire population, provided they are supplemented by information from the census and other sources that indicate how the communities studied differ from the remainder of the region.¹

Sampling Procedures

In many previous studies of family consumption, families were selected from certain socioeconomic population groups and data were presented for the sample as a whole. Some investigators had analyzed expenditures by family-income level, but few had studied relationships between consumption and factors other than income. The consumer purchases study with its large sample was able to provide for the exploration of relationships between family consumption and income, occupation, family type, the region, and the degree of urbanization of the community in which the family lived.

In order to reduce the number of other variables, only families in which there was a husband and a wife, both native-born (with or without other family members), were studied.² The sample was limited to white families except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where a special study of Negro families was made. Other minor restrictions facilitated clear-cut comparisons by excluding families in unusual situations, as families that were not keeping house, or those operating large-scale rooming houses. The farm study was limited to families of operators, except in the Southeast where sharecroppers were included.

Although the families studied included only a portion of the population, the collection of schedules was so planned as to give a random sample of the families meeting the requirements for inclusion. A random sample of the dwelling units of the community was drawn and visits were made to each address in order to determine which families were to be studied further. For the study of family composition, income, and housing, certain groups were eliminated, namely, the foreign-born, one-person, broken families, and others in situations that would tend to blur the analysis. However, information on family composition, economic status, and other characteristics was obtained from the excluded families in some communities in order to clarify the position of the families studied in the population as a whole.³

For the study of family consumption a further elimination of families was made. Those eliminated were families living under circumstances that might distort the picture of family consumption during an entire year (such as those on relief), and families of types

¹ UNITED STATES NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE. CONSUMER INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES: THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN 1935-36. 104 pp., illus. 1938.

² In two cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg., a special study of one-person families was made.

³ See Methodology, pp. 395-410, for description of procedures in sampling and field work, and p. 412 for the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the income sample. An appraisal of the effects of these exclusions on income distributions and on the representative character of the sample is presented in pp. 419-431.

and occupational groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis. (See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.)

Relief Families

Families were classified as having received relief if aid, regardless of the amount, had been received from any agency, public or private, upon proof of "need," at any time during the year. (See Glossary, Relief Family.) Although family schedules were obtained from the relief group, it was recognized that the income data given were incomplete, largely because of the difficulty of obtaining data as to value of receipts in kind, such as food and clothing. The relief group has been omitted, therefore, from detailed analyses of amount and sources of family income.

The number of relief families in the samples studied, as shown in some tables, must not be considered as representative of the relief load in any given community, because the relief status of a very large group of ineligible families was not ascertained. The character and numerical importance of the excluded groups (as the colored, foreign-born, and broken families, and those that had moved during the year preceding the interview) differed among the communities studied. Moreover, only the fact that relief had been received at some time during the year is known; no information as to the length of time or degree of dependence on relief agencies was obtained.

Report Year

All family and expenditure schedules, as well as the supplementary schedules or check lists (with the exception of food), present data for 12 months. Families could choose any continuous 12-month period beginning not earlier than January 1935, and ending not later than December 1936. Factors influencing their choice were the date of interview and ability to supply the necessary information for one period more accurately than for another. All of the 1-year schedules given by a specific family covered the same 12-month period. In both regions covered in this report, schedules were collected for the years 1935 and 1936, but the majority fell in the periods between January 1, 1935, and May 31, 1936. (See table 191 for the distribution of families by ending date of the year selected.)

Reports of the Study

The reports of the Bureau of Home Economics present data from approximately 158,000 record cards, 65,000 family-income schedules, 34,000 expenditure schedules, 17,000 supplementary food schedules, 21,000 supplementary furnishings schedules, 91,000 supplementary clothing schedules, and 5,000 food records (table 182).

The series of regional reports cover data from the family schedule concerning family composition, income, occupation, and housing, and also a summary of expenditure-schedule data. More detail on family expenditures is presented in reports on specific goods and services such as food, housing, and medical care. Publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics concerning the communities that it surveyed follow a similar plan. The National Resources Committee,

using data from this project and from other sources, has published estimates of the distribution of consumers by income for the country as a whole, and of consumer expenditures and savings. A comparison of consumer expenditures in communities of different degrees of urbanization, and conclusions relative to techniques applicable to studies in this field will be prepared later by the three agencies.

Part 1 of this report presents data on income and composition of the native-white, unbroken families studied in small cities and villages in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States, and in New England; part 2 deals with the distribution of total family expenditures, and the relationship between family income, expenditures, and change in net worth.

SECTION 2. THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Communities Studied

In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, communities from eight States were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, namely, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri.¹ The geographic grouping used in this report is thus a combination of States from 3 census regions, since for census purposes 2 of these States—New Jersey and Pennsylvania—fall in the Middle Atlantic region; 4—Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—in the East North Central; and 2—Iowa and Missouri—in the West North Central. Within these boundaries, 7 small cities with populations ranging from around 9,400 to 15,000 persons, 46 villages ranging from 500 to 2,600, and 18 farm counties were studied. Cities were selected in 5 of the 8 States; villages in 6 States; and farm counties in 7 States (tables 179, 180, and 181). Cities include 4 which are predominantly manufacturing, 2 which are important trading and shipping centers, and 1 in which a State university and several smaller colleges are located. Most of the villages are trading and shipping centers for adjacent agricultural sections; small factories, particularly in the more easterly sections, also provided employment for many. Farm counties representative of the following types of agricultural activities were chosen: Truck, dairy, corn or other cash grain, animal specialty (hog), and general.

Small-City Families in the North Central Region

Small Cities Studied

Description of Communities

Seven small cities in the North Central region were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.² Two, Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, are in Ohio; two others, Columbia and Moberly, in Missouri. Cities from other States are: Lincoln, Ill.; Beaver Dam, Wis.; and Boone, Iowa. None are in the immediate vicinity of a large city; all represent types of small cities characteristic of this region.

Mount Vernon, located in central Ohio, was selected as a nucleus around which were six of the villages and three of the farm counties studied. With a 1930 population of 9,400, this city was not only the smallest chosen in the region, but its population increase of only 1.4

¹ In three additional States, New York, Indiana, and Nebraska, the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted studies.

² None of the cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics were in the Middle Atlantic region. Five small cities in the combined Middle Atlantic and North Central region were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, namely: Beaver Falls and Connellsville, Pa., Logansport and Peru, Ind., and Mattoon, Ill. (table 179).

percent in the period 1920-30 gave it next to the lowest ranking from the standpoint of growth. Only 3.8 percent of the inhabitants were Negroes, and 3.5 percent foreign-born whites. Engine factories—steam, Diesel, and gas—plate-glass and glass-container works, a large cellophane printing plant, and various types of smaller industries account for the 43 percent of gainfully occupied persons employed in manufacturing according to the 1930 census.³ Grain, stock, dairy, and poultry farming are typical of the surrounding counties.

New Philadelphia, the county seat of Tuscarawas County, in east-central Ohio, is predominantly a manufacturing city. Steel mills provide jobs for a larger number of workers than any other single industry. Iron pipe and castings, tin plate, enamelware, and clay products constitute some of the most important products of the industrial plants. On the outskirts of the city, coal mining, which suffered severe decline a few years ago, is again important. One of the largest cheese-making establishments in the country, operated by a colony of Swiss families, is situated here. Forty-six percent of the gainfully employed workers are engaged in manufacturing, according to the 1930 census.

The population of this city in 1930 was 12,400; of this total, the foreign born were 5.4 percent. While in the period 1920-30 a population increase of 15.4 percent is shown by the census, in more recent years New Philadelphia has lost some of its industries to Dover, Ohio, across the river. The closing of a large steel-rolling mill in 1933, not subsequently reopened, affected employment among approximately 500 families and was partially responsible for the large number of families receiving relief in this community in the year of schedule collection.

Lincoln, Ill., the county seat of Logan County, is named for one of its founders, Abraham Lincoln. Its 1930 population was 12,900, an increase of 8 percent over 1920. About 7 percent of the inhabitants were foreign-born whites, and 2 percent Negroes. Situated in a normally productive grain region, it is a shipping point for grain and other farm products. Machine shops, railroad repair shops, a large nursery and several greenhouses, a hatchery and poultry-packing plant, a garment factory, china factory, and casket factory are numbered among the industries. However, the 1930 census classed only 23 percent of the gainfully employed workers as in manufacturing industries. It is probable that the influence of Lincoln College, with an enrollment of only 125 students in 1930, is slight. The State asylum for feeble-minded children, housing around 3,000 inmates, is located just outside the city.

The closing of some mines in 1933 and a number of business failures served to reduce employment and to lower wages. Poor crops in 1935 also affected city incomes, indirectly. The economic condition of the community is reflected in the fact that the general level of family incomes in Lincoln tended to be lower than in the other communities.

Beaver Dam, in southeast Wisconsin, is farthest north of any of these cities. Its population of 9,900 in 1930 represented a 23.5-percent increase in the period 1920-30. The foreign-born constituted a

³ Census of Population, 1930. Unpublished data.

higher percentage, 10.2, here than elsewhere in the seven-city group. The 1930 census classed 58.8 percent of the gainfully occupied persons as in manufacturing industries, a higher proportion than was found in the other communities. Subsequently, however, several large plants were closed, notably a hosiery factory and a malleable-iron plant. Among industries operating in the year of this study were stove works, malleable-iron works, tool-manufacturing plants, electric-battery shops, shoe factories, canneries, a large cheese factory, and a milk condensery. Strikes in some of the plants during the report year affected the earnings of a substantial number of families.

Boone, in the heart of the Corn Belt, in central Iowa, is principally a shipping and trading center, with 34 percent of its gainfully occupied population in transportation industries and only 17 percent in manufacturing. In addition to railroad shops, there are foundry and iron works, box and other wood-product factories, brick kilns, a hosiery factory, and a flour mill. Some coal is mined on the outskirts of the city. Drought conditions in 1935 affecting agriculture in the surrounding counties probably left an imprint on city incomes. The city's population of 11,900 in 1930 had decreased 4.5 percent from that of 1920. Foreign-born whites constituted 7.3 percent of the total population.

Columbia, the county seat of Boone County, Mo., is the largest of the seven communities, with about 15,000 inhabitants in 1930. Its growth is indicated by the 44-percent increase in population between 1920 and 1930. Negroes are a larger proportion of the populace, 15 percent, here than in the other cities.

Three institutions of higher education are found in Columbia—the University of Missouri, Stephens College, and Christian College, with a combined faculty and student population in 1930 of 6,400.⁴ Of the gainfully occupied population in 1930, 21 percent were in professional service, a higher proportion than was found in the other communities. Another 20 percent were in domestic and personal service; 20 percent in trade; and 21 percent in manufacturing.⁵ Flour mills, a shoe factory, and several other manufacturing industries provided jobs for some industrial workers, but this city had relatively fewer wage earners than any other.

Moberly, located in north-central Missouri, had a reported population in 1930 of 13,800, an increase over 1920 of 7.5 percent. Negroes constituted approximately 7 percent of the total. Railroad repair shops, shoe-manufacturing plants, hosiery and silk mills, cheese plants, coal mining on a substantial scale nearby, and the fact that this city is a shipping center for livestock, wool, hides, and lumber all have tended to produce a more industrial atmosphere here than in Columbia. Employment in the railroad shops, however, has declined severely in recent years because of the generally depressed railway situation and the removal of some repair shops to Decatur, Ill. Approximately 34 percent of the total number of gainfully occupied persons in Moberly in 1930 were in manufacturing, according to the census.⁵

⁴ The census enumeration includes all faculty members, but only those students living with their parents or others, permanently and regularly, within the city.

⁵ Census of population, 1930. Unpublished data.

Size of Sample

The random sample, from which were drawn the small-city families meeting the eligibility requirements for the family schedule, covered 50 percent of the dwellings in all cities except two. In Columbia and in Moberly, Mo., 62.5 percent of the dwellings were included. At the completion of collection and review, a total of 4,120 schedules from nonrelief families and 743 from relief families were available for analysis by individual cities.

In obtaining these 4,863 schedules, a total of 12,401 addresses (excluding 526 vacancies) were visited. The most important cause of elimination was ineligibility; 38 percent of the total families that gave record-card data (10,588) did not meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the study. Other causes of elimination were prolonged absence of occupants from home, illness in the family, inability or unwillingness to give the information, and incomplete or inconsistent schedules that later had to be rejected.⁶

Differences in the number of schedules from one community to another are in part a consequence of differences in size of city. Columbia, for example, had a population about 60 percent larger than Mount Vernon in 1930. The greater proportion of addresses surveyed in Columbia and Moberly also served to increase the totals in those two cities. In addition, the number of acceptable schedules obtained per 100 occupied addresses visited varied from city to city, ranging from 25 in Mount Vernon to 47 in Columbia. This reflects differences in the proportion of ineligible families in the population, in procedures of schedule collections, and in local cooperation. In two of the cities, Boone and Mount Vernon, field work was discontinued before there was an opportunity of revisiting some of the families that had not been reached or had not provided information adequate for filling the record card or the family schedule. As a consequence, the proportion of families from which data were not obtained was higher here than elsewhere and served to lower the number of schedules per dwelling visited (pp. 422-424).

In order that each city might have the same proportionate representation in the regional sample, schedules from the fifth sampling period (a 12.5-percent coverage) in Columbia and Moberly were eliminated when the seven cities were combined. Data for the seven-city group, therefore, represent a 50-percent coverage in all cities, and are based on 3,720 nonrelief and 708 relief families—somewhat fewer than the sum of the samples in the individual cities.

Composition of the Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

Definition of Family

A family, to be included in this study, was required to have a husband and a wife, both native-born, married for at least 1 year, with or without other persons. Tests of family membership applied to other persons were, in brief, these: The person must live with the family (temporary absences at school or on business were permitted); he must pool his income with that of other family members and be

⁶ For discussion of the representative character of the sample, see Appraisal, p. 419.

dependent on the common family fund for at least partial support. Sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis and keeping their finances separate from the group funds were not counted as family members. The family group is thus an economic unit, rather than a unit of related members only, though few nonrelated members were reported.⁷

Size of Family

Two-person families, those of husband and wife only, comprised 28 percent of the combined relief and nonrelief sample in the seven-city group. Twenty-seven percent of the families had three members, and 19 percent had four.⁸ Twenty-six percent were larger, composed of five or more persons (table 1). A "typical" small-city family does not clearly emerge from these findings.

TABLE 1.—SIZE OF FAMILY: *Average size and percentage distribution by number of persons in family of relief and nonrelief families, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Average persons per family ¹			Families with specified number of persons ¹								
	All ²	Under 16 ³	16 or older ³	Any	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Combined cities.....	3.66	1.13	0.53	100	28	27	19	16	3	4	1	2
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	3.85	1.28	.56	100	26	22	22	16	4	5	2	3
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	3.71	1.16	.54	100	28	25	22	16	3	3	1	2
Illinois, Lincoln.....	3.77	1.29	.48	100	28	23	22	16	3	4	2	2
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	3.57	1.12	.46	100	32	26	18	14	4	3	1	2
Iowa, Boone.....	3.87	1.37	.50	100	28	24	19	15	4	6	3	1
Missouri, Columbia.....	3.62	1.07	.56	100	26	29	20	16	3	3	1	2
Missouri, Moberly.....	3.45	.85	.60	100	30	31	20	11	4	2	1	1

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the averages for all members and the figure obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons under 16 or 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Includes husband and wife.

³ Excludes husband and wife.

Although families of five or more persons were but 26 percent of the family groups studied (p. 42), their members constituted 40 percent of the aggregate members of the groups. In contrast, the two-person establishments included only 16 percent of aggregate family members, although they comprised 28 percent of the family groups (table 1). The question of adequacy of incomes to cover the needs of these larger family groups that contain so substantial a proportion of the population is, therefore, of real social concern; a discussion of income as related to family size is given in a later section of this report (p. 41).

The average size of relief and nonrelief families combined in the seven-city group was 3.66 persons. Families that had received relief

⁷ See Glossary, Economic Family, for a more complete definition of family. This definition differs from that of the census, since in the reports of the 1930 census a family is defined as "a group of persons, related either by blood or by marriage or adoption, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table." Thus, sons and daughters living at home or away at school or college were counted in the census tabulations as family members without regard to financial arrangements, and nonrelatives were not considered family members even though they contributed their earnings to the family income or were dependent upon the family for support.

⁸ The total number of persons in the family, the number under 16 years of age, and the number 16 or older were based upon year equivalents. (See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.)

during the year were appreciably larger than were self-supporting families, an average of 4.46 compared with 3.51 members. Sheer number of mouths to feed doubtless forced many families to seek public aid; relatively twice as many relief as nonrelief families had five or more members—42 percent compared with 21 percent. As a consequence, the nonrelief sample includes a somewhat smaller proportion of large families than does the relief and nonrelief group combined; families of five or more persons were 21 percent of the former and 26 percent of the latter group (table 118).

Families With Children Under 16 Years of Age

Forty-five percent of these small-city families had no children under 16 in their homes during the report year. Families with only one such child, comprising one-fourth of the sample, outnumbered those with two or with three or more, as is shown below:

Number of children under 16 years of age:	Percentage of all families
None.....	45
1.....	25
2.....	16
3.....	10
4.....	1
5.....	2
6 or more.....	1

Children under 16 outnumbered family members aged 16 or over (excluding the husband and wife), having an average of 1.13 per family compared with 0.53. In relief families, the burden of child support was considerably heavier than in nonrelief; children under 16 averaged 1.76 per family in the former group and 1.01 in the latter (table 118). Almost all persons under 16 were children of the husband and wife, though a few were grandchildren or other relatives, and an even smaller number, nonrelatives.

Family Members 16 or Older, Other Than Husband and Wife

Thirty-five percent of the families reported members aged 16 or older, other than husband and wife. About four-fifths of all such persons were sons and daughters. Parents of the younger married couples, aunts, cousins, and other relatives comprised most of the remaining one-fifth. Nonrelatives living as family members were only 0.5 percent (table 127).

Among the family members aged 16–29, the proportion of sons and daughters was almost three times as great as among those reaching or passing the 30-year line, as shown below:

Family status:	Percentage of family members (not husband or wife) aged—	
	16–29	30 or older
Sons and daughters.....	94.4	32.7
Parents of husband and wife.....	.0	51.3
Other related persons.....	5.2	15.0
Persons not related.....	.4	1.0

In the group aged 30 or older, parents of the younger husbands and wives were considerably more numerous than were sons and daughters of older families. The large proportion of other related persons, 15 percent, is due in part to the presence of sons-in-law and daughters-in-law in the older-established households.

Age of Husbands and of Wives

Approximately one-half (51 percent) of the husbands in the seven-city group were within the age range 30-49 years; 13 percent were under 30, and 36 percent were 50 or older. Wives were somewhat younger, although approximately as many of them as of husbands fell in the age class 30-49. Twenty-one percent were under 30; 27 percent, 50 or older (table 2).

TABLE 2.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relationship and age group (years)	Com- bined cities	Mount Vernon, Ohio	New Phila- delphia, Ohio	Lincoln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Colum- bia, Mo.	Moberly, Mo.
HUSBANDS								
All ages.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Under 20.....	(¹)	(¹)	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29.....	13	14	15	14	13	13	12	12
30-39.....	27	26	27	27	28	27	28	23
40-49.....	24	22	23	26	20	27	26	24
50-59.....	19	20	18	17	18	15	19	21
60-64.....	7	7	8	5	9	7	6	10
65-69.....	4	6	5	5	6	4	3	5
70-74.....	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	3
75 or older.....	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	2
WIVES								
All ages.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 20.....	1	1	(¹)	1	2	2	1	1
20-29.....	20	21	23	22	19	20	19	16
30-39.....	29	30	29	27	26	29	32	28
40-49.....	23	21	21	26	21	24	24	24
50-59.....	16	16	16	15	18	14	15	21
60-64.....	5	5	6	3	7	6	4	5
65-69.....	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	3
70-74.....	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
75 or older.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

Under the eligibility requirements imposed, no schedules were collected from couples married less than a year, because they could not have furnished, as a family unit, a complete year's record of income and expenditures. As a result, the sample may include relatively fewer husbands and wives under 30 than would be found in the population of these cities as a whole, since more new marriages would have occurred among young persons than among the middle-aged.

A relatively large proportion of the husbands in the relief groups were older men; 22 percent were 60 or more, compared with only 16 percent in the nonrelief group. Older wives, however, were found in about the same proportion in the relief and nonrelief groups; 12 and 10 percent, respectively, were 60 or older (table 120).

Intercity Comparison

In six of the seven cities surveyed, more than 50 percent of the families studied contained only two or three persons. These small families were a larger proportion, 61 percent, of all families in Moberly than in any other city, and a smaller proportion, 48 percent, in Mount Vernon. Families of five or more persons made up a greater share of the sample in Mount Vernon and in Boone than elsewhere, 30 and 29 percent; in Moberly, they were only 19 percent.

In accord with their positions when distributions by number of members are compared, families in Boone had the largest average size, 3.87 members, Mount Vernon ranked second, 3.85 members, and Moberly lowest, 3.45. In each of the seven cities, relief families were larger than nonrelief; but the size difference was much more pronounced in Beaver Dam than in the others (tables 1, 111, and 119).

Relatively more families (52 percent) in Moberly had no children under 16 years of age and relatively fewer (9 percent) had three or more than in any of the other cities. This is in accord with the smaller average size of families in Moberly. In the other cities the proportion having no children under 16 ranged from 41 percent in Boone to 46 percent in Columbia, and the proportion with three or more, from 13 percent in Columbia to 21 in Mount Vernon (table 3). The average number of persons under 16 was 0.85 per family in Moberly, as compared with 1.37 in Boone.

TABLE 3.—FAMILIES WITH MEMBERS UNDER 16: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of members under 16 years of age, North Central small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family members ¹ under 16 years of age (number)	Mount Vernon, Ohio	New Phila- delphia, Ohio	Lincoln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Colum- bia, Mo.	Moberly, Mo. ²
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All families-----							
None-----	42	43	42	45	41	46	52
1-----	22	25	21	25	21	26	26
2-----	15	18	19	16	18	15	13
3-----	13	10	11	9	13	10	6
4-----	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
5-----	4	2	3	2	3	1	1
6 or more-----	2	1	2	2	2	1	1

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Includes 1 family that reported a net loss for the year; that is, business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income. This family is excluded from all subsequent tables unless otherwise indicated.

Moberly families had relatively more members aged 16 or older than any other city, 0.60 year-equivalent persons; the corresponding average for Beaver Dam was only 0.46.

Households

Households included, in addition to members of the economic family, roomers with or without board, boarders without rooms, tourists and transients, overnight guests, and paid help living in. (See Glossary for definition of these terms.)

Thirty-five percent of all families reported one or more nonfamily members in their homes for at least part of the year (table 4). The average number of such persons in the households that had them was 0.67, and in all households, 0.24.⁹ Thus, to 3.66, the average number of members in the economic family, would be added 0.24 nonfamily members, to obtain 3.90, the average size of the household in this seven-city group.

Housing accommodations were furnished to these extra persons by almost 99 percent of the families that reported them; only 21 of the 1,546 families having nonfamily members supplied meals without rooms (table 128).

TABLE 4.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number and percentage¹ of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household ² —						Average non-family members ³
		Any nonfamily member		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
All families.....	4, 427	1, 546	35	546	12	142	3	0.67
Relief families.....	708	130	18	29	4	16	2	.51
Nonrelief families.....	3, 719	1, 416	38	517	14	126	3	.69
0-999.....	1, 107	319	29	144	13	33	3	.61
1,000-1,499.....	1, 108	395	36	154	14	40	4	.72
1,500-1,999.....	644	270	42	89	14	30	5	.67
2,000-2,999.....	545	264	48	85	16	19	3	.68
3,000 or over.....	315	168	53	45	14	4	1	.81

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 128 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

³ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members. The counts given in this table are the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

Guests that stayed at least one night were reported by 22 percent of the families; the average number of guest-weeks per reporting family was 7.3. The proportion of families that had guests was more than twice as great in the nonrelief group as in the relief, 24 and 11 percent, respectively. That the facilities for overnight accommodations were related to the economic status of the family is suggested by the increasing proportion of nonrelief families entertaining guests as income rose—16 percent in the lowest-income class (\$0-\$999), 37 percent in the highest (\$3,000 or over). The average number of guest-weeks per family in the highest class was half again as large as in the lowest, 7.8 weeks compared with 5.2 (table 128). Guests that stayed 27 weeks or more were considered members of the economic family. (See Glossary, Guest.)

⁹ This average, like the average for family members, represents year-equivalent persons; it was obtained by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all nonmembers.

Twelve percent of all families had household members on a paying basis (roomers, boarders, tourists, or other transients) at some time during the year. In relief families only 4 percent, and in nonrelief, 14 percent had such members.¹⁰ The number accommodating tourists and transients was negligible—only 8 of the 546 families that provided room and board to nonfamily members.

Sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis rather than a family-member basis were found in only 3 percent of all families; in such homes, however, they added an average of 1.18 year-equivalent members. Sons and daughters beginning to earn apparently tend to continue for a while as members of the economic family, sharing the benefits of the income of other family members.

Paid help living in the household was reported by only 4 percent of all families. Much of the help was no doubt employed for short periods, since the average for the families affected was less than one-half of an employee-year. In the top income class (\$3,000 or over), however, 13 percent of the families had such help, and the average period was 0.84 of an employee-year; these more well-to-do families that employed household help on this basis, therefore, must usually have had service the greater part of the year.

Income Levels of Small-City Families

Definition of Income

The income of the city family, as defined in this study, includes both money and nonmoney income.¹¹ Money income is derived from net earnings of family members and from other sources. Earnings¹² consist of contributions of individual earners and receipts from family enterprises. A person was considered an earner if, during the report year, he received any income, no matter how small in amount, from salary, wages, or a business he operated.¹³ Receipts from family undertakings were largely from keeping roomers and boarders. In addition, small sums earned from sources other than keeping roomers and boarders, usually less than \$5, were sometimes reported as joint earnings because of the difficulty of allocating them to each of several persons. Because such earnings might be attributed to the family rather than to an individual, some few families had earnings although none of their workers were classed as breadwinners.

Money income from sources other than earnings consists of net rentals from real estate other than the owned family home, interest from invested funds, dividends, net profits from business enterprises (other than those in which family members were engaged as entrepreneurs), pensions, annuities, benefits, and small gifts of cash used for current family living.

¹⁰ Families having the equivalent of more than 10 roomers for the year were ineligible for the family schedule. See Glossary, Roomer, and Roomer-year.

¹¹ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family.

¹² In determining net earnings for the family income analysis, no deduction was made of expense for business use of the family car, union dues, and some other minor occupational items. See table 183 for method of computing income for the income sample and the consumption sample.

¹³ This definition differs from the 1930 census definition of a "gainfully occupied" person, one supposed to be "customarily employed." The census did not consider a person as having a gainful occupation if he worked less than the equivalent of 1 day per week or if he earned only occasional sums of money. Accordingly, lack of agreement between census counts of "gainfully occupied persons" and counts of "earners" from this study is to be expected.

Nonmoney income represents the net value of occupancy of an owned home or a home furnished rent-free as pay for the work of some family member.¹⁴ The inclusion of nonmoney income from housing in the total income figure of families owning homes or receiving rent as pay was made for the purpose of placing such families in the same potential consumption class as renters having higher money incomes. Had value of housing not been included, the home-owning family with a given money income and comparatively low expenses for shelter could have had a higher level of living than a home-renting family with the same amount of money income.

Income Levels of Families

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families in the Seven Cities Combined

Eligible families, relief and nonrelief combined.

When families receiving relief were included with those that were self-supporting, the median income of native-white, unbroken families in the seven-city group was \$1,164.¹⁵ One-half of the families had larger incomes; one-half, smaller. Had the ineligible groups—families excluded because of nativity, color, broken marital ties, or other reasons—been included, this median would have been somewhat lower. Findings based on the income sample, therefore, should be adjusted if they are to be applied to the entire population. (See p. 18, and Appraisal, p. 427.)

Two-thirds of the families in the sample had incomes below \$1,500; all of the relief families were in this income group. Twenty-six percent of the families were in the class \$1,500–\$2,999, while but 8 percent reached or exceeded \$3,000 (table 5).

Relief families are not distributed by income because of the limited data they furnished concerning real income. The number and percentage of families in the lower-income classes, therefore, are applicable only to nonrelief families; they do not represent the proportion of all families (relief and nonrelief) at these economic levels. Beyond the \$1,500 point, however (inasmuch as available data indicate that the incomes of relief families were well below that amount), the figures are representative of all eligible families.

Eligible nonrelief families.

The median income of the eligible nonrelief families in the seven-city sample was \$1,322, or \$158 above that of the eligible relief and nonrelief families combined. The economic position of the nonrelief group, therefore, was considerably above that of the population as a whole. The 3,719 nonrelief families in the seven-city sample were 84 percent of the eligible group, and were, of course, a smaller proportion of all families in these communities.

Almost one-third (29 percent) of the nonrelief families received incomes of less than \$1,000; 48 percent were in the range \$1,000–\$1,999;

¹⁴ An additional item of income, value of home-produced food, is included in computing the total income of village families; however, the smallness of this item and its infrequent occurrence among city families did not justify its inclusion in city income. In the seven cities combined, the average value of home-produced food for the year for all families was only \$10 (table 117).

¹⁵ In the computation of any medians presented in this report for relief and nonrelief families combined, it has been assumed that all relief families had incomes below the median. Data available concerning their incomes substantially support this assumption.

14 percent in the range \$2,000-\$2,999. Only 9 percent received \$3,000 or more.

Inequalities in distribution of income among nonrelief families in the North Central city group are indicated in figure 2. The 59 percent of the families with incomes under \$1,500 received only 36 percent of total income, while the 41 percent with incomes above this level received 64 percent.

Apparently the retail market depends heavily on the expenditures of families in the income group \$1,000-\$1,999. These families had 42

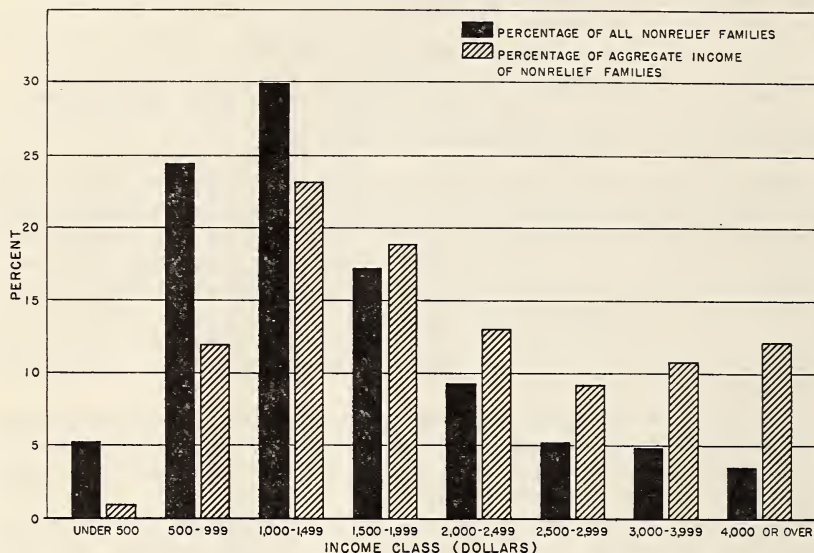


FIGURE 2.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distributions of families and of aggregate income of families classified by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36.

percent of the aggregate income, almost as large a sum as those with incomes of \$2,000 or over, who had 45 percent. However, the latter group could spend more per family and thus buy larger quantities or more expensive goods than the former.

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families in the Seven Individual Cities

Eligible families, relief and nonrelief combined.

A ranking of the seven cities by median income of the native-white families studied should not be interpreted as indicative of the relative position of the cities with respect to general income levels of their entire population. As has been stated, the population groups excluded from the study tended to have lower incomes than those included. Consequently, if a considerable proportion of the low-income families of a city were ineligible and excluded from the sample, the remaining eligible group would represent a relatively more well-to-do segment of the total population than would the eligible group in a city with only a small proportion of its low-income families ineligible.

The proportion of ineligible families among those giving record cards differed considerably from one city to another, ranging from 32 percent in Moberly to 42 percent in Columbia. The composition of the ineligible groups differed, too; two-fifths of the ineligible families of Columbia were Negro and thus had lower incomes, as a group, than the ineligible families in Mount Vernon and Lincoln, among which the foreign-born greatly outnumbered the nonwhite (table 188). As a consequence, the ranking of the cities according to the income level of all families (eligible and ineligible) differed from their order with respect to the income of eligible families, as is shown below:

City and State:	Median income of eligible families (relief and nonrelief)	Estimated median income of all families (eligible and ineligible)
Columbia, Mo.....	\$1, 393	\$1, 010
Beaver Dam, Wis.....	1, 185	1, 060
Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	1, 162	1, 040
Moberly, Mo.....	1, 159	950
Boone, Iowa.....	1, 154	940
New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	1, 078	950
Lincoln, Ill.....	957	830

Columbia, in which the median income of the eligible families was higher than in other cities, was in third position with respect to the median income of all families because of the relatively large number of Negroes in its population. The median income of all families in this city was 27 percent below that of eligible families—a reduction greater than in any other city. In Mount Vernon and Beaver Dam, by contrast, the reduction was but 10 percent. (See Appraisal, pp. 427-429, for a discussion of procedures used in estimating median incomes of all families.)

Median incomes of the eligible families in these seven cities were in general below those of eligible families in small cities of other regions. In 6 of these North Central cities, the median for these population groups was below \$1,200; in only 3 of the 12 small cities studied in other regions was the median income below this amount (table 110).

The cities differed widely in the percentage of families that were entirely self-supporting during the year. In Columbia nonrelief families formed 91 percent, in Lincoln, 73 percent of the total group. There was an inverse association between the percentage of families that had received relief at some time during the year and the percentage that had incomes of \$1,500 or more. In Columbia and Moberly where the relief percentage was low (9 and 10 percent) the proportion of families with incomes of \$1,500 or more was high in comparison with the other cities, 46 and 35 percent. In New Philadelphia and Lincoln the relief families were a higher proportion of all families than in other cities, 22 and 27 percent, and families with incomes of \$1,500 or more, a lower proportion, 28 and 23 percent, than in most of the other cities (table 5).

The median incomes of these families and their distributions by income depict with fair accuracy the income levels of that part of the population eligible for this study, namely, the native-white, unbroken families, both self-supporting and on relief. Not all of the eligible families, of course, gave family schedules; some could not be reached and some were unable or unwilling to give the facts requested. To determine what bias, if any, had been introduced in the data by the omission of these eligible nonreporting families, and especially whether

refusals had been concentrated in any particular income or occupational groups, tests were made of the samples from all but one city. These tests gave some evidence of a tendency toward underrepresentation of high-income families, and, in Mount Vernon, some underrepresentation of business and professional families. However, they indicated that on the whole nonreporting families were distributed with sufficient uniformity throughout all income and occupational groups so that their omission did not materially affect results. (See pp. 424-426 for a more extensive discussion of these tests.)

TABLE 5.—FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Combined cities ¹	Mount Vernon, Ohio	New Philadelphia, Ohio	Lincoln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Columbia, Mo.	Moberly, Mo.
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All families.....	4, 427	313	753	511	453	494	1, 309	1, 029
Relief families.....	708	60	165	139	49	102	124	104
Nonrelief families.....	3, 719	253	588	372	404	392	1, 185	925
0-249.....	55	4	4	3	6	4	17	24
250-499.....	142	4	20	9	10	24	35	56
500-749.....	377	15	60	49	33	41	114	104
750-999.....	533	32	94	67	61	47	130	149
1,000-1,249.....	608	64	107	78	91	47	156	122
1,250-1,499.....	500	33	88	50	77	55	137	101
1,500-1,749.....	391	32	76	26	43	53	116	83
1,750-1,999.....	253	18	32	24	27	24	86	76
2,000-2,249.....	198	19	26	16	19	28	63	54
2,250-2,499.....	149	13	17	13	14	20	47	43
2,500-2,999.....	198	10	31	15	5	23	88	56
3,000-3,499.....	113	3	15	8	7	15	54	29
3,500-3,999.....	71	3	5	2	5	6	44	16
4,000 or over ²	131	3	13	12	6	5	98	12
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All families.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relief families.....	16	19	22	27	11	21	9	10
Nonrelief families.....	84	81	78	73	89	79	91	90
0-249.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
250-499.....	3	1	3	2	2	5	3	5
500-749.....	9	5	8	10	7	8	9	11
750-999.....	12	10	12	13	14	10	10	15
1,000-1,249.....	14	21	14	15	21	10	12	12
1,250-1,499.....	11	11	12	9	17	11	10	10
1,500-1,749.....	9	10	10	5	9	10	9	8
1,750-1,999.....	6	6	4	5	6	5	7	7
2,000-2,249.....	4	6	3	3	4	5	5	5
2,250-2,499.....	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	4
2,500-2,999.....	4	3	4	3	1	5	7	5
3,000-3,499.....	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	3
3,500-3,999.....	2	1	1	(3)	1	1	3	2
4,000 or over ²	3	1	2	2	1	1	7	1

¹ Represents a 50-percent sample from each of the 7 cities and therefore does not include all families that are shown for individual cities. See Methodology (Tabulation of data) for description of the method used in combining samples from the 7 cities.

² For the largest income reported in each of the cities see table 111.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Eligible nonrelief families.

In the individual cities, median incomes of eligible nonrelief families were from 6 to 24 percent higher than those of eligible relief and nonrelief combined, and from 18 to 49 percent higher than the esti-

mated medians for the total family population. The median income of the Columbia families was highest; that of the Lincoln families lowest, with a difference of \$322 between the two, as is shown below:

Median income of eligible non-relief families studied:	City
\$1,508-----	Columbia, Mo.
1,400-----	Boone, Iowa
1,307-----	Mount Vernon, Ohio
1,276-----	New Philadelphia, Ohio
1,269-----	Moberly, Mo.
1,253-----	Beaver Dam, Wis.
1,186-----	Lincoln, Ill.

In distribution of income among nonrelief families, Beaver Dam and Columbia tended to stand apart from all other cities, the former because of high concentration of families about the median, the latter because of wide income dispersion. In Beaver Dam, the middle 50 percent of the families, indicated by the shaded area in figure 3, had incomes between \$963 and \$1,645, a range smaller than for any other city. In Columbia, by contrast, the interquartile range was \$1,435, a spread more than twice that in Beaver Dam. In concentration of families about the median and general pattern of income distribution, Mount Vernon tended to resemble Beaver Dam more than did any other city. New Philadelphia and Lincoln also had somewhat similar distributions (fig. 3).

The one-fourth of the families at the lower end of the income scale fared least well in Moberly. The lower quartile value here was but \$829, in contrast to \$1,032 for Mount Vernon. The top one-fourth of the families fared best in Columbia, where the upper quartile value was \$2,435. In Beaver Dam, the city of lowest rank in this respect, the corresponding figure was \$1,645.

Family Income and Earners (Nonrelief Families)

Sources of Income

Earnings provided almost nine-tenths, 89 percent, of the aggregate income of the nonrelief families in the seven-city sample. Money income from sources other than earnings, such as pensions, annuities, returns from investments, and gifts of cash used for family living, provided only 5 percent; nonmoney income from an owned home or rent received as pay, the balance, 6 percent (table 6).

Nearly all families, 97 percent, received some earnings from individual or joint enterprises of their members. A much smaller proportion, 24 percent, had money income from investments and sources other than earnings. Almost one-half, 48 percent, had nonmoney income from housing (table 113).

Earnings

Individuals contributed the bulk of aggregate earnings, an average of \$1,377 compared with \$27 from roomers and boarders. Other family earnings not allocable to individuals averaged less than \$0.50 per family (table 129). Earners were reported by 96 percent of the families. Of the 165 families without earners, 118 had no earnings of any kind; 47 had earnings from family undertakings only.

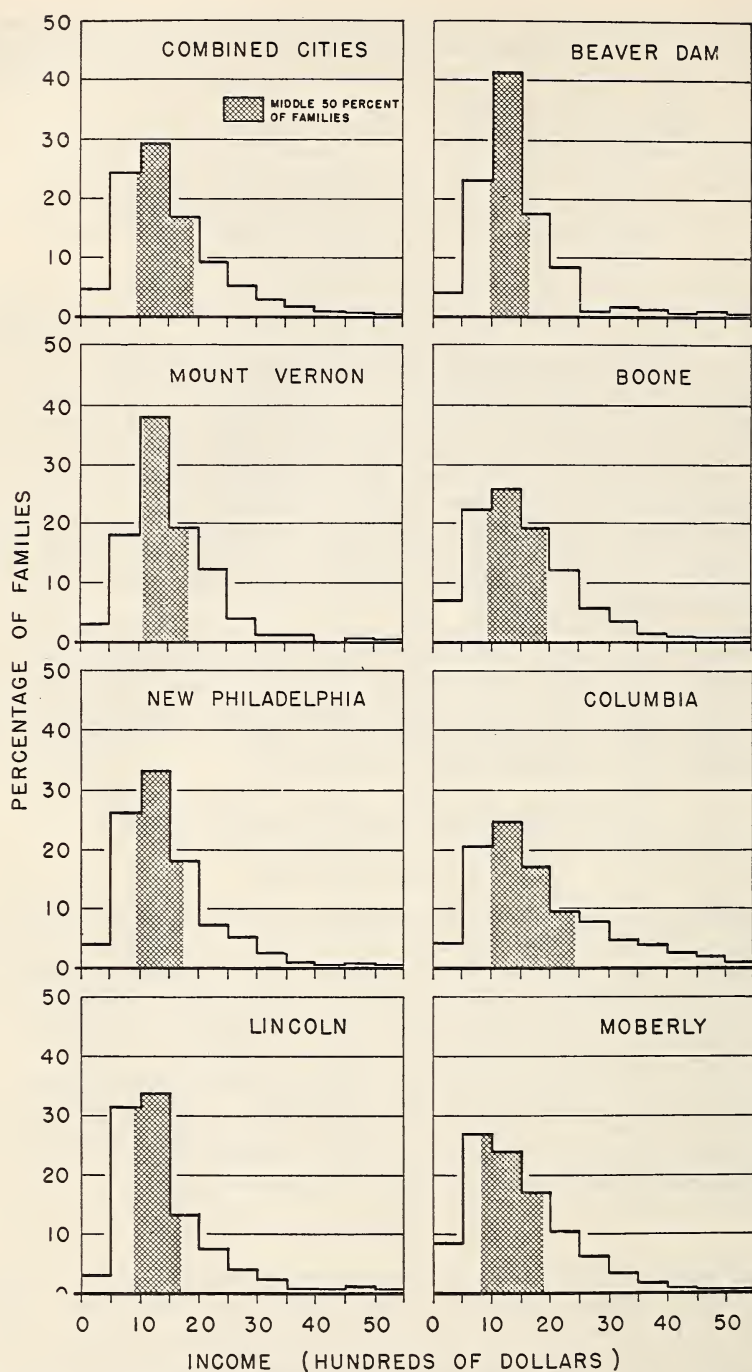


FIGURE 3.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distributions of families by income, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36.

TABLE 6.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME:¹ *Average² amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average² amount of business losses, by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Total family income	Money income from—					Distribution of total income ⁴			
			All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources	Business losses	Non-money income from housing	Money income from—			Non-money income from housing
								All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources	
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes.	3,719	1,581	1,484	1,404	82	2	97	94	89	5	6
0-999.....	1,107	694	646	593	48	1	48	93	86	7	7
1,000-1,499..	1,108	1,235	1,164	1,108	57	1	71	94	89	5	6
1,500-1,999..	644	1,705	1,606	1,537	75	6	99	94	90	4	6
2,000-2,999..	545	2,393	2,245	2,139	108	2	148	94	89	5	6
3,000 or over	315	4,261	3,986	3,734	258	6	275	94	88	6	6

¹ See table 113 for definitions of terms used in this table.² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.³ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.⁴ Percentages are based on the average total family income for each class.

The proportion of income derived from earnings was somewhat less at very low than at intermediate or high income levels—48 percent in the income class \$0-\$249 and 74 percent in the class \$250-\$499, compared with 85 percent or more in the classes above \$1,000. Thirty-six percent of the families in the income class \$0-\$249 had no earnings but lived on receipts from other sources and probably incurred debts or drew upon capital. In no income class above \$1,000 did the proportion of families without earnings exceed 3 percent (table 113).

Money Income Other Than Earnings

Income from investments, pensions, annuities, and cash gifts used for family living averaged only \$82 per family in the seven-city group, or 5 percent of aggregate income (table 6). Approximately one-fourth of the families had income of this sort; their average receipts were \$342. The difference between the average income of all families and of those having receipts was much greater for some items than for others, as the following data show:

Item:	Average money income other than earnings for—	
	All families	Families having such receipts
All money income other than earnings.....	\$82	\$342
Profits.....	5	676
Pensions, annuities, benefits.....	18	459
Rent from property.....	35	335
Interest and dividends.....	15	232
Gifts for current use.....	7	129
Other sources.....	2	126

Rent from property provided the largest share, 43 percent, of income from sources other than earnings. Pensions, annuities, and benefits (see Glossary, Relief Family, for types of pensions excluded),

providing 21 percent, ranked second; and interest and dividends, third. Rents, interest and dividends, and profits tended to furnish a larger share of money income other than earnings and to be received by a larger proportion of the families in high-income brackets than among those less well to do. Pensions, annuities, and benefits, on the other hand, were about one-third of income other than earnings at levels below \$1,500 and but 2 percent at the level \$3,000 or more (table 7).

TABLE 7.—MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: *Percentage of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources and percentage received from each source, by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families receiving money income other than earnings from 1—							Percentage of total money income other than earnings received from 2—						
	Any source	Rent from prop-erty	Interest and divi-dends	Profits 2	Pensions, annu-ities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	Rent from prop-erty	Interest and divi-dends	Profits 2	Pensions, annu-ities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	
All incomes -----	Pct. 23.9	Pct. 10.5	Pct. 6.3	Pct. 0.8	Pct. 3.8	Pct. 5.8	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 43.0	Pct. 17.8	Pct. 6.2	Pct. 21.3	Pct. 9.0	Pct. 2.7	
0-999-----	21.6	8.7	3.9	.5	4.7	5.4	2.3	35.0	8.4	2.3	36.5	12.9	4.9	
1,000-1,499-----	20.3	8.4	4.3	.3	3.8	6.2	2.0	36.7	13.6	.4	32.7	11.7	4.9	
1,500-1,999-----	24.4	10.1	6.4	1.1	4.2	6.5	1.2	45.9	7.6	9.2	26.7	8.5	2.1	
2,000-2,999-----	29.0	14.7	9.7	.9	2.9	5.7	1.1	40.6	22.7	6.5	17.6	11.1	1.5	
3,000 or over-----	35.2	18.4	15.6	2.5	1.3	3.8	1.0	53.1	29.5	11.3	1.9	3.4	.8	

¹ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Income from Other Sources. Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 6).

² Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

³ Percentages are based on the total money income other than earnings in each class. (See table 6.) For each class, the sum of the entries in columns 9-14 is 100 percent.

Money income from sources other than earnings furnished as much as 28 percent of aggregate income of families in the class \$0-\$249, 11 percent in the class \$250-\$499, 5 and 4 percent at intermediate-income levels, and 8 percent at the upper-income extreme \$4,000 or more (table 116).

Nonmoney Income From Housing

Nonmoney income from housing includes both the value of rent received as payment for services of family members and the net value of occupancy of owned homes. (See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Nonmoney Income from Housing.) Value of rent received as pay was a negligible part of aggregate income, less than 0.5 percent; it amounted to an average of only \$3 per family. Relatively few families, 39 of the 3,719 in the seven-city sample, received living quarters as part of their wages or salaries (table 113). For such families, the average value of the housing provided was \$267—an amount somewhat above average rents paid by families studied.

Almost one-half, 47 percent, of the families in these cities had a "use" income from owned homes which had an average net value of about \$200 per family. As a constituent of the income of all families, its value was, of course, less, an average of \$94 for each family had it been so distributed.

In the two income classes below \$500, 45 and 48 percent, respectively, of the families had income from owned homes. In the two succeeding classes this declined to less than 35 percent, but in every class above \$2,000 it was more than 56 percent. The comparatively large proportion of owners among families with very low incomes is associated with age (table 150). Some of the older families doubtless had bought their homes when they were younger and had higher incomes.

Average net return from home ownership, on a basis of all families, ranged from \$42 to \$97 per family in income classes below \$2,000; in the higher-income classes, from \$116 to \$367. The higher averages at the upper- than at the lower-income levels reflect both the greater rental values and a larger proportion of owning families.

Net Business Losses

A frequent source of business losses was the ownership of property other than the family domicile, which yielded either no income at all, or an amount insufficient to cover taxes and maintenance costs. Some losses were incurred by family members who operated business enterprises that were unsuccessful; others were due to the resale, at less than cost, of stocks or other property purchased during the year. Only losses realized on money transactions during the report year were included. Depreciation in the value of real estate, stocks, or other items was not considered. (See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.)

The number of families having losses, as shown in table 113, does not indicate the total number having some unsuccessful enterprise during the year. Losses were recorded only when they represented a net deficit from business operations within a specific field, as real estate ownership or operation of a store. Thus, if a family owned two rental properties and lost money on one, a loss entry was made only if that net deficit exceeded the net income from the other.

In the seven-city group, 2 percent of the families reported business losses. Such losses, when averaged among all families, amounted to but \$2 each; however, for the few families involved the average was \$142. This item was reported too infrequently to warrant generalization beyond the statement that the relative number of families reporting losses was greater in classes above \$1,500 than below.

Intercity Comparison

Money earnings, since they constituted such a large share of aggregate income, followed much the same order of difference from one city to another as did median income (p. 21). Columbia, ranking highest in median income, also had the highest average earnings. Beaver Dam, the city ranking next to lowest in median income, was last in average earnings, as is shown below:

City and State:	Average money earnings	Percentage of total family income
Columbia, Mo.-----	\$1, 702	89
Boone, Iowa-----	1, 381	90
Mount Vernon, Ohio-----	1, 376	90
Moberly, Mo.-----	1, 339	92
New Philadelphia, Ohio-----	1, 301	88
Lincoln, Ill.-----	1, 258	87
Beaver Dam, Wis-----	1, 174	83

The proportion of total family income derived from earnings was approximately 90 percent in all of the cities except Beaver Dam, where it was but 83 percent. The low rank of the latter city was attributable primarily to its comparatively large percentage of older two-person families and of families without an earning member.

Money income from interest, dividends, rents, and other sources (not earnings) ranged from a low average of \$46 per family, or 3 percent of total family income in Moberly, to a high average of \$127, or 9 percent of total income in Beaver Dam. In these two communities 16 and 37 percent, respectively, of the families received such income; in the remaining cities, from 19 to 32 percent of the families were recipients. Average income, however, exceeded \$100 only in Lincoln, where a few families in the income class \$4,000 or over had very large receipts (table 113).

Nonmoney income from housing ranged in average amount from \$68 per family in Moberly to \$126 in Columbia. In every city, families owning their homes free of mortgage (and therefore free of interest payments) tended to have more nonmoney income from housing than did those in mortgaged homes. Thus in New Philadelphia, the average of \$228 net nonmoney income per family owning its home free of debt was almost two and one-half times the average of \$93 per owning family in a mortgaged house. The percentage difference was least pronounced in Columbia, where the average of the former group was \$328, compared with \$190 for the latter (table 149).

Responsibility for Family Support

Sole Earners, Principal Earners, and Supplementary Earners

A single earner carried the burden of family support in 76 percent of the native-white, self-supporting families in the seven-city group. Twenty percent reported two or more members working for money and 4 percent had none. Sole earners were almost always husbands; only 62 of the 2,825 persons in that capacity were other family members (table 131).

TABLE 8.—PRINCIPAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families having principal and supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families having—		Average ² earn- ings per earner		Average ³ earn- ings per family		Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from—	
	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner
	Percent 96	Percent 20	Dollars 1,354	Dollars 361	Dollars 1,294	Dollars 83	Percent 92.2	Percent 5.9
All incomes.....								
0-999.....	91	15	613	143	557	23	93.0	3.8
1,000-1,499.....	97	21	1,055	269	1,019	64	91.9	5.8
1,500-1,999.....	98	23	1,440	382	1,405	103	91.4	6.7
2,000-2,999.....	98	22	1,992	535	1,959	146	91.6	6.8
3,000 or over.....	100	20	3,488	749	3,477	209	93.1	5.6

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 6).

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 6).

That person in the family whose earnings were greatest was designated the principal earner; he might be the sole breadwinner, or he might share the burden of family support with others, described as secondary or supplementary earners.

Principal earners carried the major responsibility for family maintenance, contributing 92 percent of aggregate family earnings. Supplementary earners provided but 6 percent, and thus played a much less important role than would be anticipated on the basis of the proportion, one-fifth, of the families in which they were reported. On an all-family basis, the average receipts per family from principal earners were \$1,294; from supplementary earners, only \$83 (table 8).

The share of the burden of family support borne by supplementary breadwinners differed greatly from one family to another. About one-seventh, 14 percent, of these earners made less than \$50 during the year; they were the occasional workers, such as the wife who served as an election-board clerk for 1 day and thus earned \$3, or the son who earned \$25 as salesman in a store before Christmas. About one-half, 51 percent, had earnings of less than \$300; only 4 percent earned \$1,000 or more. In contrast, as few as 1 percent of the principal earners made less than \$100; only 4 percent, less than \$300. Earnings of \$1,000 or more were reported by 60 percent (table 9).

TABLE 9.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EARNERS AND OF EARNING WIVES BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners and number of earning wives by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Number of earners	Number of earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$199	\$200- \$299	\$300- \$399	\$400- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000 or over
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes	4, 409	132	94	190	150	166	183	1, 336	1, 026	543	589
0-999	1, 184	63	47	89	77	89	99	718	2	0	0
1,000-1,499	1, 336	38	24	61	32	38	51	367	724	1	0
1,500-1,999	802	18	8	24	26	26	18	121	197	362	2
2,000-2,999	685	9	14	12	11	8	9	83	79	150	310
3,000 or over	402	4	1	4	4	5	6	47	24	30	277
PRINCIPAL EARNERS ¹											
All incomes	3, 554	15	15	45	58	78	106	1, 115	996	537	589
0-999	1, 005	14	14	43	50	71	93	718	2	0	0
1,000-1,499	1, 071	0	1	1	4	7	7	326	724	1	0
1,500-1,999	628	1	0	1	4	0	3	58	197	362	2
2,000-2,999	536	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	65	150	310
3,000 or over	314	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	24	277
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes	855	117	79	145	92	88	77	221	30	6	0
0-999	179	49	33	46	27	18	6	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	265	38	23	60	28	31	44	41	0	0	0
1,500-1,999	174	17	8	23	22	26	15	63	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	149	9	14	12	11	8	7	74	14	0	0
3,000 or over	88	4	1	4	4	5	5	43	16	6	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 9.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EARNERS AND OF EARNING WIVES BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners and number of earning wives by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Number of earners	Number of earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$199	\$200- \$299	\$300- \$399	\$400- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000 or over
ALL EARNING WIVES											
All incomes	471	67	41	61	38	35	46	154	23	5	1
0-999	146	31	22	25	17	9	12	30	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	151	20	13	22	13	15	23	44	1	0	0
1,500-1,999	84	11	3	9	7	7	5	38	3	1	0
2,000-2,999	67	5	3	5	1	4	4	30	13	1	1
3,000 or over	23	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	6	3	0
PRINCIPAL-EARNER WIVES ¹											
All incomes	100	4	2	3	8	5	11	56	8	2	1
0-999	61	4	2	3	7	5	10	30	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	1	0	0
1,500-1,999	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	1	0
2,000-2,999	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
3,000 or over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SUPPLEMENTARY-EARNER WIVES											
All incomes	371	63	39	58	30	30	35	98	15	3	0
0-999	85	27	20	22	10	4	2	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499	129	20	13	22	13	15	22	24	6	0	0
1,500-1,999	74	11	3	9	6	7	5	33	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	61	5	3	5	1	4	4	29	10	0	0
3,000 or over	22	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	5	3	0

¹ Includes a few principal earners whose earnings fell into classes considerably lower than the family-income class. In these families earnings were supplemented by relatively large amounts of income from such sources as rent from property, pensions, annuities, interest, and dividends.

A secondary breadwinner in a low-income family obviously would be a person of low earnings. By definition the principal breadwinner must make more than he; hence, the family income would have to be at least twice the amount of his contributions. At the upper-income levels the range of possible earnings of the secondary worker increased. For example, if he were in a family with an income of \$1,000, his earnings had an upper limit of \$499, but if his family had an income of \$3,000 and depended solely upon earnings, they could have a possible range of \$1 to \$1,499.

Of the 179 supplementary earners in families with incomes below \$1,000, 46 percent made less than \$100; as few as 13 percent made between \$300 and \$499. A comparatively small number, therefore, were self-supporting. Since so many of these workers made so little, the earnings of the group averaged but \$143 and constituted only 4 percent of the aggregate earnings of all families at this level.

There is current a belief that earning wives, sons, and daughters practically double the incomes of many families, that, for example, through the efforts of such supplementary earners large numbers of families achieve the comforts of a \$2,000 level of living even though the

husband makes only about \$1,100. Figures from this study do not bear out this belief. Of the 545 families that reached the income class \$2,000–\$2,999, 76 percent had only one earning member, usually the husband. Of the 120 families having more than one earner, 79, or only 14 percent of the total number at this income level, received \$500 or more from secondary earners (table 10).

TABLE 10.—EARNINGS FROM SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS BY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL EARNER: *Distribution of supplementary-earner families in the income class \$2,000–\$2,999 by amount of earnings received from supplementary earners and principal earner, North Central small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Earnings of principal earner (dollars)	Families having supplementary earners	Families by amount of earnings derived from supplementary earners					
		Less than \$250	\$250–\$499	\$500–\$749	\$750–\$999	\$1,000–\$1,249	\$1,250–\$1,499
	Number 120	Number 25	Number 16	Number 21	Number 32	Number 18	Number 8
All.....							
Less than 1,000.....	7	0	0	2	3	1	1
1,000–1,249.....	26	0	0	3	13	7	3
1,250–1,499.....	23	0	0	9	7	5	2
1,500–1,749.....	21	3	6	1	4	5	2
1,750–1,999.....	15	3	5	5	2	0	0
2,000–2,999.....	28	19	5	1	3	0	0

Of these 79 families receiving \$500 or more from secondary workers, 4 had principal breadwinners who made \$2,000 or more; they thus would have reached this level without a second earner, welcome though the contributions of the second worker must have been.

Even though it appears that supplementary earners raised only a small proportion of families to the upper-income levels, their contributions undoubtedly made considerable difference in the kind of living achieved by many others. It is quite possible that the families benefiting most from the contributions of such breadwinners were those with such low incomes from other sources that an extra \$100 might mean the difference between an adequate and an inadequate level of living.

Irregular employment is one reason for the low earnings of many secondary breadwinners. Of those who made less than \$100, only 18 percent reported that they worked during 27 or more weeks; 11 percent had worked during 14 to 27 weeks; 45 percent, fewer than 14 weeks; 26 percent failed to report their period of employment. If earners failing to report the number of weeks they worked were distributed according to the same pattern as were those reporting, 61 percent of those who made less than \$100 would have been employed fewer than 14 weeks (table 11). Supplementary breadwinners in the better-paid groups seem to have had fairly regular employment. Of those whose earnings were in the range \$500–\$999, 82 percent worked for 40 or more weeks. In interpreting these figures for weeks that a person earned, it must be remembered that he may have had very little work, perhaps only a few hours, during any week. A woman could have cared for children one-half day weekly and have been credited with earning during 52 weeks of the year. No attempt was made to reduce the figures to a full-time employment basis.

TABLE 11.—EARNERS BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS AND WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT:
Distribution of principal earners, supplementary earners, and earning wives by amount of earnings and weeks of employment, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Weeks of employment ¹ (number)	Number of earners	Number of earners, by amount of earnings										
		Less than \$50	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$199	\$200- \$299	\$300- \$399	\$400- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500 or over
PRINCIPAL EARNERS												
All weeks.....	3,554	15	15	45	58	78	106	1,115	996	537	275	314
Under 14.....	34	2	4	11	8	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	86	0	3	8	10	12	17	29	7	0	0	0
27-39.....	162	0	0	1	4	13	13	95	26	7	1	2
40-52.....	3,200	3	4	15	22	43	66	971	962	528	274	312
Unknown.....	72	10	4	10	14	7	6	18	1	2	0	0
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS												
All weeks.....	855	117	79	145	92	88	77	221	30	6	0	0
Under 14.....	146	55	33	44	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	103	10	11	25	27	15	11	4	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	69	2	3	9	5	14	6	29	1	0	0	0
40-52.....	437	11	20	44	39	51	57	181	28	6	0	0
Unknown.....	100	39	12	23	9	6	3	7	1	0	0	0
EARNING WIVES												
All weeks.....	471	67	41	61	38	35	46	154	23	5	1	0
Under 14.....	71	28	19	20	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	27	3	5	9	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	29	0	0	3	0	7	4	14	1	0	0	0
40-52.....	285	7	8	18	25	23	40	136	22	5	1	0
Unknown.....	59	29	9	11	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0

¹ Represents the number of weeks during which earners had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

Principal earners were employed more regularly than were those in a secondary role; 90 percent of the former compared with 51 percent of the latter worked 40 weeks or more.

Relatively fewer supplementary than principal breadwinners were in the better-paid occupations. Classified in broad occupational groupings, principal earners were distributed as follows: 26 percent in business and professional, 17 percent in clerical, 56 percent in wage-earner occupations, and 1 percent in the fourth occupational group. The proportion of supplementary earners in business and professions was smaller, 13 percent; the proportion in clerical jobs, larger, 31 percent (tables 12 and 134). (See Glossary, Occupational Classification.)

In families with incomes below \$1,000, approximately three-fourths of both principal and secondary breadwinners were wage earners; 13 percent of the former and 8 percent of the latter were in business or professions. At higher-income levels, the increase in the proportion of workers in business and professions was more pronounced for

principal than for supplementary earners; at the top of the scale (family income, \$3,000 or more), 70 percent of the former, in contrast to 33 percent of the latter earners, were in such occupations.

Secondary earners were, for the most part, wives and sons and daughters aged 16 or older; husbands seldom played a minor role in family support. Of such earners 14 percent were husbands; 43 percent, wives; and 43 percent, other family members. In the lowest-income class, husbands were 23 percent of the secondary workers; wives, 47 percent; sons, daughters, and other members, 30 percent. At the top of the income scale, relatively few of such earners were husbands and wives, 10 and 25 percent, respectively, while 65 percent were other family members (table 131).

TABLE 12.—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF EARNERS: *Number and percentage distribution of all earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by family income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All earners		Percentage distribution of earners by occupation ²								
	Number	Percentage distribution by income ¹	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Farm-operator and unknown
						All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	4, 409	100	100	56	19	24	11	1	5	7	1
0-999.....	1, 184	27	100	74	13	12	9	(³)	1	2	1
1,000-1,499.....	1, 336	30	100	66	19	15	9	(³)	3	3	(³)
1,500-1,999.....	802	18	100	53	21	25	11	1	6	7	1
2,000-2,999.....	685	16	100	36	28	36	14	2	8	12	(³)
3,000 or over.....	402	9	100	15	23	62	11	7	13	31	(³)
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	3, 554	100	100	56	17	26	11	2	6	7	1
0-999.....	1, 005	28	100	74	12	13	10	(³)	1	2	1
1,000-1,499.....	1, 071	30	100	66	17	17	11	(³)	3	3	(³)
1,500-1,999.....	628	18	100	52	17	30	14	1	8	7	1
2,000-2,999.....	536	15	100	36	24	40	15	3	10	12	(³)
3,000 or over.....	314	9	100	13	17	70	12	9	16	33	0
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	855	100	100	55	31	13	5	(³)	1	7	1
0-999.....	179	21	100	74	18	8	5	0	1	2	0
1,000-1,499.....	265	31	100	64	28	8	3	(³)	1	4	(³)
1,500-1,999.....	174	21	100	55	35	9	5	1	0	3	1
2,000-2,999.....	149	17	100	39	41	19	7	1	1	10	1
3,000 or over.....	88	10	100	22	44	33	7	0	6	20	1

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of all earners, principal earners, or supplementary earners.

² Percentages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class (column 2).

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Few wives, daughters, or other females were the principal support of their families—only 4 of every 100 principal earners. In contrast, 61 of every 100 supplementary earners were women or girls. Sex, therefore, may have been a factor in the low average earnings of the secondary workers, since the labor of women often is sold more cheaply than that of men.

Age of the supplementary earners, as a group, may have put them at a disadvantage in marketing their labor. Many were young sons and daughters too inexperienced to command more than a small wage; others were husbands whose best earning days lay behind them. Almost three-fifths of all supplementary-earner husbands were 50 years of age or older, in contrast to fewer than one-third of those who were principal earners (table 136).

Husbands as Breadwinners

Husbands played a major role in family support, providing 80 percent of aggregate family income. At the income level below \$1,000 their contributions were 76 percent of the total, while at levels above \$1,000 they were 81 percent. In the former income group 14 percent of the husbands did not earn. Contributions of wives, earnings from roomers and boarders, money income from pensions, cash gifts and the like, and nonmoney income from housing were larger proportions of the aggregate than at higher-income levels. Earnings of sons and daughters were a smaller proportion of total income at this level (below \$1,000) than above; many of these low-income families were composed of husband and wife only (fig. 4).

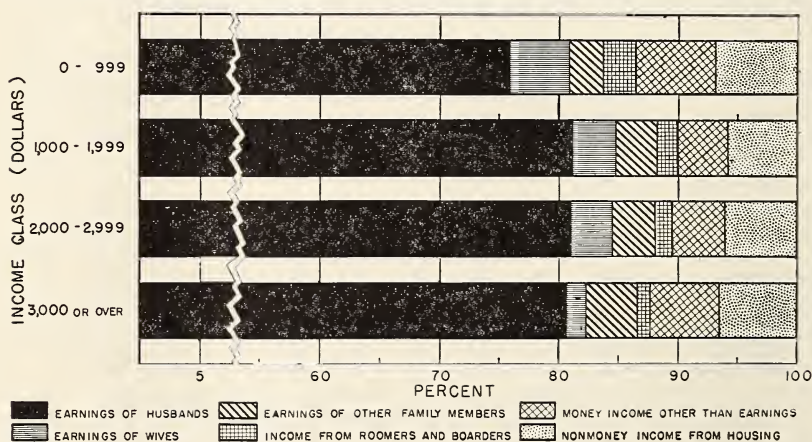


FIGURE 4.—Sources of family income: Percentage distribution of family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36.

Most of the husbands, 90 percent, were principal earners—74 percent with no other breadwinners to help them; 3 percent were supplementary earners; and 7 percent did no work for money (table 13). Average earnings of those who were principal breadwinners were \$1,391; of those in the role of secondary workers, \$424; of principal and secondary breadwinners combined, \$1,359.

TABLE 13.—HUSBANDS AND WIVES AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Percentage ¹ of families with income from earnings of—		Percentage ² of family earnings derived from—		Percentage ¹ of families in which—			
		Hus- band	Wife	Hus- band	Wife	Husband was—		Wife was—	
						Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner	Prin- cipal earner	Supple- mentary earner
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes.....	3,719	93.4	12.7	90.3	3.8	90.3	3.1	2.7	10.0
0-999.....	1,107	86.3	13.2	87.7	5.8	82.6	3.7	5.5	7.7
1,000-1,499.....	1,108	95.3	13.6	90.2	4.2	92.5	2.8	2.0	11.6
1,500-1,999.....	644	96.6	13.1	90.2	3.9	93.3	3.3	1.6	11.5
2,000-2,999.....	545	97.4	12.3	90.6	3.8	94.8	2.6	1.1	11.2
3,000 or over.....	315	98.1	7.3	92.0	1.9	95.2	2.9	.3	7.0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 6).

Of the nonearning husbands, 73 percent had reached or passed the age of 60. Husbands who were secondary earners also tended to be in the older group; 28 percent were 60 or more compared with 12 percent of those who were principal earners (table 136).

Earnings of husbands by age and occupation.

When husbands who earned were grouped in three broad age classes, 20-39 years, 40-59, and 60 or older, those in the intermediate class had higher average earnings than the younger or the older men, in each of the three major occupational groups (fig. 5). The lower averages at

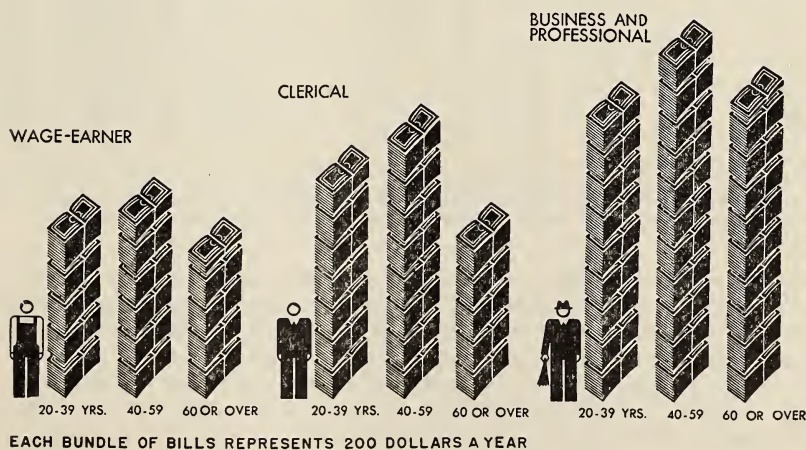


FIGURE 5.—Average earnings of husbands by occupation and age, North Central small cities combined.

the two extremes of the age distribution are evidence on the one hand of lower earning ability of the young man who has yet to acquire experience, and, on the other, of limited labor market for the older workers whose peak of vigor is past.

The lowered earnings of older husbands that were working do not tell the complete story of change with advancing age. Some husbands had shifted from a principal to a supplementary earning position; others had ceased to earn. Of all husbands aged 60 or over, 30 percent did not earn at all and 5 percent were supplementary earners, proportions larger than in younger age groups (table 136).

Average earnings of husbands in business and professions were higher than those in wage-earner or clerical jobs in all age classes save the youngest, under 25, where clerical workers made more. Differences between the average earnings of the business and professional husbands and the wage earners ranged from \$768 to \$1,234 in the age classes above 30 years; below 25 years, the two averages were but \$189 apart. Among husbands in all three occupational groups, average earnings were higher for those in the age range 40-54 than for those younger or older (table 14).

TABLE 14.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation, by age, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution of earning husbands by occupation					Average ¹ earnings per husband by occupation			
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator and unknown	All ²	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	Percent 100	Percent 57	Percent 16	Percent 26	Percent 1	Dollars 1,359	Dollars 1,065	Dollars 1,409	Dollars 1,970
All ages.....									
Under 25.....	100	70	20	10	0	908	841	1,081	1,030
25-29.....	100	66	17	17	0	1,056	958	1,201	1,294
30-34.....	100	56	18	25	1	1,314	1,059	1,341	1,857
35-39.....	100	55	18	27	0	1,416	1,113	1,531	1,958
40-44.....	100	54	17	29	(³)	1,541	1,155	1,632	2,207
45-49.....	100	56	13	30	1	1,510	1,156	1,586	2,150
50-54.....	100	58	11	31	(³)	1,551	1,166	1,603	2,243
55-59.....	100	55	16	28	1	1,387	1,109	1,483	1,937
60-64.....	100	56	16	26	2	1,201	986	1,082	1,754
65 or older.....	100	53	12	33	2	1,157	737	882	1,971

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.

² Includes earnings of husbands who were farm operators or whose occupation was unknown. Their average earnings, \$776 per earner, are not shown by age groups because of the small number of cases.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Earning power of men in business and professional work declined less as they grew older than did that of the wage earners and clerical workers. In the former occupational group, the difference between average earnings of breadwinning husbands aged 50-54 and the average for those 60 or older was less than the corresponding difference for wage earners. Ability of men in professions to make money tends to increase with experience and with opportunities to establish a reputation. An independent business man may build up his enterprise over a considerable period before it provides maximum returns. In contrast, a wage earner commonly reaches the peak of his earning power sooner, but also faces a reduction in earnings at an earlier age.

In the clerical group, the proportion of husbands below the 40-year age line, 49 percent, was approximately the same as above it, a situation not found in either of the other groups. Thirty-seven percent of the business and professional and 45 percent of the wage-earner husbands were under 40 (table 136). The tendency toward a larger concentration of clerical than of other husbands in the group under 40 may reflect a preference on the part of many employers for younger workers in clerical jobs.

Family income and age of husband.

Because of the husband's importance as a family breadwinner, the change in his earning ability with advancing age is directly related to the amount of income available to the family during successive periods of its life cycle. When families were arrayed by income according to age of husband, those with husbands falling within the age range 40-49 had the highest median income and those with husbands under 30, the lowest:

Age of husband:	Median family income
Under 30.....	\$1, 084
30-39.....	1, 366
40-49.....	1, 471
50-59.....	1, 457
60 or older.....	1, 155

In families with incomes of \$3,000 or more, 63 percent of the husbands were in the age range 40-59; in those with incomes below \$1,000, only 34 percent. This age-income relationship was apparent in all three occupational groups (tables 120 and 124).

Wives as Breadwinners

Breadwinning wives contributed but 3 percent of aggregate income and 4 percent of earnings of these families. Not a large proportion—13 percent—earned; many worked for comparatively short periods during the year. Earnings of wives were somewhat more important as a component of income at low than at high levels, being 4.9 percent of aggregate income of families with less than \$1,000, 3.7 percent at the level \$1,000-\$1,999, 3.4 percent in the next \$1,000-income interval, and 1.7 percent at the level \$3,000 or more. Only 7 percent of the wives in families at the highest-income level earned while at lower levels the proportion ranged from 12 to 14 percent (fig. 4 and table 13).

Of the 471 wives who worked for money, 100 were principal earners—61 in families with incomes below \$1,000; 371 were secondary earners. Only 34 (compared with 2,763 husbands) were the sole members of their families working for money. Average earnings of all breadwinning wives were \$416; of those in a principal-earner role, \$632; of those in a secondary role, \$358 (tables 130 and 131).

The 371 wives who were supplementary breadwinners made widely differing amounts; earnings of 28 percent were less than \$100; those of 41 percent were in the range \$100-\$499; of 26 percent, in the range \$500-\$999. Only 5 percent made \$1,000 or more. Corresponding percentages for principal-earner wives were: 6, 27, 56, and 11 (table 9).

Principal-earner wives (as was true of all principal earners) were employed for longer periods than those in secondary roles. Eighty-

four percent of the former, compared with 54 percent of the latter, had earnings during at least 40 weeks of the year:

Weeks of employment:	Percentage of wives—	
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
Under 14-----	3	18
14-26-----	5	6
27-39-----	4	7
40-52-----	84	54
Unknown-----	4	15

The proportion of breadwinning wives who worked for 40 weeks or more was much greater among those with earnings of \$200 or more than among those who made less (table 11). Apparently wives who had low earnings were, for the most part, those who worked only occasionally. The groups not reporting weeks of employment may reasonably be considered with those working under 14 weeks since on irregular and occasional work it was difficult to report the period of employment. Of those earning less than \$200, 69 percent either worked fewer than 14 weeks or could not state the length of time employed, only 20 percent reported periods of employment between 40 and 52 weeks. Among those who earned \$500 or more, 90 percent were employed from 40 to 52 weeks.

Wives seldom replaced husbands as breadwinners. In only 9 percent of the families in which the wife worked for money was the husband a nonearner; in 81 percent, husband and wife together carried the burden of family support; in 10 percent other family members aided them. The husband was the principal earner in all but 12 of the 371 families in which the wife played a secondary earning role. Of the 100 wives who were principal earners, 34 were the only members of their families working for money; 61 had husbands who were secondary earners—usually (in 55 cases) with no other family members working (table 135).

Income from roomers and boarders has been classed as the wife's earnings in some studies, because she usually assumes responsibility for this enterprise. Had this been done in the consumer purchases study (instead of classifying such income as family earnings), the number of breadwinning wives would have been approximately doubled. There were 507 families with income from roomers and boarders; in 66 of these the wife had earnings from other sources. Hence 441 wives, not counted as individual earners, were engaged in a family business that may have required more time and strength and have netted more money than some of the jobs of those who were secondary breadwinners (table 129).

Earnings of wives by age and occupation.

Wives that earned tended to be somewhat younger than those not working for money. Fifty-nine percent of the former and 49 percent of the latter were under 40. Since the number of earning wives was relatively small the relationship between age and average earnings is less clear than that noted for husbands classed in 5-year age groups (table 15). Using broader age categories, however, earnings of wives seemed to be highest in the class 30-39 years, an earlier period than that in which husbands reached their maximum. Wives in this class made an average of \$459, compared to \$400 for those under 30, and

\$430 for those aged 40-49 years. In the class 60 or older, the average dropped to \$304.

TABLE 15.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF WIVES: *Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation, by age, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives with- out earn- ings	Earning wives, by occupation				Average ³ earnings per wife, by occupation			
			All ²	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional	All	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All ages.....	3, 719	3, 248	471	274	124	71	416	343	486	574
Under 20.....	29	28	1	1	0	0	4 96	4 96		
20-24.....	259	222	37	22	12	3	324	325	312	367
25-29.....	482	388	94	47	35	11	433	339	510	531
30-34.....	553	487	66	35	22	9	535	409	668	697
35-39.....	545	464	81	51	18	11	398	403	368	446
40-44.....	453	386	67	36	15	16	477	329	568	726
45-49.....	408	365	43	29	9	5	355	317	262	748
50-54.....	346	307	39	22	5	12	398	338	423	499
55-59.....	260	244	16	11	3	2	284	277	397	4 156
60-64.....	188	172	16	12	3	1	362	222	735	4 925
65 or older.....	192	182	10	7	2	1	212	173	4 448	4 20
Unknown.....	4	3	1	1	0	0	4 572	4 572		

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Includes 1 wife, age group 35-39, who earned \$136 by farm operation, and 1 wife, age group 25-29, who earned \$1,040 from an unknown occupation.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning wives in each class.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Almost three-fifths, 58 percent, of the wives that worked were in wage-earner jobs. In this respect they resembled breadwinning husbands, 57 percent of whom were wage earners. However, a larger proportion of wives than of husbands held clerical jobs—26 percent compared with 16 percent. Relatively fewer wives, 15 percent as compared with 26 percent of the husbands, were in business and professions (tables 14 and 15).

The proportion of wives in wage-earner and in business and professional jobs was greater among the older than among the younger workers; the proportion in clerical work, less. Of the earning wives under 30, 53 percent were in wage-earner, 36 percent in clerical, and 11 percent in business and professional fields; of those in the age class 50-59, the proportions were 60, 15, and 25 percent. The median age of clerical wives, 33 years, was lowest; that of business and professional wives, 40 years, was highest.

Wage-earner wives as a group made only 60 percent as much as wives in business and professions, an average of \$343 contrasted with \$574. Differences in earnings among the three occupational groups seemed to be least pronounced in the age range 30-39, the period of highest earnings for wage-earner wives. Average earnings in this period were: Wage-earner wives, \$405; clerical, \$533; and business and professional, \$559. In the succeeding 10-year period, differences were considerably greater (averages of \$323, \$454, and \$731), due primarily to the fact that business and professional wives achieved their maximum earnings later than did those in wage-earner and clerical work.

Sons, Daughters, and Others as Breadwinners

Sons and daughters ¹⁶ constituted 11 percent of all breadwinners in the seven-city sample, but they contributed only 4 percent of the aggregate income of all families. Their contributions were a larger proportion of total income with each successive income level—2.9 percent at the level below \$1,000, 3.3 and 3.6 percent in the two succeeding \$1,000 intervals, and 4.2 percent at the level \$3,000 or more. This trend was the reverse of that noted for earnings of wives (fig. 4). One explanation, no doubt, is the larger proportion of families without sons and daughters 16 or older in the low-income group.

The small proportion of aggregate income from contributions of sons and daughters reflects both the relatively small number of such breadwinners (11 percent of the earning group) and their low earnings, an average of \$447 per worker compared with \$1,359 for husbands.

Although the average per capita earnings of sons and daughters increased as family income rose, they were smaller in relation to earnings of husbands at upper- than at lower-income levels (table 16).

TABLE 16.—FAMILY EARNERS: *Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Individual earners				Percentage ¹ of earners that were—			Average ² earnings per person		
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes.....	3, 719	4, 409	3, 473	471	465	78	11	11	1, 359	416	447
0-999.....	1, 107	1, 184	955	146	83	81	12	7	609	262	266
1, 000-1, 499.....	1, 108	1, 336	1, 056	151	129	79	11	10	1, 049	344	322
1, 500-1, 999.....	644	802	622	84	96	78	10	12	1, 435	460	417
2, 000-2, 999.....	545	685	531	67	87	77	10	13	1, 988	665	544
3, 000 or over.....	315	402	309	23	70	77	6	17	3, 499	989	815

¹ Percentages are based on the number of individual earners in each class.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners in each class.

About four-fifths of these earning sons and daughters were supplementary breadwinners; their earnings, therefore, probably varied greatly from the average. The remaining one-fifth (97 workers) carried the major burden of the support of their families (table 17). While this is a sizable proportion of the families in which such breadwinners were found, it represents only 3 percent of all families in the sample. It would seem, therefore, that in unbroken families the role of principal earner seldom is played by a son or daughter.

Practically all of these breadwinning sons and daughters were 16 or older; only 17 of the 465 were children under 16. Child-labor and compulsory school-attendance laws doubtless explain the small number of children working for money.

¹⁶ The group of family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) included sons, daughters, and a few other related persons, such as parents or the husband or wife or sons- and daughters-in-law. However, since the other related persons were so few in number, the group will be designated as "sons and daughters" in the interest of brevity.

Men and boys constituted 58 percent of this group of earners; women and girls, 42 percent. This ratio is quite different from that of 7 working husbands to 1 working wife. The women and girls had higher average earnings than the men and boys, \$470 compared with \$431 (table 17); however, this difference is not great and may be due to sampling.

TABLE 17.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife					Average ¹ earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percent- age ² of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
	All	Prin- cipal	Sup- ple- men- tary	Male	Fe- male	Per earner			Per family	
						All	Male	Fe- male		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All incomes-----	Number 465	Number 97	Number 368	Number 270	Number 195	Dollars 447	Dollars 431	Dollars 470	Dollars 56	Percent 4.0
0-999-----	83	30	53	49	34	266	218	335	20	3.3
1,000-1,499-----	129	24	105	67	62	322	311	333	37	3.4
1,500-1,999-----	96	17	79	58	38	417	389	459	62	4.0
2,000-2,999-----	87	13	74	59	28	544	538	558	88	4.1
3,000 or over-----	70	13	57	37	33	815	822	807	182	4.8

¹ Averages in columns 7, 8, and 9 are based on the corresponding number of earners (columns 2, 5, and 6); averages in column 10 are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 6).

In addition to these breadwinners, 3 percent of the families had sons and daughters living in the household on a roomer-boarder basis rather than as members of the economic family. Had the earnings of these rooming sons and daughters been added to those of the others, the per capita average might have been raised; but the effect on the average income of all families from such contributions would have been negligible.

There were relatively more sons and daughters of earning age (16 or older) and the proportion that actually earned was greater in the income classes above \$1,000 than below. This increase in the number of such workers per family as income rose was largely responsible for the increase in total earners at levels above \$1,000, as follows:

Income class:	Average number of earners per family	Percentage of sons and daughters 16 or older earning
All incomes-----	1. 19	24
\$0-\$999-----	1. 07	20
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	1. 21	26
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	1. 25	25
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	1. 26	26
\$3,000 or over-----	1. 28	23

Despite the greater proportion of earning sons and daughters in high- than in low-income families, the proportion of aggregate earnings contributed by these workers rose only from 3 to 5 percent (table 17).

Intercity Comparison

The general picture of responsibility for family support was similar from city to city. Husbands shouldered the main burden of support, contributing from 88 percent of the total earnings fund in Lincoln where 26 percent of the families had two or more earners, to 96 percent in Boone where only 9 percent had two or more. Comparatively fewer, 91 percent, of the husbands in Beaver Dam worked than in any other city. Also relatively few wives and other family members worked in Beaver Dam, so that this community still attained a rank of second, among those studied, with respect to the share of total earnings attributable to the husband. Average earnings of husbands were highest in Columbia, \$1,627, and lowest in Lincoln, \$1,190. These cities, it will be recalled, ranked first and last, respectively, in median family income (table 18).

TABLE 18.—FAMILY EARNERS: *Average earnings of husband, wife, and other family members, percentage of families with supplementary earners, and percentage of total family earnings derived from specified earners, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Families	Average ¹ earnings per earner						Percentage ² of family earnings derived from—			Percentage ³ of families with supplementary earners	Percentage ² of family earnings derived from supplementary earners
		Hus-band	Wife	Other family members			Hus-band	Wife	Other fami-ly mem-bers			
				All	Male	Fem-ale						
	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
Combined cities	3,719	1,359	416	447	431	470	90.3	3.8	4.0	20	5.9	
Ohio, Mount Vernon	253	1,322	212	501	537	460	91.1	2.2	5.2	25	6.3	
Ohio, New Philadelphia	588	1,259	291	385	386	384	91.8	2.9	3.7	21	5.2	
Illinois, Lincoln	372	1,190	376	362	307	451	88.3	4.9	5.6	26	7.4	
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam	404	1,202	274	593	708	412	93.4	1.6	2.2	10	2.7	
Iowa, Boone	392	1,398	476	365	417	316	95.5	1.8	1.7	9	2.7	
Missouri, Columbia	1,185	1,627	516	440	372	530	89.0	4.5	3.7	22	6.5	
Missouri, Moberly	925	1,264	483	486	499	472	88.5	4.9	5.8	22	7.9	

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands, wives, and other family members.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each locality (table 129).

³ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each locality.

The proportion of wives that earned differed considerably from one city to another. In Lincoln, 16 of every 100 worked for money—3 in the role of principal earner, and 13 in a supplementary-earner role. In Boone, however, but 5 of every 100 wives earned, and only 1 of the 5 was a principal earner. In Moberly, where 14 of every 100 wives earned, almost one-third were principal earners; these were for the most part in low-income families. Perhaps some of these Moberly wives worked because their husbands were unemployed. The average weeks of employment of all principal earners (men and women) was lower in Moberly than in any other city, falling to 44 weeks in the income class \$0-\$999 (tables 130 and 131).

Wives contributed 5 percent of aggregate family earnings in Lincoln and in Moberly, and as little as 2 percent in three of the other cities. Average earnings of those that worked ranged from \$212 in Mount

Vernon to \$516 in Columbia. When similar income classes are compared, Moberly wives had higher average earnings than did those in the other communities in all classes under \$2,000. Less of a differential existed between the earnings of husbands and wives in this city than in any other; even here, however, in comparable income classes the average earnings of wives were only 31 to 57 percent of those of husbands (table 140).

In financial aid received from sons and daughters, families fared least well in Boone, with an average of only \$23 per family from this source, and best in Moberly, with \$77. Only 6 percent of the breadwinners in the former community were such family members, compared with 13 percent in the latter.

Family Composition and Income

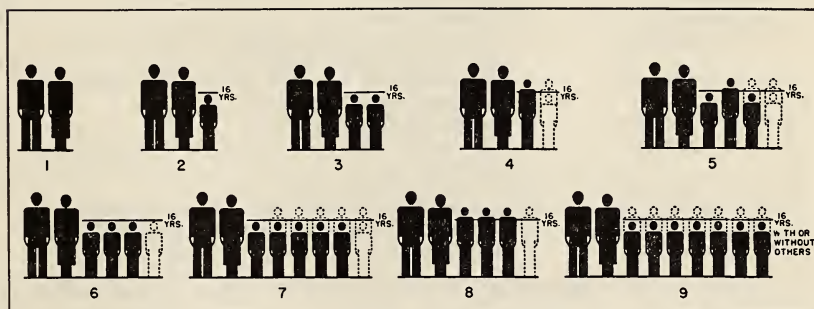


FIGURE 6.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the nine types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines. Type-9 families, for the most part, had nine or more members. A few families of seven or eight members (those having no children under 16) were classed as type 9; all other families of this size were classed as type 7.

Family-Type Groups Based on Family Composition (Relief and Nonrelief Families Combined)

The number of persons in the family, the age of the husband and wife, and the sex and age of other members are pertinent to research in problems of providing income adequate for family maintenance. On the basis of these three factors many groupings of families could be made. However, for this study the number of groups was limited to nine, based on number of family members other than husband and wife and on their age—whether they were under 16 or were 16 or older. Sex of children was not taken into account since to do so would have greatly increased the number of categories for classifying families and, therefore, the complexity and expense of the project.

Some of the classification groups, the so-called family types, were rigidly defined; there could be only a specified number of persons other than husband and wife and they must be in a specified age class, i. e., under 16, or 16 or older. Definitions of other types had greater flexibility both as to age composition and size of family. The nine types are described in figure 6; dotted lines are used where

variation in age or in number, or in both, is permitted by definition. (See Glossary, Family Type, table 192, for details of the scheme of classification.)

Family-type 1 includes all two-person, husband-wife families, regardless of age. A small proportion had children at home who were not counted as members of the economic family. Four percent had sons and daughters living with them on a roomer-boarder basis; a few others had infants who were less than 27 weeks old at the end of the report year. Families of this type comprised 28 percent of the combined relief and nonrelief sample in the seven cities, a larger proportion than any other type:

Family type and number of persons:	<i>Persons other than husband and wife</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of families</i>
1 (2 persons)-----	None-----	28
2 (3 persons)-----	1 child under 16-----	16
3 (4 persons)-----	2 children under 16-----	10
4 (3 or 4 persons)-----	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age-----	20
5 (5 or 6 persons)-----	1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age-----	9
6 (5 or 6 persons)-----	3 or 4 children under 16-----	8
7 (7 or 8 persons)-----	1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age-----	5
8 (5 or 6 persons)-----	3 or 4 persons 16 or older-----	2
9 (7 or more)-----	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons, regardless of age (all combinations of 5 or more persons not included in type 7)-----	2

The other eight types may be divided into three groups, similar with respect to age of members. In one group are families with four or fewer children under 16 and none older: Type 2, one child; type 3, two children; type 6, three or four children. These three types included 34 percent of the families in the sample, the one-child families being more numerous than those with two children or with three or four.

Types 5 and 7 are similar in that each includes at least one child under 16. In the former type, by definition, one person other than husband or wife must be 16 or older; in the latter, the four or five members other than the child under 16 may be of any age. However, in about two-thirds of the type-7 families studied there was at least one son or daughter (or other person not husband or wife) 16 or older. Thus, both types included persons 16 or older as well as children. Together they constituted 14 percent of the sample.

The three remaining types are similar in having members other than husband and wife 16 or older. In type-4 families, at least one son or daughter (or other person not husband or wife) must be of this age; in those of type 8, none of the five or six members may be under 16. Families of type 9 have seven or more members; in those of seven or eight, all must be 16 or older; in those of nine or more, members other than the husband and wife may be of any age. Families of type 4 comprised 20 percent of the sample and were more numerous than any save type 1; those of types 8 and 9 were comparatively rare—each group included but 2 percent of the families studied.

Age of Husbands and of Wives in Each Family-Type Group (Nonrelief Families)

Type classification, determined by number and age of family members other than husband or wife, also tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except in type 1. Thus, in the three family types (2, 3, and 6) with children under 16 and none older, the median age of husbands was 35, 36, and 37 years, respectively, while that of wives was 32, 33, and 34. From 70 to 72 percent of the husbands in the three types were under 40, and 12 to 27 percent were under 30 (table 19).

TABLE 19.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

(White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

Age group (years)	Percentage distribution by age of husbands in families of type—								Percentage distribution by age of wives in families of type—							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9
All ages.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 30....	17	27	19	2	3	12	2	2	24	41	33	3	5	28	3	2
30-39.....	17	44	53	9	21	58	30	8	15	42	53	15	34	59	48	19
40-49.....	14	19	22	31	47	25	44	30	17	12	12	38	46	13	35	31
50-59.....	20	7	5	35	23	4	16	34	21	5	2	31	13	0	12	37
60-64.....	12	2	1	13	3	1	5	8	11	(1)	(1)	7	1	0	0	5
65 or older..	20	1	0	10	3	(1)	3	18	12	(1)	0	6	1	0	2	6

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

In types 5 and 7, husbands were somewhat older than in types 2, 3, and 6. This is as might be expected since, in addition to a child under 16, there was the requirement in type 5 and the possibility (by definition) in type 7 of a person 16 or older, other than husband or wife. Two-thirds to three-fourths of the husbands were in the age range 30-49 years; few were under 30. The median age of husbands in the two types was 45 and 44 years.

In type 4 and in types 8 and 9 combined (there were too few cases to warrant generalizations with respect to the two separately) the median age of the husbands was 52 and 53 years. About two-thirds were in the age range 40-59; approximately one-fourth were 60 or older. All families of three or more persons in which there were no children under 16 fell in these three types. By definition, at least one son or daughter (or other person, not husband or wife) must be 16 or older save in the nine-member families. In families of this size—nine persons—one would expect a considerable proportion of the parents to be of middle age, since there would be only a few years of the family life cycle during which all children would be under 16.

In families of type 1 about one-third, 34 percent, of the husbands were under 40; another 34 percent were in the age class 40-59; 32 percent were 60 or older. Wives were somewhat younger. These couples thus showed less concentration in a 20-year period than did those of other type groups.

Income Levels of Family-Type Groups

Relief and Nonrelief Families Combined

Large families with a heavy burden of child support to carry were those most likely to have recourse to a relief agency for aid. Thus, 41 percent of the type-7 families (with an average of 3.91 children under 16) and 43 percent of type 9 (with an average of 5.29 children under 16) had obtained relief at some time during the report year. In more than one-third, 37 percent, of the families of type 7 there were five or six children under 16 with no one save the wife to help the husband earn. In 50 percent of the 77 families of type 9, there were six or seven children under 16; in approximately half of these families there was but one potential earner other than the husband and wife (tables 118 and 126).

The two type groups smallest in average size, types 1 and 2, had the lowest proportion of families receiving relief, only 11 percent. Other type groups in which fewer than 20 percent of the families had received relief were 3, 4, and 8 in which the number of children under 16 averaged 2.00, 0.26, and none (table 20).

Approximately three-fourths of the large families of types 6, 7, and 9 had incomes under \$1,500 (including those that had received relief). Only about one-eighth had incomes of \$2,000 or more. In contrast, from 24 to 29 percent of the families of types 5, 4, and 8 were at this income level.

Ranked by median income, the three type groups at the top of the scale were 8, 4, and 5, the three in which every family had at least one potential earner—a person 16 or older—other than the husband and wife. At the lower end of the scale were types 6, 7, and 9, three groups with a large average number of family members and the greatest average number of children under 16 to be maintained. In all of the families of type 6 and in approximately one-third of those of type 7, there were no persons 16 or older to help the husband and wife earn. Types 1, 2, and 3, families of two to four members with the husband and wife as the only potential breadwinners, were in an intermediate position with respect to median income, as follows:

Family type:	Median income (relief and non-relief families) ¹
8-----	\$1, 411
4-----	1, 321
5-----	1, 234
2-----	1, 207
3-----	1, 184
1-----	1, 098
6-----	1, 023
7-----	854
9-----	839

¹ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample. Data available concerning these incomes substantially support this assumption.

TABLE 20.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by income, by family type, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type—									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8 and 9
ALL FAMILIES										
All families.....	No. 1,249	No. 719	No. 480	No. 890	No. 386	No. 341	No. 216	No. 69	No. 77	No. 146
Relief families.....	135	77	74	126	78	86	88	11	33	44
Nonrelief families.....	1,114	642	406	764	308	255	128	58	44	102
0-999.....	414	194	116	180	71	80	27	15	10	25
1,000-1,499.....	320	199	135	202	94	91	44	11	12	23
1,500-1,999.....	75	116	67	134	52	45	30	12	13	25
2,000-2,999.....	145	91	62	148	50	22	16	8	3	11
3,000 or over.....	60	42	26	100	41	17	11	12	6	18
All families.....	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
Relief families.....	11	11	15	14	20	25	41	16	43	30
Nonrelief families.....	89	89	85	86	80	75	59	84	57	70
0-999.....	33	27	24	20	18	24	12	22	13	17
1,000-1,499.....	25	27	29	23	25	27	21	16	16	16
1,500-1,999.....	14	16	14	15	13	13	14	17	16	17
2,000-2,999.....	12	13	13	17	13	6	7	12	4	8
3,000 or over.....	5	6	5	11	11	5	5	17	8	12
NONRELIEF FAMILIES										
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-999.....	37	30	29	24	23	31	21	25	23	24
1,000-1,499.....	29	31	33	26	31	35	35	19	27	23
1,500-1,999.....	16	18	17	18	17	18	23	21	29	24
2,000-2,999.....	13	14	15	19	16	9	12	14	7	11
3,000 or over.....	5	7	6	13	13	7	9	21	14	18

Nonrelief Families

By excluding the relief families from certain analyses and studying only the nonrelief, a greater proportion of the low-income families were dropped from some type groups than from others. In type 7, for example, 41 percent of the families had received relief, and 12 percent were self-supporting on incomes of less than \$1,000. In contrast, in type 1, the two percentages were 11 and 33. Small two-person families undoubtedly could get along without relief on smaller incomes than could those with seven or eight members. With so many of the low-income families of type 7 excluded by separating out the relief, the median income of the nonrelief group was \$566 above that of the relief and nonrelief combined; in type 1, the differences between the two medians was but \$88.

Types 8 and 9 combined, 4, and 5 stood at the top of the scale when type groups composed of nonrelief families only were ranked by medians. Types 8, 4, and 5 thus ranked the same as when relief families were included (p. 44). But the position of type 7 improved, ranking fourth instead of next to the lowest, as is shown below:

Family type:	Median income (non-relief families)	Difference between the median income of the non-relief families and that of the relief and nonrelief combined	Per capita income
8 and 9-----	\$1, 568	\$468	\$262
4-----	1, 500	179	526
5-----	1, 441	207	333
7-----	1, 420	566	226
3-----	1, 321	137	382
2-----	1, 304	97	515
6-----	1, 247	224	280
1-----	1, 186	88	698

Since the number of persons to be maintained from family income ranged from an average of 2.01 in type-1 families to 9.37 in families of type 9, per capita income gives a somewhat better picture of the relative well-being of the type groups than does their rank by median income. Families of type 1, which had the lowest median family income, had the highest average income per person, \$698. The types with five or more members, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, had an average of less than \$350 per capita income.

In using per capita income as evidence of differences in potential levels of living of the type groups, one must bear in mind that such figures take no account of the fact that many goods and services are consumed on a family rather than an individual basis, and that age and sex of family members are factors in determining the amount of money needed. However, the small average income per capita available to the largest families indicates that many must have fared far less well, compared with the smaller families, than median incomes of the type groups might indicate.

From 29 to 32 percent of the families in types 8 and 9, 4, and 5 had incomes of \$2,000 or more. Types 2, 3, and 7 had relatively fewer families at this level, 21 percent; and types 6 and 1 had 16 and 18 percent. Type 1 had a larger proportion of families with incomes below \$1,000 than any other—37 percent, compared with the other extreme of only 21 percent in type 7 (table 20).

Number of Children Under 16 in Relation to Family Income (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Almost two-thirds of the burden of responsibility for the support of children under 16 was borne by large families; types 5, 6, 7, and 9 (all with five or more members) included 62 percent of all children of this age in the seven-city sample. Since so many of the large families were in the low-income group, 71 percent of all children under 16 were in families with incomes below \$1,500, including those receiving relief. The adequacy of an income depends not only on its size but on the number of persons it must maintain. Children in families of three or four members fared better than those in larger families with similar

incomes. Almost one-half (45 percent) of all the children in the sample, however, were in families in which there were five or more members to be supported by an income of less than \$1,500 (table 21).

TABLE 21.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: *Number of persons¹ under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in families of type—								
	All		2	3	4	5	6	7	9
	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All families.....	4,995	100	719	960	234	702	1,129	844	407
Relief families.....	1,247	25	77	148	40	143	285	366	188
Nonrelief families.....	3,748	75	642	812	194	559	844	478	219
0-999.....	1,036	20	194	232	44	133	265	110	58
1,000-1,499.....	1,252	25	199	270	60	170	307	179	67
1,500-1,999.....	703	14	116	134	37	100	146	109	61
2,000-2,999.....	480	10	91	124	32	89	73	54	17
3,000 or over.....	277	6	42	52	21	67	53	26	16

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Families of types 1 and 8, omitted from this table, do not include year-equivalent persons under 16 years of age.

Mainly as a consequence of the inability of the large families to support themselves, one-fourth of the children under 16 years of age in the seven-city sample were in families that had to be aided by a relief agency at some time during the year.

The socioeconomic problems caused by this situation are many and varied. The inability of many parents to support their children is evidenced by the relative number, 25 percent, of all children that were in families of the relief group. The State has gone far in assuming responsibility for the education and health of children; yet with all the public expenditures for these purposes and for relief, many children in the families studied must have lived at levels below accepted standards of health and decency. It must be remembered, too, that the sample of families studied excluded Negroes, foreign-born, and other population groups likely to have low incomes. Had these families been included, the proportion of children in families with incomes of less than \$1,500 probably would have been even greater than is indicated by data from this study.

Sources of Income by Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

The four family-type groups ranking highest in median income—8 and 9, 4, 5, and 7—were those in which the earnings of family members other than husbands amounted to 10 percent or more of aggregate income. Although the total earnings of wives, sons, daughters, and others were much less than those of husbands, they were sufficient to give these four type groups an income advantage over the younger types—2, 3, and 6. The ranking of the types on the basis of median income (left-hand column below) was somewhat different from what it would have been had ranks been based on

average receipts per family from husbands. Types 4, 7, and 8 and 9 would have been below the three younger types (2, 3, and 6) instead of above, as may be seen below:

Family type:	Percentage of aggregate income from—		Average earnings of hus- bands per family
	Husbands	Other earners	
8 and 9-----	67	23	\$1, 226
4-----	73	11	1, 325
5-----	80	10	1, 416
7-----	80	11	1, 298
3-----	92	2	1, 407
2-----	89	2	1, 379
6-----	90	2	1, 342
1-----	76	6	1, 060

In types 2, 3, and 6, with no sons or daughters 16 or older and in type 1, husband-wife families, the wife was the only potential earner of consequence, other than the husband, since earnings of children under 16 are restricted by compulsory education and child-labor laws. Earnings of wives were a relatively small proportion of the income of these groups; husbands were responsible for approximately nine-tenths of the aggregate except in type 1.

The balance of the aggregate income, i. e., the portion other than earnings of individuals, was made up of unallocated earnings (less than 3 percent of the total for each group); nonmoney income from owned homes and rent received as pay; and money income other than earnings, such as investments, pensions, and cash gifts. This balance was less than 10 percent of the aggregate income of all types except 1 and 4.

The accumulation of reserves for income-yielding investments and purchase of a home usually is spread over a period of years. A group of older families, therefore, might be expected to have more income from home ownership, rents, and dividends, than would those under 40. When family-type groups were ranked according to average amount of income received from these two sources combined (money income other than earnings and imputed income from owned homes and rent as pay), the younger groups (3, 6, 2) ranked lowest, probably in part because of their age, as shown below:

Family type:	Average money income from sources other than earnings and nonmoney income from housing	Percentage of aggregate income from—	
		Money income other than earnings	Nonmoney income from housing
4-----	\$268	7. 2	7. 5
1-----	224	7. 6	8. 4
8 and 9-----	145	2. 9	5. 0
5-----	140	2. 5	5. 4
7-----	137	4. 0	4. 3
2-----	117	3. 2	4. 3
6-----	115	3. 8	3. 9
3-----	82	1. 9	3. 5

In families of types 4 and 1, ranking first with respect to imputed income from housing and money receipts from investments, pensions, and the like, more than half of the husbands were 50 or older. The greater tendency toward home ownership among families of middle age or older than among those younger is shown in table 150. Home ownership was reported by 64 percent of the type-4 and 57 percent of the type-1 families. Types 8 and 9, similar to types 4 and 1 in proportion of husbands aged 50 or more, had a lower proportion, 49

percent, of home owners. They thus resembled the other large families with sons or daughters 16 or older, types 5 and 7, in which the percentage of home owners was 48 and 46, respectively. In the younger type groups, 2, 3, and 6, homes were owned by approximately one-third of the families (table 50).

Family Type and Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

The higher earnings of husbands in business and professions than of those in clerical or wage-earner work have already been noted. Similarly, families in the former occupational group had a higher median income than did those in either of the two latter groups. With this evidence of the relationship between family occupation and income, it might be expected that differences in the median incomes of the eight type groups would be closely associated with differences in the distribution of families of each type by occupation. However, with other factors affecting income, notably age of husband and the presence or absence of potential earners, relationships between income and family occupation may be obscured. For example, type 7, with 71 percent of its families in wage-earner occupations and 18 percent in business or professions, might be expected to have a median income below that of type 2 which had a more favorable occupational distribution of families—55 percent in wage-earner and 26 percent in business and professional work (table 22). Instead, the median income of the former type was \$1,420 compared with \$1,304 for the latter, a difference due largely to the earnings of family members other than the husband in the type-7 families.

TABLE 22.—FAMILY TYPE: *Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ No.	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families					Other families ²
				All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	
	Percent 100	Percent 53	Percent 16	Percent 27	Percent 13	Percent 2	Percent 5	Percent 7	Percent 4
All types.....	100	48	16	28	16	1	5	6	8
1.....	100	55	18	26	9	2	5	10	1
2.....	100	61	16	23	8	1	6	8	(3)
3.....	100	49	16	31	16	2	6	7	4
4.....	100	58	10	30	14	1	6	9	2
5.....	100	63	14	22	8	2	5	7	1
6.....	100	71	11	18	11	1	4	2	0
7.....	100	52	16	30	15	1	3	11	2
8 and 9.....	100								

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

³ 0.50 percent or less. (See table 111.)

In the three type groups 8 and 9, 4, and 5, which ranked first, second, and third in median income, the two factors, occupational distribution and presence of supplementary earners, worked in the same direction. These three types ranked highest in percentage of families in business and professions; earners other than husbands contributed 10 percent or more of aggregate income. Types 2, 3, and 6, similar in

the lack of sons and daughters of earning age, showed similar patterns of distribution of families by occupation; neither age nor occupation tended to give one of these three types an advantage over the others.

Type 1 ranked below all others with respect to proportion of families classed as wage-earner—a somewhat surprising rank in view of the group's low median income. However, this type also had a relatively high proportion (10.5 percent) of families without individual earners. The median age of husbands was greater than in all except types 4, and 8 and 9—a fact that affected their average earnings. In addition, wives were the only potential earners other than husbands; there were no sons and daughters to contribute to income as in types 4, 5, 7, and 8 and 9.

Earnings and Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only

The low rank of type-1 families with respect to median income is due partly to the lack of potential earners other than the husband and wife. However, the average earnings of the husbands who worked for money were lower than in families of other types, \$1,213 compared with the high-ranking figure for type 5, \$1,464 (table 23). Moreover, 13 percent of the husbands in type 1 did not earn; hence the average income per family from earnings of husbands was \$1,060 or \$153 lower than the average earnings per breadwinner.

TABLE 23.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by husband's age and family type, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	All husbands ²	Earning husbands by age—						Average ⁴ earnings per husband by age—					
		All ages ³	Under 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or older	All ages ³	Under 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or older
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All types.....	3, 719	3, 473	495	1, 012	884	650	428	1, 359	1, 024	1, 371	1, 526	1, 481	1, 182
1.....	1, 114	973	188	187	149	209	238	1, 213	1, 012	1, 358	1, 295	1, 288	1, 135
2.....	642	636	174	281	122	45	14	1, 391	1, 027	1, 443	1, 665	1, 679	1, 570
3.....	406	404	76	216	90	19	3	1, 414	1, 037	1, 401	1, 719	1, 620	1, 487
4.....	764	699	14	69	235	248	133	1, 448	810	1, 280	1, 528	1, 591	1, 192
5.....	308	298	8	66	143	68	12	1, 464	1, 271	1, 466	1, 563	1, 358	1, 077
6.....	255	251	31	146	59	11	3	1, 363	1, 060	1, 248	1, 695	1, 896	1, 573
7.....	128	124	2	39	57	18	8	1, 340	⁵ 1, 524	1, 310	1, 307	1, 439	1, 443
8 and 9...	102	88	2	8	29	32	17	1, 421	⁵ 890	910	1, 406	1, 669	1, 281

¹ Either principal or supplementary.

² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

³ Includes 4 husbands who did not report age. Their average earnings were \$1,495.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of earning husbands.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

That husbands in the type-1 group had lower average earnings than those in other types is in part a reflection of age; almost one-half of these men were under 30 or were 60 or older—a larger proportion than in any other type. However, even in the same age class, husbands in families of type 1 earned less than others. In two of three

10-year age classes in which the number of cases was adequate for comparisons, husbands in families of type 1 ranked lowest; in the third, they ranked fourth. Differences from one type group to another were considerable; for example, in the age class 40-49, average earnings of husbands in type 1 were \$1,295; of those in type 3, \$1,719 (table 23). Doubtless, the fact that a greater proportion of the large than of the two-person low-income families sought aid from relief agencies served to exclude more of the low-earning husbands from other types than from type 1.

Husbands were principal earners in 85 percent of the type-1 families; wives, in 5 percent. In the remainder, 117 of the 1,114 families, there were no individual earners.

Of the 197 wives who earned, one-fourth, 51, were the principal breadwinners of their families. Twenty-four of these 51 were sole earners and 27 were aided by husbands in the role of supplementary workers (tables 130 and 131). In no other family-type group did so large a proportion, 18 percent, of the wives work for money. Their average earnings of \$474 also ranked highest in amount. Accordingly, the share of total family earnings attributable to the wife, 7 percent, was from two to four times greater than in other family-type groups (table 24).

TABLE 24.—WIVES AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Families having earning wives ¹	Average earnings per wife ²	Percent-age of family earnings derived from wives ³	Family type and income class (dollars)	Families having earning wives ¹	Average earnings per wife ²	Percent-age of family earnings derived from wives ³
	Percent	Dollars	Percent		Percent	Dollars	Percent
Type 1.....	18	474	7.1	Type 5.....	14	411	3.5
0-999.....	16	250	8.1	0-999.....	20	355	10.4
1,000-1,499.....	21	440	8.9	1,000-1,499.....	12	388	3.9
1,500-1,999.....	17	582	6.6	1,500-1,999.....	15	178	1.7
2,000-2,999.....	19	814	7.5	2,000-2,999.....	12	486	2.7
3,000 or over....	12	1,101	3.5	3,000 or over....	10	1,023	2.6
Type 2.....	9	374	2.4	Type 6.....	10	292	2.2
0-999.....	11	245	3.9	0-999.....	4	455	2.4
1,000-1,499.....	8	281	1.9	1,000-1,499.....	14	213	2.6
1,500-1,999.....	8	646	3.2	1,500-1,999.....	13	388	3.3
2,000-2,999.....	10	334	1.5	2,000-2,999.....	14	241	1.6
3,000 or over....	7	1,114	2.0	3,000 or over....	6	⁴ 404	.6
Type 3.....	8	286	1.7	Type 7.....	10	352	2.4
0-999.....	8	60	.7	0-999.....	4	⁴ 26	.1
1,000-1,499.....	9	321	2.4	1,000-1,499.....	9	62	.5
1,500-1,999.....	13	252	2.1	1,500-1,999.....	17	564	5.8
2,000-2,999.....	6	769	2.3	2,000-2,999.....	19	493	4.3
3,000 or over....	0	-----	.0	3,000 or over....	0	-----	.0
Type 4.....	12	425	3.2	Types 8 and 9.....	10	326	1.9
0-999.....	14	302	7.4	0-999.....	20	309	10.7
1,000-1,499.....	13	251	3.1	1,000-1,499.....	9	⁴ 168	1.2
1,500-1,999.....	11	380	2.9	1,500-1,999.....	12	459	3.3
2,000-2,999.....	9	755	3.3	2,000-2,999.....	0	-----	.0
3,000 or over....	8	900	2.0	3,000 or over....	0	-----	.0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 129).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Approximately one-sixth, 181, of the type-1 families had earnings from roomers and boarders. In 34 of these families, there were no individual earners; in the other 147, receipts from this source supplemented earnings of husbands, wives, or both. Only in types 4, 5, and 8 and 9 was there the same or a larger proportion of families with income from roomers and boarders (table 129).

Families of Type 2

Average size 3 persons; 1 child under 16, none older

These families, in each of which there was a child under 16, tended to be younger than the other type groups; 27 percent of the husbands were under 30 years of age.

Type-2 families were one of the three type groups in which earnings of husbands constituted about nine-tenths of family income. Practically all of the husbands, 99 percent, were breadwinners. Ninety percent were the sole earners in their families, a higher proportion than in any other group except type 3, as is shown below:

Family type:	<i>Percentage of sole-earner husbands</i>	<i>Percentage of families with more than one earner</i>
3-----	91	9
2-----	90	9
6-----	88	10
1-----	72	16
7-----	68	30
5-----	63	35
4-----	61	31
8 and 9-----	50	46

Nine percent of the wives were breadwinners, a smaller proportion than in any other group except type 3 in which there were two young children. The contributions of these working wives were but 2 percent of aggregate earnings and would have been only \$34 per family had they been distributed equally among all families of this type (tables 24 and 129).

One-third of these young families had nonmoney income from housing; 19 percent had money income from sources other than earnings. Both of the sources, combined, provided only 8 percent of aggregate income of the group.

Families of Type 3

Average size 4 persons; 2 children under 16, none older

Families of type 3 closely paralleled those of type 2 in many respects; the major difference lay in the presence of two children under 16, instead of one in every home. The percentage of husbands under 40 was approximately the same in the two groups; however, relatively fewer, 19 percent, of those in type 3 were under 30.

The median income of type-3 families, \$1,321, was but \$17 above that of the type-2 group. The first and third quartiles also were similar. Earnings of husbands provided 92 percent of aggregate income. In 91 percent of the families the husband was the sole earner; in 8 percent the wife worked for money—proportions resembling those in type 2. Average earnings of husbands, \$1,414, were a little larger than in type 2, \$1,391 (table 25).

TABLE 25.—HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: *Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Average ¹ earnings per husband in families in specified income classes						Percentage ² of family earnings derived from husbands in families in specified income classes					
	All	\$0- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000 or over	All	\$0- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000 or over
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1	1,213	551	997	1,403	1,960	3,467	89.8	85.2	87.8	91.4	90.2	94.5
2	1,391	684	1,133	1,519	2,119	3,884	96.8	95.2	96.9	96.1	97.7	97.4
3	1,414	692	1,155	1,605	2,120	3,747	97.6	98.4	96.9	97.5	96.6	99.3
4	1,448	531	928	1,290	1,943	3,340	85.2	73.8	83.2	83.0	86.0	90.1
5	1,464	590	1,013	1,408	1,887	3,405	86.5	80.2	84.6	86.5	86.8	89.5
6	1,363	709	1,128	1,568	2,122	4,155	97.3	97.1	96.6	96.3	97.7	99.4
7	1,340	643	1,111	1,386	1,704	3,416	86.8	93.5	92.8	82.7	79.9	87.0
8 and 9	1,421	548	1,053	1,405	1,691	2,763	72.6	75.7	68.4	77.1	78.2	68.8

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.² Percentages are based on the total family earnings in each class (table 129).

The proportion of home owners, 32 percent, in the type-3 group also was similar to that in type 2; average income from this source, however, was somewhat smaller, \$51 per family in the former type compared with \$65 in the latter.

Families of Type 4

Average size 3.46 persons; 0.25 children under 16; 1.21 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

More than one-half (53 percent) of these families had but three members, the third being a son, daughter, or some other person, 16 or older, not husband or wife. One-fourth included a child under 16. Accordingly, persons 16 or older (exclusive of husband and wife) outnumbered those under 16 by about five to one. Approximately four-fifths of these individuals 16 or older were sons and daughters of the husband and wife; the remainder were parents of the husband and wife, other relatives as sons- and daughters-in-law, and a few nonrelated persons (table 127). The presence of families in which the third and fourth members were persons other than sons and daughters explains the possibility of husbands and wives under 30 in this type group.

Families of type 4 ranked second in median income; but the third income quartile, \$2,356, was higher than that of any other type. Doubtless the distribution of husbands by earnings would also have been favorable compared with other types; average earnings for husbands that worked for money were \$1,448, thus placing type 4 in second rank in this respect (table 25). At given income levels, however, average earnings of husbands in this type group tended to be somewhat lower than those of husbands of other types; below \$2,000, earnings of husbands in type 4 ranked last. Earnings of other family members and from keeping roomers and boarders, and money and nonmoney income from sources other than earnings supplemented contributions of husbands to the extent of providing 27 percent of the aggregate income of the group.

Families of type 4 fared better than any other save type 1 with respect to money income from sources other than earnings and imputed income from housing, as has already been stated (p. 48). Such receipts, constituting 15 percent of aggregate income, were even more important than contributions of family members other than husbands in raising the general income level of the group.

TABLE 26.—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Families having supplementary earners ¹	Earnings from supplementary earners			Family type and income class (dollars)	Families having supplementary earners ¹	Earnings from supplementary earners		
		Average per earner ²	Average per family ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴			Average per earner ²	Average per family ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Type 1.....	16	417	66	5.6	Type 5.....	35	330	153	9.4
0-999.....	11	149	16	3.4	0-999.....	32	158	62	9.2
1,000-1,499.....	21	348	72	6.9	1,000-1,499.....	36	249	122	10.5
1,500-1,999.....	16	497	80	5.5	1,500-1,999.....	38	265	128	8.0
2,000-2,999.....	19	769	148	7.1	2,000-2,999.....	34	444	231	10.6
3,000 or over.....	13	1,010	135	3.7	3,000 or over.....	32	733	322	8.5
Type 2.....	9	322	30	2.1	Type 6.....	10	223	26	1.9
0-999.....	11	170	18	2.6	0-999.....	2	92	3	.5
1,000-1,499.....	8	281	23	1.9	1,000-1,499.....	14	190	31	2.7
1,500-1,999.....	8	520	40	2.6	1,500-1,999.....	13	388	52	3.2
2,000-2,999.....	10	320	32	1.5	2,000-2,999.....	18	167	38	1.8
3,000 or over.....	10	839	80	2.0	3,000 or over.....	6	404	24	.6
Type 3.....	9	266	24	1.7	Type 7.....	30	342	155	10.4
0-999.....	9	53	5	.7	0-999.....	19	79	21	3.1
1,000-1,499.....	9	319	28	2.4	1,000-1,499.....	23	151	51	4.4
1,500-1,999.....	15	238	35	2.2	1,500-1,999.....	43	416	236	14.6
2,000-2,999.....	6	769	50	2.3	2,000-2,999.....	44	558	418	19.6
3,000 or over.....	0	-----	0	.0	3,000 or over.....	27	464	295	8.3
Type 4.....	31	359	132	8.5	Types 8 and 9.....	46	452	319	18.9
0-999.....	27	151	44	7.5	0-999.....	40	135	54	9.3
1,000-1,499.....	36	233	93	9.0	1,000-1,499.....	43	327	199	16.5
1,500-1,999.....	37	358	163	11.1	1,500-1,999.....	52	422	304	18.1
2,000-2,999.....	32	514	198	9.3	2,000-2,999.....	36	492	357	16.5
3,000 or over.....	23	804	225	6.3	3,000 or over.....	56	685	838	23.5

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of supplementary earners in each class (table 131).

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 129).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The role of supplementary breadwinners in family support is clearly illustrated in this type group. Contributions of such workers were but 8 percent of aggregate earnings of type-4 families; they averaged only \$132 per family compared with an average of \$1,385 from principal earners. The earnings of many of these supplementary breadwinners were small; approximately one-half made less than \$300 and only 4 percent made as much as \$1,000 or more if they followed the general pattern of distributions shown for all such workers (table 9). Some families, therefore, had their incomes raised about \$1,000 because of these earners but such instances were rare. Even in this

family-type group with a potential earner other than the husband and wife in every family, 76 percent of the families that reached or passed the \$3,000-income line had but one breadwinner (table 131). Contributions of supplementary workers were but 6 percent of aggregate earnings of these high-income families (table 26). It would seem, therefore, that supplementary earners helped some families of this type to live more comfortably than would have been possible had they depended upon principal earners only; but, in general, earning power of husbands was a much more important factor than contributions of these workers in families in the upper-income group.

The percentage of family members 16 or older (other than husband and wife) who earned was much the same in each of the four type groups in which such potential breadwinners were found—22 percent in type 5, 23 percent in type 7, 24 percent in type 4, and 26 percent in types 8 and 9 (table 29).

The type-4 group was comparatively large, constituting 21 percent of the nonrelief families in the seven-city sample, while types 5, 7, 8, and 9, the other types in which there were persons 16 or older, other than husband or wife, constituted but 14 percent. As a consequence, the type 4 group included approximately one-half, 49 percent, of the sons, daughters, and others (not husbands and wives) 16 or older in the nonrelief families, as follows:

Family type:	<i>Persons 16 or older, not husband or wife</i>		
	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of all</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of earners</i>
All-----	1, 876	100	100
1, 2, 3, and 6-----	0	0	¹ 1
4-----	925	49	49
5-----	468	25	23
7-----	193	10	10
8 and 9-----	290	16	17

¹ Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks, hence not counted in establishing the family type. See Glossary, Family Type, and Year-equivalent Person.

Families of Type 5

Average size 5.34 persons; 1.81 children under 16; 1.52 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

By definition, each type-5 family included one child under 16, one person 16 or older (other than husband or wife), and one or two others of any age. With this latitude in size, families of five persons constituted about two-thirds of the type group; those of six persons, about one-third. Children under 16 outnumbered persons 16 or older (other than husband or wife) 559 to 468. Of the family members 16 or older (exclusive of husband and wife), 76 percent were sons and daughters. Parents of the husband or wife, other relatives, and a few nonrelatives comprised the remaining 24 percent, a larger proportion than in type-4 families (table 127). Type-5 families tended to be somewhat younger than type 4 and consequently there was greater likelihood that parents of the husband or wife would be living; median age of husbands was 45 and 52 in the two groups (table 121).

The pattern of family support in type 5 was similar to that found in type 4. Earnings of husbands were four-fifths of aggregate income of the type-5 group. Supplementary breadwinners were found in 35

percent of the families and they contributed 9 percent of total earnings; at no income level was this proportion less than 8 percent or more than 11 percent (table 26). Wives were breadwinners relatively more often in type-5 families than in any other except type 1; 14 in every 100 reported earnings. Though their earnings averaged \$411 each, on an all-family basis this fell to \$57 (tables 24 and 129).

Fewer type-5 than type-4 families owned their homes; combined income from housing and from investments, pensions, and cash gifts averaged \$140 and \$268, respectively, in the two groups—a situation related in part to age differences.

Families of Type 6

Average size 5.31 persons; 3.31 children under 16; none older

Families of type 6, by definition, could have three or four children under 16 years of age and none older. Ninety-eight percent had three children; only 2 percent had four. Although this type group included only 7 percent of the nonrelief families in the seven-city sample, it contained 22 percent of the children under 16 years of age, as is shown below:

Family type:	Percentage distribution of children under 16
All types-----	100
1 and 8-----	0
2-----	17
3-----	22
4-----	5
5-----	15
6-----	22
7-----	13
9-----	6

With three or four children to support, type-6 families had a median income of \$1,247, \$57 below that of type-2 families with but one child; one-fourth of the type-6 families had incomes below \$908, three-fourths below \$1,681 (table 30).

Husbands assumed the major share of the burden of family support; their earnings provided 90 percent of aggregate income. The low rank of median income of the group thus was due in part to the lack of potential earners other than the husbands. However, earnings of husbands in type-6 families were somewhat below those of husbands in types 2 and 3, averaging \$1,363 compared with \$1,391 and \$1,414.

Ten percent of the wives worked for money, not deterred by the presence of three or four children under 16. Their average earnings of \$292 were smaller than in any other group except type 3, indicating a likelihood that many worked irregularly for short periods (table 24).

About one-third of the type-6 families had nonmoney income from housing, a proportion similar to that in the two other young groups, types 2 and 3. The proportion, 18 percent, that had income from investments, pensions, and the like also was similar.

Families of Type 7

Average size 7.23 persons; 3.73 children under 16; 1.51 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Seven-person families constituted 70 percent of this type group; eight-person, the remaining 30 percent. By definition, only one of the five or six persons other than husband or wife need be under 16; the others might be any age. However, children under 16 were about two and one-half times as numerous as those older. In 37 percent of the families there were no members 16 or older save the parents. Although families of this type comprised only 3 percent of the non-relief families in the sample, they included 13 percent of the children under 16.

This group was more similar to type 5 than to any other in composition and pattern of provision for family support. The median age of the husbands was 44, 1 year younger than that of type 5. In both types, husbands provided four-fifths of aggregate income. Ninety-seven percent of the husbands in the type-7 group earned, practically all being the principal earner in the family. Their average earnings, \$1,340, were \$124 below those of husbands in the type-5 group. This difference may reflect a difference in occupational distribution. Of the families in type 7, 71 percent were in the wage-earner group and 18 percent in the business and professional; in type 5, the two percentages were 58 and 30—a relatively larger number in the occupations that tend to yield the higher incomes.

Ten percent of the wives in type-7 families earned, making an average of \$352 each. Their contributions, however, were but 2.4 percent of aggregate earnings.

Sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) contributed 10 percent of the aggregate earnings of the group. Such contributions were a smaller proportion of the earnings of the low-income families than of the more well-to-do—6 and 4 percent in the two income classes below \$1,500, and 11, 15, and 13 percent in the three income classes above (table 27).

Families of Types 8 and 9

Type 8, average size 5.19 persons; no children under 16; 3.19 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Type 9, average size 9.37; 4.98 children under 16; 2.38 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

These two type groups had a higher average number of members 16 or older than did any others, 5.19 in type 8 and 4.38 in type 9. Some of the large economic families must have included married sons and daughters; the average number of relatives other than parents of husband and wife was larger than in any other type (table 127).

With this advantage in number of potential earners, types 8 and 9 combined had relatively more members working for money than did the other types. The average number of earners per family increased with income, rising from 1.36 in the income class below \$1,000 to 2.22 at the top of the income scale (table 28).

TABLE 27.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ and income class (dollars)	Earn- ers other than hus- band and wife per 100 fam- ilies	Earnings from earners other than husband and wife			Family type ¹ and income class (dollars)	Earn- ers other than hus- band and wife per 100 fam- ilies	Earnings from earners other than husband and wife		
		Average per earn- er ²	Average per fam- ily ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴			Average per earn- er ²	Average per fam- ily ³	Percent- age of total family earnings ⁴
	Number 29	Dollars 485	Dollars 142	Percent 9.1		Number	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Type 4-----					Type 6—Con.				
0-999-----	25	329	82	13.9	1,500-1,999---	0	0	0	0.0
1,000-1,499---	30	364	110	10.6	2,000-2,999---	9	56	5	.2
1,500-1,999---	36	439	157	10.7	3,000 or over---	0	0	0	.0
2,000-2,999---	32	576	187	8.8					
3,000 or over---	22	1,044	230	6.4	Type 7-----	38	391	146	9.8
					0-999-----	26	163	42	6.4
Type 5-----	34	371	128	7.8	1,000-1,499---	25	183	45	3.9
0-999-----	27	221	60	8.8	1,500-1,999---	43	418	181	11.2
1,000-1,499---	38	342	93	8.0	2,000-2,999---	56	579	326	15.3
1,500-1,999---	33	328	107	6.7	3,000 or over---	73	622	453	12.7
2,000-2,999---	40	513	205	9.4					
3,000 or over---	34	751	256	6.7	Types 8 and 9-----	74	536	394	23.3
					0-999-----	36	198	72	12.3
Type 6-----	2	71	1	.1	1,000-1,499---	74	486	359	29.8
0-999-----	1	76	1	.1	1,500-1,999---	68	462	314	18.7
1,000-1,499---	2	82	2	.2	2,000-2,999---	73	510	371	17.2
					3,000 or over---	133	758	1,011	28.3

¹ For description of family types, see Glossary, Family Type. Earners other than husband and wife in families of types 1, 2, and 3 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.² Averages are based on the number of earners other than husband and wife in each class.³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had earners other than husband and wife.⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 129).⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.TABLE 28.—FAMILY SIZE AND EARNERS: *Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Average ¹ number of persons in families in specified income classes						Average ² number of earners in families in specified income classes					
	All	\$0- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000 or over	All	\$0- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000 or over
1-----	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2-----	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.00	2.04	1.05	0.92	1.13	1.11	1.16	1.13
3-----	2.99	3.00	2.99	2.98	2.99	2.98	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.10
4-----	3.99	3.98	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.01	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.15	1.06	1.00
5-----	3.46	3.39	3.47	3.48	3.48	3.52	1.32	1.22	1.36	1.42	1.36	1.27
6-----	5.34	5.41	5.24	5.49	5.31	5.29	1.45	1.38	1.47	1.46	1.52	1.44
7-----	5.31	5.32	5.37	5.25	5.31	5.10	1.11	1.02	1.16	1.11	1.18	1.06
8-----	7.23	7.29	7.34	7.22	7.04	7.00	1.45	1.26	1.32	1.57	1.75	1.64
8 and 9-----	6.99	6.69	7.50	7.43	6.42	6.50	1.70	1.36	1.61	1.72	1.73	2.22

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

Median age of husbands, 53 years, was greater than in any other type group. Approximately one-seventh of the husbands no longer earned—a proportion similar to that (13 percent) in type 1, in which the median age of husbands, 51 years, also was similar. Earnings of husbands who worked for money averaged \$1,421 each, an amount considerably higher than the \$1,213 average of the husbands in type 1. This difference is doubtless due in part to the fact that a sizable number of the low-income husbands in types 8 and 9 were in the relief group. Thirty percent of the large families of types 8 and 9 were on relief compared with 11 percent of the two-person families of type 1 (table 20).

Contributions of family members other than husbands were almost one-fourth, 23 percent, of aggregate income. Of this group of 85 earners, only 10 were wives; 75 were sons, daughters, or perhaps other relatives. Sons, daughters, and others (not husbands or wives) were more likely to be earners in families of this group than in types 4, 5, and 7, the other types having such members (table 29). Doubtless many of the sons and daughters in families of types 8 and 9 were older than were those in families of types 4, 5, and 7—an assumption based upon comparative ages of husbands in these type groups. Hence, greater age and experience may account in part for their higher earnings, an average of \$536 each compared with averages of \$485, \$371, and \$391 in types 4, 5, and 7.

TABLE 29.—FAMILY MEMBERS EARNING: *Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Families	Family members earning					Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All	Hus- bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All types..	3,719	4,409	3,473	471	17	448	33.8	93.4	12.7	0.5	23.9
1.....	1,114	1,173	973	197	-----	23	52.6	87.3	17.7	-----	(?)
2.....	642	696	636	59	1	-----	36.1	99.1	9.2	.2	-----
3.....	406	441	404	34	3	-----	27.2	99.5	8.3	.4	-----
4.....	764	1,012	699	89	3	221	38.2	91.5	11.6	1.5	23.9
5.....	308	447	298	43	3	103	27.2	96.7	13.9	.5	22.0
6.....	255	282	251	26	3	22	20.8	98.5	10.2	.4	(?)
7.....	128	185	124	13	4	44	20.0	96.9	10.2	.8	22.8
8 and 9..	102	173	88	10	0	75	24.3	86.3	9.8	.0	25.9

¹ Percentages are based on total number of specified family members in each class.

² Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Income from home ownership and from investments, pensions, and the like provided almost one-tenth of the total income of families of types 8 and 9. Approximately one-half, 49 percent, of the families had nonmoney income from owned homes; 13 percent had money income from sources other than earnings.

Households of The Family-Type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

The proportion of families having nonfamily members in their households ranged from 27 percent in types 8 and 9 to 40 percent in types 1, and 4 and 5, as follows:

Family-type group: ¹	<i>Percentage of families with nonfamily household members</i>
1-----	40
2 and 3-----	37
4 and 5-----	40
6 and 7-----	34
8 and 9-----	27

¹ No analysis was made of these data by separate family types.

Perhaps living quarters of many of the large families of types 8 and 9 were too crowded to house overnight guests; only 13 percent of these families, compared with approximately one-fourth of those in the other type groups, reported guests staying the night or longer. It is of interest, however, that many found room to house paying guests, i. e., roomers and boarders; the proportion with such household members was 17 percent, the same as in types 1, and 4 and 5.

Paid help living in was reported most often by families having children under 16; 8 percent of families of types 2 and 3, and 7 percent of types 6 and 7 had such household members compared with only 2 percent of types 8 and 9. This does not mean, necessarily, that the latter families did not employ household help as often as the former. Space may have been needed for family members, and types 8 and 9 may have had household help without supplying living quarters (table 128).

Earning sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis and hence not counted as members of the economic family or as family earners were a negligible proportion of most of the family-type groups. They were reported by 1 percent of the families of types 2 and 3 and of 6 and 7; by 3 percent of those of types 8 and 9; by 4 percent of those of type 1; and by as many as 6 percent of those of types 4 and 5.

Intercity Differences in Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

In each of the cities there were more families of type 1 than of any other type; the percentage of nonrelief families that consisted of husband, wife, and no others ranged from 26 in Columbia to 34 percent in Beaver Dam. Type-1 families appeared with even greater frequency in the income classes under \$1,500, from 28 percent in Columbia to 38 percent in Beaver Dam. Except in one city, the next largest group consisted of the type-4 families, accounting for between 16 and 26 percent of all nonrelief families. This type was more frequent in the income classes above \$1,500 than below in all cities except Lincoln. In Columbia and Moberly there were more families of type 4 than of type 1 in the income classes above \$1,500 and in Mount Vernon, New Philadelphia, and Boone, approximately as many.

In general the differences among the income distributions of nonrelief families of different types in the combined group of cities appear in the data for each city. Families of type 1 had lower, families of

types 4 and 5 higher median incomes than the total group. (The number of families of types 8 and 9 was too small to warrant computation of median income in individual cities.) Families of type 1 did not, however, have the lowest median income in every city; in five of the cities at least one of the types 2, 3, or 6 had a larger proportion of low-income families (table 30).

TABLE 30.—INCOME: *Quartiles of family income, by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Combined cities			Median income						
	First quar- tile	Med- ian	Third quar- tile	Mount Vernon, Ohio	New Philadel- phia, Ohio	Lin- coln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Colum- bia, Mo.	Mober- ly, Mo.
	<i>Dollars</i> 917	<i>Dollars</i> 1,322	<i>Dollars</i> 1,931	<i>Dollars</i> 1,307	<i>Dollars</i> 1,276	<i>Dollars</i> 1,186	<i>Dollars</i> 1,253	<i>Dollars</i> 1,400	<i>Dollars</i> 1,508	<i>Dollars</i> 1,269
All types.....										
1.....	801	1,186	1,719	1,220	1,118	1,141	1,130	1,284	1,386	1,165
2.....	924	1,304	1,847	1,115	1,221	1,054	1,321	1,450	1,463	1,220
3.....	939	1,321	1,879	1,469	1,385	1,240	1,295	1,312	1,458	1,116
4.....	1,024	1,500	2,356	1,475	1,396	1,217	1,268	1,693	1,795	1,506
5.....	1,032	1,441	2,140	¹ 1,450	1,281	1,375	1,500	1,406	1,597	1,403
6.....	908	1,247	1,681	¹ 1,125	1,278	¹ 1,167	1,288	1,250	1,271	1,167
7.....	1,057	1,420	1,896	¹ 1,688	¹ 1,438	¹ 1,250	¹ 1,250	¹ 1,667	¹ 1,516	¹ 1,125
2 and 3.....	929	1,311	1,860	1,250	1,302	1,171	1,310	1,398	1,462	1,183
4 and 5.....	1,026	1,480	2,287	1,462	1,367	1,250	1,352	1,625	1,738	1,480
6 and 7.....	950	1,306	1,746	1,312	1,327	1,196	1,277	1,429	1,326	1,143
8 and 9.....	1,012	1,568	2,175	(²)	¹ 1,625	(²)	(²)	¹ 1,375	1,875	¹ 1,500

¹ Median based on fewer than 30 but more than 10 cases. (See table 111.)

² Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 31.—SOLE EARNERS AND HUSBANDS' EARNINGS: *Percentage of families with only one earner, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type, North Central small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Percentage ¹ of families of specified types having only 1 earner					Percentage ² of family earnings de- rived from husbands in families of specified types				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	75	81	56	74	(³)	94.3	97.5	81.0	95.6	91.6
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	72	93	70	86	31	89.6	98.7	88.4	95.8	61.4
Illinois, Lincoln.....	75	92	50	64	(³)	90.2	98.4	76.8	88.1	72.0
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	76	92	77	98	(³)	90.9	98.3	90.9	99.5	52.9
Iowa, Boone.....	82	94	84	88	73	95.8	96.3	95.1	95.9	87.9
Missouri, Columbia.....	71	88	59	80	54	90.9	96.7	83.5	87.4	69.0
Missouri, Moberly.....	79	90	56	85	69	87.7	96.0	83.9	93.9	76.4

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 129).

³ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Although the samples in most of the cities were small, this variation in the relative position of types 1, 2, 3, and 6 suggests that with larger samples in each city or a larger number of cities, the ranking of these types by income characteristics might differ somewhat from that found for the combined group of cities. The median income of type 2 and of type 3 in the individual cities usually exceeded the median of type 1, but it is more difficult to infer the relative positions of the

two types, 2 and 3. From the general similarity of these two types in other respects it seems reasonable to conclude that the differences in income distributions found in the individual cities are a matter of sampling variations.

In other characteristics the family-type groups display considerable uniformity among the cities, not only in the age distribution of family members but also in occupational distribution and the sources of income. Relatively more families of types 1, 4, and 5 than of other types derived the major part of their earnings from business and professional occupations in most of the cities. The largest proportion of families having no earnings from an occupation was usually found in type 1.

Except in Beaver Dam, the families with one or two young children and no adult members other than husband and wife were more dependent upon the earnings of one person than were other types. Earnings of husbands were a smaller proportion of aggregate earnings of families of types 8 and 9 and of 4 and 5—the groups in which there were sons and daughters 16 or older—than in types 2 and 3 with no potential earners other than husband and wife (table 31).

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

The amount a person earns during a year is related to the kind of work in which he is engaged. It was to be expected, therefore, that the amount of a family's earnings would be related to the occupations of the major breadwinners. This study of income of families in different occupational groups was designed to explore differences not only in amount of income they received but also in their patterns of family support, number of earners, and income from sources other than earnings.

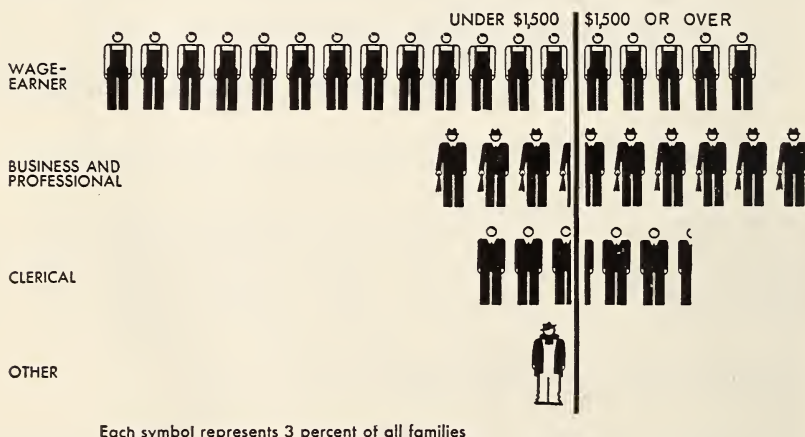


FIGURE 7.—Distribution of nonrelief families by income and occupation, North Central small cities, 1935-36.

Families were classified in four broad occupational groups on the basis of the kind of occupations from which the largest portion of their earnings was derived. The three main groups were wage-earner, clerical, and business and professional (see Glossary, Occupational Classification). A fourth and smaller group (designated in tables as "other") was composed of families that fell outside the three major groups, either because they had no earnings or because their main income was from operating an owned or rented farm. Because of the small number of cases and the heterogeneous character of this fourth group, it was omitted from a number of the tables. Relief families were excluded from all occupational analyses; since the information obtained concerning their incomes was limited, data as to value of food, clothing, and other items provided by relief agencies were not obtained.

The business and professional group was subdivided into independent business, independent professional, salaried business, and salaried professional. Only a few analyses have been made of data concerning each subgroup. In these small communities the number of families in these subgroups was not large enough to provide samples adequate for reliable averages from some of the detailed tabulations.

Number of Families in Each Occupational Group

Wage-earner occupations provided the major source of earnings for more than one-half of the nonrelief families studied in the seven cities (fig. 7). Business and professional occupations provided for more than one-fourth and clerical for about one-sixth, as follows:

Occupational group:	<i>Percentage distribution of nonrelief families</i>
All occupations-----	100
Wage-earner-----	53
Clerical-----	16
Business and professional-----	27
Independent business-----	13
Independent professional-----	2
Salaried business-----	5
Salaried professional-----	7
Other-----	4

Families without earnings (118 in number) together with the few (18) farm operators in these cities constituted only 4 percent of the sample¹⁷ (table 111).

In the business and professional group, almost one-half, 47 percent, of the families received their major earnings from members operating their own business enterprises such as storekeepers, contractors, and truck drivers owning their own trucks. A few families classed in this entrepreneurial group derived their sole or principal income from keeping roomers and boarders. Somewhat more than one-fourth, 27 percent, of the business and professional families depended upon earners in salaried professions, as teachers, clergymen, nurses. Next in numerical importance, 20 percent of the group, were families whose earnings were largely from persons in salaried business posi-

¹⁷ The percentage of families in the group last named was somewhat lower in the sample studied than in the entire population of the communities. Families without earnings were relatively less frequent in the eligible than in the ineligible group which included broken and one-person families. (See Appraisal, p. 428.)

tions, managers of enterprises, or others in administrative or semi-administrative jobs. Families of doctors, lawyers, and others in independent professions were relatively few in number, only 6 per cent ¹⁸ of all in business and professions (table 112).

Characteristics of Families and of Households in Each Occupational Group

Families

In business and professional families, the median age of the husbands was 46; in wage-earner families, 42; in clerical, 41; and in the fourth group, largely families without earnings, 69. Since the family occupation was usually the same as that of the husband, these differences reflect current attitudes toward age of workers in the market in which the husbands sold their labor. Workers under 40 are given preference for many clerical and wage-earner jobs; the professional man in his forties, because of his established reputation, may be more in demand than he was when younger.

In the business and professional group, the median age of husbands in families with incomes of less than \$1,000 was 53 years, a higher figure than at any other income level. In wage-earner families the situation was reversed; the median age of husbands at this level was 40, lower than at other levels, as the following tabulation shows:

Family-income class:	Median age of husband by family occupational group—		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All-----	42	41	46
\$0-\$999-----	40	42	53
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	41	39	42
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	43	39	42
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	47	44	45
\$3,000 or over-----	56	48	48

The proportion of husbands under 30 was less than half as great in business and professional as in wage-earner and clerical families, as follows:

Age class:	Percentage distribution by age of husbands in—		
	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
All ages-----	100	100	100
Under 30-----	16	16	7
30-39-----	28	31	27
40-49-----	25	23	28
50-59-----	19	16	20
60-69-----	10	11	12
70 or older-----	2	3	6

The long period of education required for many professions and the consequent tendency to postpone marriage serve to limit the number of husbands in their twenties in the professional groups.

The public's recognition of the value of experience enables many salaried business or professional men to hold their positions at an age when wage earners or clerical workers have difficulty in finding jobs.

¹⁸ There is a probability that the sample of independent professional families underrepresented the number in the community, since such families were difficult to reach. (See Appraisal, p. 425.)

If a man has his own business or profession, he may continue his career to an advanced age; no one can discharge him. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proportion of husbands aged 50 or more was greater in business and professional families than in wage-earner or clerical, 38 percent compared with 31 and 30 percent.

TABLE 32.—FAMILY SIZE AND EARNERS: *Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ persons in—					Average ² earners in—				
	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Other families
	Number 3.51	Number 3.66	Number 3.37	Number 3.43	Number 2.56	Number 1.19	Number 1.26	Number 1.30	Number 1.12	Number 0.14
All incomes.---										
0-999.....	3.31	3.51	3.23	2.93	2.36	1.07	1.19	1.18	.94	.11
1,000-1,499..	3.57	3.72	3.29	3.45	2.59	1.21	1.26	1.30	1.09	.10
1,500-1,999..	3.66	3.93	3.40	3.36	3.31	1.25	1.33	1.26	1.17	.33
2,000-2,999..	3.47	3.48	3.45	3.50	2.90	1.26	1.36	1.33	1.17	.20
3,000 or over.	3.81	4.01	3.70	3.81	³ 3.00	1.28	1.50	1.51	1.19	(³) .00

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Compared with respect to average size, wage-earner families were largest, 3.66 members; business and professional families ranked next, 3.43 members; families of farm operators, 3.39; clerical, 3.37; and last, families without earners, 2.43 (tables 32 and 111). The greater average size of the wage-earner families reflects a comparatively large proportion with five or more members:

Occupational group:	Percentage of families having—		
	2	3 or 4	5 or more
	members	members	members
All occupations.....	30	49	21
Wage-earner.....	27	49	24
Clerical.....	31	53	16
Business and professional.....	31	49	20
Independent business.....	37	43	20
Independent professional.....	25	57	18
Salaried business.....	26	53	21
Salaried professional.....	24	55	21
Other.....	66	27	7

Within the business and professional group, families in independent business were smallest in average size, 3.33 members; independent professional ranked next, 3.37 members; salaried business, 3.54; and salaried professional, 3.55. In the independent business group there were relatively more two-person families than in any group save that designated as "other," largely the older families without earnings.

Wage-earner families carried a heavier burden of support of children under 16 than did the other groups, particularly in the low-income classes. They had an average of 1.16 such children per family compared with 0.89 in the clerical and 0.87 in the business and professional group. The greater proportion of husbands 50 or older in the latter

group than in the two former may explain, in part, the smaller number of children under 16 per family.

Families in business and professions had somewhat more potential earners than did the others, if members aged 16 or over (other than husband and wife) are so designated—an average of 0.56 persons per family compared with 0.49 persons in the wage-earner and 0.48 in the clerical group (table 111). The comparatively high-income level of families in business and professions doubtless enabled many to send their sons and daughters to college and thus keep them as members of the economic family at an age when sons and daughters in low-income families tend to marry and found their own homes. Economic position and age of husband and wife, therefore, both were factors in the larger average number of older sons and daughters in the business and professional group than in the other two.

Households

Roomers and boarders, guests, and other persons living in the household as nonfamily members were reported by almost one-half, 48 percent, of the business and professional families but by only 33 percent of the wage-earner. Clerical families ranked between these two—42 percent. The number of these extra members was sufficiently great and their period of stay long enough to add the equivalent of one person for a year to the business and professional households that reported such members, 0.59 year-equivalent persons to the clerical households, and 0.53 to those of wage earners (table 128).

Roomers and boarders were members of the households of a larger proportion of the business and professional families than of the wage-earner or clerical, as is shown below:

Occupational group:	Percentage of families having roomers or boarders	
	Any	Sons and daughters
Wage-earner.....	12	4
Clerical.....	15	2
Business and professional.....	20	4

Of the business and professional families having income from roomers and boarders, about one-fourth (47 of the 194) had no other source of earnings but owed their occupational classification to this family enterprise. In no occupational group were there more than 4 percent of the families with sons and daughters at home on a roomer-boarder basis.

Paid help living in the household was reported by 7 percent of both the business and professional and the clerical groups. The former employed such help for longer periods, however, than did the latter—an average of 31 weeks as compared with 23. Only 4 percent of the wage-earner families had paid help living in at any time during the year, and the average number of employee-weeks for the families involved was but 18.

Guests remaining overnight or longer were reported by 30 percent of the business and professional group, compared with 26 percent of the clerical and 21 percent of the wage-earner families.

Income Levels in Each Occupational Group

Income Distribution

Business and professional families fared best of the occupational groups in the seven-city sample with respect to median income. Independent professional families had a median income of \$3,000, or more than double that of the families in independent business, many of whom engaged in small-scale enterprises with low net returns (table 33).

TABLE 33.—FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE: *Percentage distribution of families by income, quartiles of family income, and average size of family, by occupation, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families					Other families ¹
				All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaries business	Salaries professional	
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All incomes.....									
\$0-\$249.....	1	1	(²)	1	2	0	0	0	16
\$250-\$499.....	4	5	2	3	4	0	2	2	11
\$500-\$749.....	10	13	5	6	11	4	1	2	20
\$750-\$999.....	14	18	13	8	13	2	5	2	12
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17	20	18	10	13	4	7	6	14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	13	16	13	10	12	5	9	7	8
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	11	10	10	11	12	7	13	10	7
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	7	6	8	8	7	4	11	7	4
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5	4	8	6	5	7	8	8	2
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	4	2	7	6	6	7	9	5	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5	3	7	9	7	11	10	12	4
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3	1	5	6	3	7	10	8	0
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2	1	2	5	2	7	5	9	0
\$4,000 or over ³	4	(²)	2	11	3	35	10	22	1
Quartiles of family income:	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1st quartile.....	917	837	1,073	1,193	917	2,000	1,530	1,629	450
Median.....	1,322	1,170	1,494	1,801	1,397	3,000	2,058	2,500	824
3rd quartile.....	1,931	1,575	2,175	2,844	2,054	4,600	2,994	3,830	1,318
Average persons ⁴ per family.	Number 3.51	Number 3.66	Number 3.37	Number 3.43	Number 3.33	Number 3.37	Number 3.54	Number 3.55	Number 2.56

¹ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

² 0.50 percent or less.

³ Largest income reported, between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

⁴ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

The proportion of wage-earner families with incomes below \$1,000 was more than double that of the families in business and professions—37 percent compared with 18. Only 2 percent of all wage-earner families achieved incomes of \$3,000 or more, compared with 9 percent of those in the clerical and 22 percent of those in the business and professional group. Of the fourth group, composed of families without earnings and farmers living in the cities, 59 percent had incomes under \$1,000; but 5 percent reached or exceeded \$2,500.

Wage-earner families were about one-half, 53 percent, of the entire nonrelief group; however, because the three occupational groups

differed in patterns of income distribution of families, the wage-earner group constituted considerably more than half of the low-income families, and considerably less than half of those with high incomes. For example, in the income class \$500–\$999, wage-earner families accounted for 68 percent of the group; in the income class \$3,000–\$3,499, for 22 percent (fig. 8).

In the business and professional group, the situation was reversed; such families constituted about one-fourth of the total families but

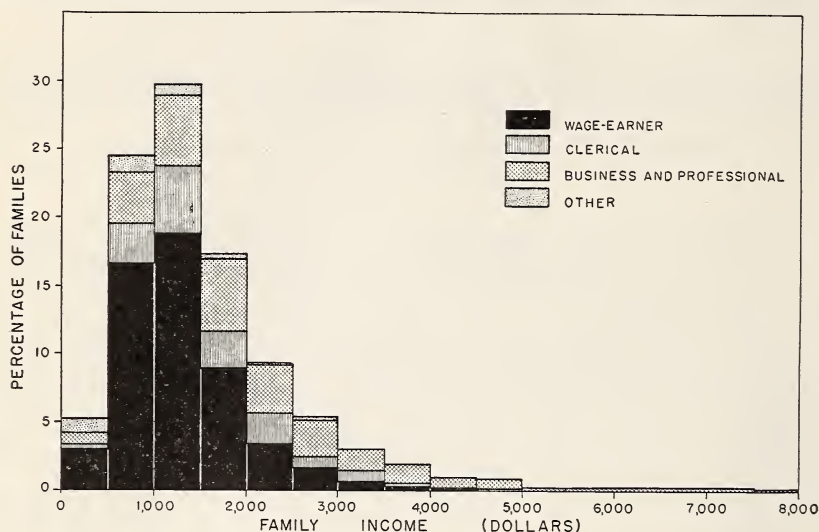


FIGURE 8.—Occupation and income: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935–36.

were 15 percent of those in the income class \$500–\$999 and 71 percent of the group with incomes of \$3,000 or more. With approximately three-fourths of the higher-income families in business or professions, consumption patterns at this level would tend to be strongly affected by the standards of this occupational group, insofar as their standards differ from those of wage-earner or clerical families.

Sources of Income in Each Occupational Group

The higher general income level of the business and professional families, evidenced by their higher median income, is largely a reflection of the greater earning power of their members. In this occupational group earnings averaged \$1,957 per family; in the clerical group, \$1,539; and in the wage-earner, \$1,176 (table 34). Differences among the three groups with respect to income from other sources (investments, gifts, etc., and nonmoney income from housing) were even greater, proportionally; average receipts of the business and professional group were approximately three times those of the wage-earner. But in comparison with earnings these sums were small—averages of \$271, \$157, and \$92 for the three groups (table 113).

TABLE 34.—SOURCES OF INCOME BY OCCUPATION: *Average earnings per family, and percentage of total family income derived from earnings, from money income other than earnings, and from nonmoney income from housing, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from ¹ —				Clerical families' income derived from ¹ —				Business and professional families' income derived from ¹ —			
	Earnings ²		Money income other than earnings		Earnings ²		Money income other than earnings		Earnings ²		Money income other than earnings	
	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All incomes.....	1, 176	93	2	5	1, 539	91	3	6	1, 957	88	5	7
0-999.....	659	93	2	5	705	91	4	5	533	80	7	13
1,000-1,499....	1, 139	92	3	5	1, 133	92	3	5	1, 128	89	4	7
1,500-1,999....	1, 584	92	3	5	1, 568	92	3	5	1, 538	90	4	7
2,000-2,999....	2, 201	93	2	5	2, 168	91	2	7	2, 151	88	5	7
3,000 or over...	3, 113	91	4	5	3, 264	89	5	6	3, 969	87	6	7

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class. They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. (See table 113.)

² Includes money earnings from all individual earners, from roomers and boarders, and from other sources not attributable to individuals. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 113).

³ Includes nonmoney income from owned homes and from rent as pay.

Earnings were the major source of livelihood of each of the three major occupational groups—93 percent of the aggregate income of the wage-earner families, 91 percent of that of the clerical, and 88 percent of that of the business and professional. Low-, intermediate-, and high-income families resembled each other in their dependence upon earnings for about nine-tenths of their income. An exception was the group of business and professional families below the \$1,000-income line who derived only 80 percent of their income from earnings. In the fourth occupational group, 87 percent of the families were without earnings; earnings of the farm operators, therefore, were a small proportion, 11 percent, of the aggregate income of the group.

Money receipts such as interest, rents, pensions, and cash gifts used for family living amounted to an average of \$31 for wage-earner families, \$60 for clerical, and \$117 for business and professional—2, 3, and 5 percent, respectively, of aggregate income. The larger receipts of the business and professional group are not to be explained wholly by the greater proportion of well-to-do families; at comparable income levels, this group ranked above the two others. This position may reflect higher incomes and greater ability to invest in former years. The fourth occupational group, in which so many families were without earnings, received 68 percent of total income from these sources.

Net value of occupancy of owned homes and rent received as pay constituted a little larger proportion of the aggregate income of the business and professional families than of the clerical and wage-earner—7 percent compared with 6 and 5. Average receipts from this source were \$154, \$97, and \$61, respectively, for the three groups.

In the income class below \$1,000, differences among the three groups were greater than those shown above; owned homes provided 13 percent of the income of the business and professional group and 5 percent of that of the two others. A larger proportion of the former

families at this level were home owners—53 percent, compared with 29 percent of the clerical and 32 percent of the wage-earner families (table 146). Home tenure is related to age (table 150). At this income level, husbands 50 or older were 55 percent of the total number in the business and professional group and 40 and 31 percent of those in the clerical and wage-earner group. Many of the business and professional families, therefore, had had a longer period in which to accumulate savings for purchase of homes.

Responsibility for Family Support in Each Occupational Group

Principal earners carried the major share of responsibility for family maintenance in all three occupational groups, providing a little more than four-fifths of total family income. At the extremes of the income scale, however, the three groups showed less similarity than when all income levels were combined. In the income class \$0–\$999, only 65 percent of the aggregate income of business and professional families came from principal earners. Supplementary earners provided 3 percent; earnings from roomers and boarders, 12 percent; owned homes and other housing, 13 percent; and returns from investments, pensions, and cash gifts, 7 percent. At this same income level, principal earners in wage-earner families provided 88 percent of aggregate income and supplementary earners 4 percent; only 8 percent came from other sources, in contrast to 32 percent in the business and professional group. Age undoubtedly was a factor in the differences; 55 percent of the husbands in the business and professional group and but 31 percent of those in the wage-earner group were 50 or older. Earners in low-income clerical families played roles similar to those in the wage-earner group (table 35).

TABLE 35.—INCOME FROM PRINCIPAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES: *Percentage¹ of total family income derived from principal earners, from supplementary earners, and from all other sources, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from—			Clerical families' income derived from—			Business and professional families' income derived from—		
	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ²	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ²	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ²
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes.....	84	7	9	82	8	10	82	3	15
0–999.....	88	4	8	87	3	10	65	3	32
1,000–1,499.....	85	6	9	84	7	9	83	2	15
1,500–1,999.....	83	8	9	84	6	10	84	4	13
2,000–2,999.....	83	9	8	81	8	11	84	3	13
3,000 or over....	78	11	11	75	12	13	83	3	41

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (table 113). They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. (See table 113.)

² Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, money income other than earnings, and nonmoney income from housing.

At the upper end of the income scale the situation was reversed. Principal earners in wage-earner and clerical families with incomes of \$3,000 or more carried a smaller share of the responsibility for family

support than did those in business and professional families; they provided 78, 75, and 83 percent of income in the three groups. Supplementary earners in the wage-earner and clerical groups contributed 11 and 12 percent of aggregate income; in the business and professional groups, 3 percent. In the two former occupational groups the role played by supplementary earners was increasingly important as income rose. In the business and professional group, contributions of such earners did not differ greatly from one income level to another; they ranged from 2 to 4 percent of aggregate income (table 35).

These relatively greater contributions of supplementary breadwinners in high-income than in low-income families of the wage-earner and the clerical groups reflect both a larger proportion of families having such workers and higher per capita earnings. Thus, in the wage-earner group, the proportion of families having supplementary breadwinners was twice as great in the income class \$3,000 or more as it was below the \$1,000-income line—35 and 17 percent, respectively; average per capita earnings of workers at these two income levels were \$731 and \$142 (table 36).

TABLE 36.—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families with supplementary earners			Average ² earnings per supplementary earner			Average ³ earnings per family from supplementary earners			Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from supplementary earners		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	Pct. 22	Pct. 25	Pct. 14	Dol. 321	Dol. 444	Dol. 403	Dol. 83	Dol. 131	Dol. 66	Pct. 7.1	Pct. 8.5	Pct. 3.4
All incomes.....												
0-999.....	17	17	11	142	135	160	26	25	18	4.0	3.5	3.4
1,000-1,499.....	23	26	13	278	269	208	73	81	29	6.4	7.1	2.6
1,500-1,999.....	28	23	16	395	398	335	129	104	65	8.2	6.6	4.2
2,000-2,999.....	29	27	14	560	599	421	202	200	73	9.2	9.2	3.4
3,000 or over.....	35	35	13	731	862	687	365	440	129	11.6	13.5	3.3

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Averages are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class (table 131).

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 34).

In the business and professional group the proportion of families with breadwinners in a secondary role ranged from 11 to 16 percent in the five income classes and was higher in the middle than at the top of the income scale. Per capita earnings of such workers increased at each succeeding income level, following much the same pattern as in the two other occupational groups; but per capita earnings of principal breadwinners increased even more, being seven times as great in the high- as in the low-income families. The comparatively low proportion of aggregate income derived from secondary workers in business and professional families with incomes of \$3,000 or more, therefore, reflects greater earnings of principal breadwinners than in

the wage-earner and clerical families at this level, as well as a smaller percentage of secondary workers and their smaller average earnings.

The wide dispersion of earnings of secondary breadwinners in families at the upper-income levels has been discussed (p. 28). In some families such earners made less than \$5; in others, \$500 or more. To determine whether a considerable proportion of the wage-earner and clerical families that achieved the upper-income levels did so only by means of large contributions from secondary earners, a special tabulation was made of the receipts from these and principal earners by families in the income class \$2,000-\$2,999, the highest class in which there was an adequate sample of families in all three occupational groups for a comparison of this sort (table 37).

TABLE 37.—EARNINGS FROM SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS BY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL EARNER: *Distribution of supplementary-earner families in the income class \$2,000-\$2,999 by amount of earnings received from supplementary earners and principal earner, by family occupation, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group, and earnings of principal earner (dollars)	Families having supple- mentary earners	Families by amount of earnings derived from supplementary earners					
		Less than \$250	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$1,250- \$1,499
	Number 120	Number 25	Number 16	Number 21	Number 32	Number 18	Number 8
All occupations	56	9	9	12	13	9	4
Wage-earner families	56	9	9	12	13	9	4
Less than 1,000	4	0	0	1	2	1	0
1,000-1,249	10	0	0	2	6	1	1
1,250-1,499	13	0	0	5	1	5	2
1,500-1,749	12	1	5	1	2	2	1
1,750-1,999	7	2	2	3	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	10	6	2	0	2	0	0
Clerical families	34	8	0	4	13	5	4
Less than 1,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1,000-1,249	10	0	0	0	5	3	2
1,250-1,499	7	0	0	3	4	0	0
1,500-1,749	6	1	0	0	2	2	1
1,750-1,999	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
2,000-2,999	8	7	0	0	1	0	0
Business and professional families	30	8	7	5	6	4	0
Less than 1,000	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
1,000-1,249	6	0	0	1	2	3	0
1,250-1,499	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
1,500-1,749	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
1,750-1,999	6	1	3	1	1	0	0
2,000-2,999	10	6	3	1	0	0	0

In each of the three occupational groups the number of families that reached this income level, \$2,000-\$2,999, and had only one breadwinner was considerably greater than the number that had two or more members working for money. The proportion of families that received sizable contributions, \$500 or more, from secondary earners was small in all groups but was larger among the wage-earner and clerical families than among the business and professional. Thus, of the 191 wage-earner families at this income level, 135 (71 percent) had no contributions from secondary workers; 38, or about one out of

every five, received as much as \$500 or more from this source. Of the 126 clerical families, a little larger proportion, 73 percent, had no secondary earners, but about the same proportion as in the wage-earner group—one out of five—had contributions from such workers amounting to \$500 or more. In the business and professional group, 86 percent of the 218 families at this income level reached it without any secondary earners whatsoever; only 15 (7 percent) had workers of this sort whose contributions were \$500 or more.

Average earnings of principal earners in the business and professional families were considerably greater than in the clerical and wage-earner groups—\$1,928, \$1,387, and \$1,076, respectively (table 130). Differences among the three groups were not great at income levels below \$3,000; but in the income class above this line the chief breadwinners in business and professional families made an average of \$3,794; in clerical, \$2,777; and in wage-earner, \$2,688.

Husbands as Breadwinners

Husbands were chief breadwinners in a slightly larger proportion of wage-earner families than of the clerical or business and professional. Clerical families ranked first in proportion of husbands who were supplementary earners, and business and professional families had relatively more husbands without earnings than the two other major occupational groups, as is shown in the following tabulation:

Occupational group:	Percentage of families in which husband was—		
	Princip- pal earner	Supple- mentary earner	Without earnings
Wage-earner.....	95	3	2
Clerical.....	91	5	4
Business and professional.....	92	2	6
Other.....	13	--	87

With so large a proportion of husbands providing the major share of family earnings, the proportion of aggregate income derived from their contributions was much the same as that derived from principal earners. Thus in the clerical group, husbands' contributions were 79 percent of total income; principal earners', 82 percent (tables 35 and 38).

Husbands in business and professional families provided about the same proportion, 82 to 84 percent, of aggregate income at all income levels save the lowest where they provided but 62 percent. In this low-income group, earnings of wives, sons, and daughters were 6 percent of total income; earnings from keeping roomers and boarders, 12 percent; money income from sources other than earnings and non-money income from housing, together, 20 percent.

Relatively more husbands in the business and professional than in the other groups were sole earners; 80 percent carried the burden of family support without the aid of other earners, compared with 76 percent of the wage-earner husbands and 72 percent of the clerical. However, this difference cannot be attributed entirely to the higher general economic status of the former occupational group. At the three income levels within the range \$1,000—\$2,999, average earnings of husbands in business and professional, clerical, and wage-earner families were not widely divergent; but a larger proportion of the husbands in the former group were the sole breadwinners of their

families (table 39). This would seem to indicate that there was a difference in attitudes toward earning by wives and children and in concepts of responsibilities of husbands for family support. A smaller proportion of the wives and of the sons and daughters 16 or older in the business and professional group than in the others were breadwinners.

TABLE 38.—EARNINGS OF FAMILY MEMBERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME: *Percentage*¹ of total family income derived from earnings of husbands, of wives, of other family members, and from all other sources, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from—				Clerical families' income derived from—				Business and professional families' income derived from—			
	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ²	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ²	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ²
All incomes.....	Pct. 83.0	Pct. 4.4	Pct. 4.0	Pct. 8.7	Pct. 78.1	Pct. 4.7	Pct. 6.0	Pct. 10.5	Pct. 82.0	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 14.6
0-999.....	83.7	5.4	2.7	8.3	78.1	6.8	5.8	10.1	61.7	3.8	2.2	32.7
1,000-1,499.....	83.8	4.4	3.0	8.9	80.5	4.7	5.4	9.5	81.9	1.6	1.2	15.3
1,500-1,999.....	82.9	4.0	4.5	8.6	83.3	3.6	3.4	9.8	82.6	2.7	2.6	13.0
2,000-2,999.....	82.4	4.8	4.8	8.0	79.5	4.6	5.4	10.5	83.6	1.7	1.8	13.0
3,000 or over.....	76.4	2.0	10.7	10.9	71.9	5.1	10.5	12.6	83.2	1.0	2.2	13.7

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (table 113). They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. (See table 113.)

² Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, money income other than earnings, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food.

TABLE 39.—HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: *Percentages of families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families with husbands as sole earners			Average ² earnings per husband			Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from husbands		
	Wage- earner	Clerical	Business and pro- fessional	Wage- earner	Clerical	Business and pro- fessional	Wage- earner	Clerical	Business and pro- fessional
All incomes.....	Percent 76	Percent 72	Percent 80	Dollars 1,075	Dollars 1,391	Dollars 1,941	Percent 89.4	Percent 86.8	Percent 93.1
0-999.....	79	73	67	618	669	534	90.0	85.1	77.3
1,000-1,499.....	77	73	81	1,042	1,023	1,099	90.4	87.8	91.4
1,500-1,999.....	72	76	81	1,426	1,444	1,455	89.3	91.3	91.2
2,000-2,999.....	70	71	85	1,965	1,922	2,048	88.3	87.2	94.3
3,000 or over.....	62	65	86	2,686	2,809	3,791	84.1	81.0	95.1

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of earning husbands in each class.

³ Percentages are based on total family earnings in each class (table 34).

At the income level \$0-\$999, 18 percent of the business and professional families had no individual earners but were classed in this occupational group because of their income from roomers and boarders—a fact that explains the comparatively low proportion of husbands who were sole earners at this level.

Wives as Breadwinners

The proportion of wives earning in both wage-earner and clerical families was more than double that in business and professional families—15 and 16 percent in the former groups contrasted with 7 percent in the latter (table 40). The lower rank of the business and professional families at comparable income levels again suggests a difference in group attitudes toward so-called career wives.

TABLE 40.—WIVES AS EARNERS: *Number and percentage of wives earning, average earnings per wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wives earning ¹						Average ² earnings per wife			Percentage ³ of total family earnings derived from wives		
	Wage- earner families		Clerical families		Business and pro- fessional families		Wage- earner fami- lies	Cleri- cal fami- lies	Business and pro- fessional families	Wage- earner fami- lies	Cleri- cal fami- lies	Business and pro- fessional families
	No. 304	Pct. 15	No. 91	Pct. 16	No. 75	Pct. 7	Dol. 371	Dol. 513	Dol. 486	Pct. 4.8	Pct. 5.2	Pct. 1.9
All incomes.....												
0-999.....	106	14	23	20	17	10	263	262	254	5.7	7.4	4.6
1,000-1,499.....	108	15	28	15	15	8	348	376	260	4.7	5.1	1.8
1,500-1,999.....	54	16	13	12	16	8	423	514	554	4.4	4.0	3.0
2,000-2,999.....	33	17	18	14	16	7	659	774	555	5.2	5.1	1.9
3,000 or over.....	3	8	9	18	11	5	931	1,053	953	2.2	5.7	1.2

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of wives in each class.

² Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 34).

Earnings of wives who worked for money averaged \$513 per worker in the clerical group, \$486 in the business and professional, and \$371 in the wage-earner group—less than half the average earnings of husbands. The small proportion of aggregate family earnings contributed by wives—5 percent in the wage-earner and clerical, and 2 percent in the business and professional group—thus reflects both their low earnings and the small proportion who earned, compared with husbands.

Wives seldom carried the major burden of family support; they were principal earners in 2 percent of the business and professional, 3 percent of the wage-earner, and 4 percent of the clerical families. However, of every 100 wives who earned in each group, 24 in the clerical, 23 in the business and professional, and 20 in the wage-earner group were the chief breadwinners of their families. These instances were for the most part in low-income families (tables 130 and 131). Average earnings of the chief-breadwinner wives were considerably higher than those of the secondary workers in each of the three occupational groups as is shown below:

Occupational group:	Average earnings of wives who were—	
	Principal earners	Secondary earners
Wage-earner.....	\$547	\$327
Clerical.....	758	434
Business and professional.....	777	401

Sons, Daughters, and Others as Breadwinners

Sons and daughters 16 or older shared in the burden of family support with less frequency in business and professional families than in the wage-earner and clerical; only 17 percent were earners in the former occupational group compared with 25 and 36 percent in the two latter (table 41).¹⁹ Among clerical families with incomes of \$2,000 or more, 39 percent of the sons and daughters were breadwinners—a larger proportion than the 34 percent among families with smaller incomes; similar percentages for the wage-earner group were 25 and 24. In the business and professional group the reverse was true; percentages were 16 and 18.

TABLE 41.—FAMILY MEMBERS EARNING: *Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by occupation, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Family members earning					Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
All occupations...	No. 3, 719	No. 4, 409	No. 3, 473	No. 471	No. 17	No. 448	Pct. 33.8	Pct. 93.4	Pct. 12.7	Pct. 0.5	Pct. 23.9
Wage-earner...	1, 998	2, 516	1, 955	304	7	250	34.4	97.8	15.3	.3	25.4
Clerical.....	582	754	559	91	3	101	38.4	96.0	15.7	.6	35.9
Business and professional.....	1, 003	1, 120	941	75	7	97	32.5	93.8	7.5	.8	17.1
Other.....	136	19	18	1	0	0	5.5	13.2	.7	.0	.0

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of the specified family members in each class.

Differences among the three major occupational groups with respect to the parts played by earning sons and daughters are associated with the patterns of family support already sketched. Such breadwinners carried the major responsibility for family maintenance in only a small proportion of the total families, but they had this role with greater frequency in the clerical group than in the two others:

Family member:	Percentage having specified members as principal earner in—		
	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
Husbands.....	94	91	92
Wives.....	3	4	2
Sons, daughters, others---	3	5	1
None.....	---	---	5

Looking only at the families in which sons and daughters 16 or older earned, instead of at the group as a whole, the picture of responsibility changes; almost one-third (32 percent) of such breadwinners in clerical families were principal earners, 20 percent of those in wage-earner families, and 15 in families in business and professions. Total

¹⁹ These figures do not include earning sons and daughters who were at home on a rooming and boarding basis and were not members of the economic family. Such sons and daughters were reported in 4 percent of both business and professional and wage-earner families, and in 2 percent of the clerical (table 128). However, even if they had been counted as family members and as earners, the clerical group would have ranked first and the business and professional group third with respect to proportion of sons and daughters working for money. The group of family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) included sons, daughters, and a few other related persons, such as parents of the husband or wife, and daughters- and sons-in-law. However, since the other related persons were few in number, the group will be designated as "sons and daughters" in the interest of brevity.

family incomes were less than \$1,500 in about three-fifths of the wage-earner and clerical families where sons and daughters were the chief contributors (tables 130 and 131).

Sons and daughters under 16 seldom earned; they numbered less than 1 percent of the aggregate earners in each occupational group (table 41). Their earnings were so small as to be negligible, averaging less than 50 cents per family.

Sons and daughters contributed 7 percent of aggregate earnings in clerical families, 4 percent in wage-earner, and 2 percent in business and professional families. In the wage-earner group, they carried increasing responsibility for family support as income rose; in the business and professional group, their contributions did not reach 3 percent of aggregate income at any level. In the clerical group, their contributions were 12 percent of aggregate earnings of the 51 families having incomes of \$3,000 or more; below this level they were considerably less—4 to 6 percent (table 42).

TABLE 42.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group and income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families	Average earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
		Per earner ¹			Per family ²	
		All	Male	Female		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Wage-earner -----	13	398	410	379	52	4.3
0-999 -----	8	236	217	267	19	3.0
1,000-1,499 -----	12	316	328	301	37	3.2
1,500-1,999 -----	17	444	442	447	76	4.9
2,000-2,999 -----	20	573	627	457	114	5.2
3,000 or over -----	45	812	884	739	365	11.7
Clerical -----	18	572	522	627	102	6.6
0-999 -----	9	510	276	610	44	6.2
1,000-1,499 -----	17	384	294	463	67	5.9
1,500-1,999 -----	15	387	350	435	57	3.7
2,000-2,999 -----	21	624	565	756	129	6.0
3,000 or over -----	39	987	1,070	919	386	11.9
Business and professional -----	10	444	401	506	45	2.3
0-999 -----	7	216	202	244	15	2.8
1,000-1,499 -----	7	215	240	189	16	1.3
1,500-1,999 -----	12	370	269	501	45	2.9
2,000-2,999 -----	11	406	350	512	43	2.0
3,000 or over -----	14	709	676	758	102	2.6

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning family members other than husband and wife in each class.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 34), regardless of source of earnings.

Per capita earnings of sons and daughters were higher in clerical families than in business and professional or wage-earner, averaging \$572, \$444, and \$398 in the respective groups. The greater proportion of aggregate earnings derived from sons and daughters in the former group than in the two latter is associated therefore with higher earnings and a greater number of such breadwinners per 100 families.

TABLE 43.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group, and status and chief occupation of earners	Com- bined cities	Mount Vernon, Ohio	New Phila- delphia, Ohio	Lin- coln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Co- lum- bia, Mo.	Mo- berly, Mo.
	Num- ber 3,719	Number 253	Number 588	Num- ber 372	Num- ber 404	Number 392	Num- ber 1,185	Num- ber 925
All families ¹								
Wage-earner families.....	1,998	159	308	197	257	204	479	609
Occupation of husbands:								
Wage-earner.....	1,938	156	301	187	253	203	461	583
Clerical.....	7	0	1	1	1	0	3	2
Business and professional.....	10	1	0	1	0	0	3	8
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupation of principal earners: ²								
Wage-earner.....	1,990	158	308	197	257	204	476	605
Clerical.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Business and professional.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²								
Wage-earner.....	375	34	38	63	22	14	119	131
Clerical.....	108	13	19	20	6	5	35	23
Business and professional.....	32	2	8	2	2	2	7	17
Farm-operator and unknown.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Clerical families.....	582	30	106	48	37	61	227	138
Occupation of husbands:								
Wage-earner.....	19	1	3	1	0	0	11	6
Clerical.....	534	27	99	46	36	59	205	120
Business and professional.....	6	2	1	0	0	0	2	1
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupation of principal earners: ²								
Wage-earner.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Clerical.....	580	30	106	48	37	61	225	138
Business and professional.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²								
Wage-earner.....	50	1	10	6	0	1	33	14
Clerical.....	93	2	20	7	2	7	44	22
Business and professional.....	29	3	3	4	1	1	13	7
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and professional families.....	1,003	55	154	118	85	111	435	154
Occupation of husbands:								
Wage-earner.....	25	0	3	2	3	1	13	5
Clerical.....	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Business and professional.....	909	52	145	108	74	103	391	139
Farm-operator and unknown.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Occupation of principal earners: ²								
Wage-earner.....	20	0	4	1	3	1	9	4
Clerical.....	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
Business and professional.....	931	53	148	112	75	105	400	142
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²								
Wage-earner.....	50	2	11	8	2	2	24	7
Clerical.....	67	13	18	8	2	2	24	6
Business and professional.....	46	0	9	3	1	6	17	16
Farm-operator and unknown.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

¹ Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed. (See table 111.)² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

Earnings of Male and Female Breadwinners

Breadwinning wives in the business and professional group had average earnings of \$486, or about one-fourth the average for husbands, \$1,941. In the clerical group the two averages were \$513 and \$1,391; in the wage-earner, \$371 and \$1,075. The differences were due in part to more regular employment of husbands, although wage differentials favoring men were doubtless a factor also (tables 39 and 40).

Among family earners other than husband and wife, differences between the two sexes were less marked. In business and professional families average earnings of women and girls (not wives) exceeded those of men and boys (not husbands)—\$506 compared with \$401. In clerical families the situation was similar, the two averages being \$627 for females and \$522 for males. In wage-earner families the men and boys came to the fore with average earnings of \$410 compared with \$379 for the women and girls (table 42). Differences in the kinds of work in which these earners engaged are doubtless an important factor in these differences between the occupational groups. In business and professional and in clerical families, more than two-thirds of the secondary earners (for the most part breadwinners other than husbands) were in clerical or business and professional work; many held somewhat minor positions in which salaries paid to women may not be very different from those paid to men. In the wage-earner group, approximately three-fourths of the secondary earners were in wage-earner jobs where men usually are better paid than women (table 43).

Occupation of Husbands and Others as Related to Family Occupation

To determine the differences in classification that would have resulted had families been assigned to occupational categories on the basis of the chief source of earnings of the principal breadwinner or of the husband (instead of on the basis of family earnings), the individual earners of families were classed by occupations. Nine-tenths of the husbands were in an occupational group corresponding with that of the family; some, of course, did not earn and thus were not included in this tabulation. A somewhat higher proportion of principal earners fell in the family occupational category; there were relatively few instances where combined earnings of supplementary earners or the family undertaking of keeping roomers and boarders determined the family's classification (table 43).

Supplementary earners—sons, daughters, wives, and others (including a few husbands)—in wage-earner families tended to follow the family occupational classification; 72 percent were in wage-earner fields, while 21 percent were in clerical. Among business and professional families, by contrast, only 28 percent of the supplementary breadwinners derived their major earnings from business and professions, while 41 percent engaged in clerical work. In clerical families, 54 percent of the secondary earners did clerical work, while 29 percent worked as wage earners.

Intercity Comparison

Columbia, Mo., ranked lowest of the seven cities in this region with respect to proportion of wage-earner families in the sample studied (table 44). This ranking may be explained largely by population characteristics; 17 percent of the Columbia families were Negroes while in no other city save Moberly were Negro families as much as 4 percent of the total number. Since Negroes usually engage in wage-earner occupations, their exclusion from the sample resulted in the exclusion of a considerable portion of the wage-earner families of Columbia. As a consequence, the business and professional group would be a larger proportion of the native-white sample than of all families in the city. However, the presence of three sizable colleges in Columbia accounts in part for the relatively large number of business and professional families there.

TABLE 44.—FAMILY OCCUPATION AND QUARTILES OF FAMILY INCOME: *Percentage distribution of families and quartiles of family income, by occupation, North Central small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group and quartile	Mount Vernon, Ohio	New Philadelphia, Ohio	Lincoln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Columbia, Mo.	Moberly, Mo.
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ¹							
All occupations.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Wage-earner.....	62	53	53	64	52	40	65
Clerical.....	12	18	13	9	16	19	15
Business and professional.....	22	26	32	21	28	37	17
Other ²	4	3	2	6	4	4	3
QUARTILES							
All occupations:	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
First quartile.....	1,032	918	869	963	904	1,000	829
Median.....	1,307	1,276	1,186	1,253	1,400	1,508	1,269
Third quartile.....	1,830	1,724	1,721	1,645	1,990	2,435	1,930
Wage-earner:							
First quartile.....	998	848	787	972	839	782	803
Median.....	1,215	1,154	1,070	1,204	1,324	1,129	1,174
Third quartile.....	1,665	1,483	1,382	1,451	1,718	1,529	1,840
Clerical:							
First quartile.....	1,125	1,043	1,000	1,008	1,043	1,219	958
Median.....	1,450	1,328	1,292	1,562	1,411	1,745	1,475
Third quartile.....	1,958	1,804	2,375	2,134	2,156	2,464	1,991
Business and professional:							
First quartile.....	1,219	1,149	1,042	1,094	1,144	1,461	1,042
Median.....	1,670	1,707	1,528	1,670	1,688	2,358	1,647
Third quartile.....	2,362	2,750	2,268	2,354	2,356	3,716	2,284

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families.

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

In all seven cities, the median income of the business and professional families was above that of the two other occupational groups, with wage-earner families ranking third. The interquartile range, marking the quarter limits between which fell the middle one-half of the families when arrayed by income, was usually widest

in the business and professional group; it ranged from \$1,143 in Mount Vernon to \$2,255 in Columbia.

In six of the cities, the interquartile range for the wage-earner group was \$479 to \$879. In Moberly, however, it was considerably greater, \$1,037. Serving to emphasize the comparatively fortunate position of wage-earner families in Moberly is the fact that 21 percent had incomes of \$2,000 or more, compared with only 11 percent in the seven-city sample. Almost three-fourths of all wage-earner families in the seven-city group that fell in the income class \$3,000 and over were from Moberly.

Columbia ranked highest with respect to median income of business and professional and of clerical families; but it ranked sixth with respect to the median of the wage-earner group. The State university offered opportunities for steady employment to a large professional and clerical group, and students and faculty helped support stores and other business undertakings. Incomes of wage-earner families, on the other hand, may have tended to be low because of a plentiful supply of Negro labor.

In the agricultural trading center of Boone, the median of the business and professional group was only about one and one-fourth times that of the wage-earner group, while in Columbia it was more than double. Wage-earner families in Boone with a median income of \$1,324, fared better than in any other city. Consistent with the ranking of the median incomes of all families in the sample, the three major occupational groups in Lincoln had median incomes lower than in any other city.

In each of the seven cities, the pattern of family support was similar to that shown for the group as a whole. The principal earners in business and professional families had higher earnings per family than did those in the two other occupational groups. With one exception, New Philadelphia, the business and professional families ranked the same or below the wage-earner and clerical in the proportion having two or more breadwinners. Husbands in the business and professional group provided a smaller proportion of aggregate earnings of families with incomes under \$1,000 than in the higher-income groups, except in Mount Vernon. Average earnings per family from supplementary earners tended to be greater in clerical and wage-earner families with incomes of \$2,000 or more than in business and professional families at these levels (table 132).

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals

Type of Living Quarters (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The one-family house was the usual type of family dwelling in each of the seven cities. The proportion of families (relief and nonrelief combined) in such homes ranged from 84 percent in Columbia to 93 percent in Boone. Two-family houses, either side-by-side or two-decker, provided shelter for from 4 to 10 percent of the families, a larger proportion in Beaver Dam and Columbia than elsewhere. Apartments, so prevalent in large cities, housed relatively few families—6 percent in Columbia, 4 percent in Moberly, and 2 percent or fewer in the other cities. Dwelling units in business buildings or in types of dwellings not in the categories given above were rare. In

Beaver Dam, 3 percent of the families occupied such quarters; in the other cities, a smaller proportion ²⁰ (tables 45 and 143).

TABLE 45.—ONE-FAMILY HOUSE: *Percentage of families occupying one-family houses, by income, by occupation, and by tenure and relief status,¹ North Central small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and tenure	Mount Vernon, Ohio	New Philadel- phia, Ohio	Lincoln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Colum- bia, Mo.	Mober- ly, Mo
	Percent 88	Percent 92	Percent 91	Percent 85	Percent 93	Percent 84	Percent 87
All families.....							
Relief families.....	82	92	88	73	93	83	85
Nonrelief families.....	89	92	92	86	94	84	87
Income classes:							
\$0-\$999.....	85	89	95	85	95	75	87
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	88	94	90	88	94	85	83
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	90	92	96	84	93	85	85
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	93	94	88	82	91	87	86
\$3,000 or over.....	100	97	90	94	92	94	91
Occupational groups:							
Wage-earner.....	89	93	93	87	96	82	89
Clerical.....	93	95	93	86	87	85	85
Business and professional.....	87	89	89	83	93	85	82
Other.....	89	95	100	88	100	86	75
Tenure groups:							
Owning families.....	96	97	97	92	98	94	93
Relief families.....	89	98	100	89	100	90	94
Nonrelief families.....	97	96	97	92	98	94	93
Renting families.....	81	88	85	77	89	76	82
Relief families.....	79	89	82	69	91	81	83
Nonrelief families.....	81	83	88	79	89	76	81

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Families that received rent as pay or gift are included. Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

Families living in two-family houses, apartments, and business buildings were, for the most part, renters as would be expected. Home owners in dwellings for more than one family were usually in those of the two-family type, some of which probably had been converted from one-family houses in order to supplement the owner's income. Low-income renting families and families in the relief group seem to have chosen two-family dwellings a little more frequently than did the more well to do; however, the number of families occupying such quarters is too small to warrant definite conclusions as to the relationship of income (table 143).

²⁰ These figures are in reasonable agreement with those of the 1930 census for all cities except Moberly and Beaver Dam. Exact comparisons are impossible because of differences in classification of families living in business buildings; in this study they were placed in a separate class, but in the census they were classed according to the number of dwelling units in the building. In addition, the selective character of the sample for the consumer purchases study and the 5-year period between this survey and the census affect comparability. In Moberly, the sample from this study showed 87 percent of the families in one-family houses and 8 percent in dwellings for two families; the census, 78 and 16 percent, respectively. In the two types of dwellings. Evidence from field agents indicates a considerable number of vacancies in Moberly at the time of the survey, 5.5 percent of the addresses visited—a higher percentage than in the other cities. Relatively more of the vacancies than of the occupied living quarters were in two-family dwellings. It may be that when there is surplus housing, one-family dwellings will be chosen before the two-family type. In Beaver Dam, in the sample from the consumer purchases study, 85 percent of the families were in one-family dwellings, 10 percent in two-family, 2 percent in apartments (three or more families) and 3 percent in business buildings or other types of dwellings; according to the census, 91 percent were in one-family houses, 6 percent in two-family, 2 percent in apartments. In the 5-year period between 1930 and this survey several manufacturing plants in Beaver Dam closed. The consequent reduction in income of some families may have led them to convert their houses into dwelling units for two families, thus increasing the number of houses of that type and reducing the number of one-family houses.

Home Ownership

Home Ownership, by Family Income and by Age of Husband (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Homes were owned by somewhat less than one-half, 46 percent, of the relief and nonrelief families in the seven-city sample. The proportion of home owners was smaller in the income classes within the range \$500-\$1,499 than among those with higher or lower incomes, as is shown below:

Family-income class and relief status:	Percentage of families owning homes
All families-----	46
Relief families-----	28
Nonrelief families-----	49
\$0-\$249-----	55
\$250-\$499-----	50
\$500-\$999-----	35
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	46
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	52
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	61
\$3,000 or over-----	72

Both family income and age affected the proportion of owning families at the different income levels. The increase in the relative number of owners in each successively higher-income class above \$1,000 is due in part to increased ability to spend for home purchase. The comparatively large proportion of owners at the lower end of the income distribution is associated with age; 42 percent of the husbands in families with incomes below \$500 were 60 or older compared with 20 percent in the income class \$500-\$999.

The median income of all nonrelief home-owning families was \$1,492; that of nonrelief renting families, \$1,188. The difference of a little more than \$300 between these medians is in part a result of the inclusion of imputed income from occupancy of owned homes in the family-income figure for owners. For the majority of home-owning families, however, the net imputed income from the owned home was less than this difference (\$300), the average being under \$200 in most of the cities. Three-fifths of the families owned homes whose total monthly rental value was less than \$30 (table 144). Thus, the difference in median family income of owners and renters probably represents a fair difference in the median money income of the two tenure groups.

The relationship between home tenure and age is shown by the distribution of owning and renting families of each income class by husband's age. Families in which the husband was middle-aged or older included a larger proportion of owners than did families with younger husbands at the same income level. For example, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 homes were owned by only 16 percent of the families in which the husband was under 30, and by 83 percent of those in which he was 60 or older (tables 46 and 150).

The relatively greater number of home owners among the older than the younger families doubtless is due in part to the fact that the former had had a longer period in which to save for home purchase. But there may be factors other than time in the situation; some of the

older group bought their homes before automobile ownership was so widespread as in the past two decades. Competition between home purchase and other ways of spending has become keener as markets have offered an increasing array of goods and services to consumers and have improved their techniques of selling. Perhaps, too, these older families felt more secure when they were young, more certain that they would continue to live in these small cities and, therefore, more sure that a home was a wise investment.

TABLE 46.—HOME OWNERSHIP BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by age of husbands and family income,¹ North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All ages	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older
	Percent 49	Percent 14	Percent 33	Percent 50	Percent 68	Percent 80
All incomes.....						
0-499.....	50	6	23	37	58	71
500-999.....	34	6	19	34	48	72
1,000-1,499.....	46	16	30	48	77	83
1,500-1,999.....	52	26	36	54	68	85
2,000-2,999.....	61	32	48	58	69	84
3,000 or over.....	72	(²)	53	63	82	94

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in the specified age groups in each class. (See table 150.)

² Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

In each of the groups of families classified by husband's age, the median income of the owners was at least \$300 above that of the renters, as was true of all age groups, combined. The greatest difference was found in the age group 60 years or older, as is shown below:

Age of husband:	Median income of—	
	Owning families	Renting families
Under 30.....	\$1, 375	\$1, 042
30-39.....	1, 572	1, 270
40-49.....	1, 658	1, 323
50-59.....	1, 542	1, 210
60 or over.....	1, 220	849

Home Tenure in the Seven Cities (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The seven cities did not differ greatly with respect to home tenure; the percentage of home owners in the relief and nonrelief group combined ranged from 43 in Lincoln to 51 in New Philadelphia (table 144). However, in each city this percentage was lower than that reported by the census of 1930 for all native-white families. Even though the groups are not strictly comparable, since the data for the study do not cover one-person and broken families, the differences are large enough to suggest a decline in the prevalence of home ownership between 1930 and 1936. Thus, for Lincoln, of native-white families reporting tenure, 59 percent were home owners in 1930, while only 43 percent of the native-white, unbroken families surveyed in 1936 owned their homes. The percentages for Boone were 56 and 45; for Columbia, 56 and 44.

Mortgages on Owned Homes (Nonrelief Families)

The proportion of owned homes free from mortgage differed considerably from one community to another, ranging from 44 percent in Mount Vernon to 78 percent in Boone (table 149).

Homes owned by families at the extremes of the income distribution tended to be mortgage-free in a larger proportion of instances than were those of families at intermediate levels. For example, in Moberly 62 percent of the owning families with incomes of less than \$1,000 and 72 percent of those with incomes of \$3,000 or more had no mortgages on their homes. In comparison, 50, 56, and 59 percent of the owned homes at the income levels \$1,000–\$1,499, \$1,500–\$1,999, and \$2,000–\$2,999 were mortgage-free. Age may have been related to this situation as well as to tenure; the proportion of older families was greater at the extremes than in the middle of the income scale. A long period of ownership would tend to offer more opportunities for paying off a mortgage than would a short period.

Rents and Rental Values

Monthly Rent (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

More than two-thirds, 70 percent, of the renting families (relief and nonrelief combined) in the seven-city sample paid monthly rentals of less than \$20; only 4 percent paid \$40 or more. The amount a family spent for rent was closely related to its ability to pay. Below the \$1,000-income line, monthly rentals of \$20 or more were paid by only 12 percent of the nonrelief families; at the level of \$3,000 or more, by 97 percent. Of the families that had received relief during the year, 80 percent paid rentals of less than \$15 per month. Although one-half of the renting families with incomes of \$3,000 or above paid



FIGURE 9.—Rents paid by nonrelief families, by income, North Central small cities combined, 1935-36.

\$40 or more for rent, they were only a small proportion, 1 percent, of the families in the sample—an evidence of the restricted market for high-rent residences (fig. 9 and table 47).

Rentals charged are related to size of community. Families in these small cities and in villages obtained housing for much less than did those in a metropolis. The average rental of \$17 paid by relief

and nonrelief families in the seven-city sample was only about one-half the average of \$32 paid by a comparable group of families (native-white, unbroken) in Chicago.²¹

TABLE 47.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income, by occupation, and by family type,¹ North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent ²	Percentage ² of renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over	
All families	No. 4, 241	No. 2, 287	Dol. 17	Pct. 1	Pct. 17	Pct. 30	Pct. 22	Pct. 11	Pct. 8	Pct. 4	Pct. 3	Pct. 4	
Relief families	639	458	11	2	41	37	14	4	1	1	0	(³)	
Nonrelief families	3, 602	1, 829	18	(³)	12	28	24	13	10	5	3	5	
Income classes:													
\$0-\$999	1, 053	656	13	1	24	38	25	5	4	1	1	1	
\$1,000-\$1,499	1, 075	578	16	(³)	6	33	31	17	8	3	1	1	
\$1,500-\$1,999	629	302	21	0	3	18	24	20	18	7	6	4	
\$2,000-\$2,999	535	207	27	0	1	5	12	18	24	14	11	15	
\$3,000 or over	310	86	37	0	1	1	1	7	14	13	13	50	
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner	1, 935	1, 089	15	1	15	35	26	12	7	2	1	1	
Clerical	561	286	21	0	6	18	27	14	12	10	6	7	
Business and professional	974	429	25	(³)	5	13	17	16	18	9	7	15	
Other	132	25	13	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	1, 078	467	18	1	12	23	23	16	12	6	4	3	
Type 2	617	402	17	1	12	27	25	13	10	6	3	3	
Type 3	393	268	17	(³)	12	32	24	10	8	4	5	5	
Type 4	751	268	21	0	9	24	23	15	11	5	3	10	
Type 5	299	156	18	0	9	34	23	8	12	2	4	8	
Type 6	243	152	16	0	14	33	26	10	8	4	1	4	
Type 7	122	66	16	0	11	31	27	15	6	5	2	3	
Types 8 and 9	99	50	20	0	6	34	20	12	12	4	0	12	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview, and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families, the monthly rental is an estimated figure.

² Averages and percentages are based on number of renting families in each class.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Cities differed considerably with respect to rates of rent. In Boone, average rentals paid by relief and nonrelief families were \$13 per month; in Columbia, \$22. At every income level renting families paid less for their housing in the former city than in the latter; the differences in the averages for the two cities were not due entirely, therefore, to the exclusion of a larger low-income Negro sample in Columbia than in Boone. The other five cities fell between these extremes (table 145).

Rent as a Percentage of Income (Nonrelief Families)

The proportion of total income absorbed by rent tended to decline as income rose, even though monthly rent bills averaged almost three times as much at high- as at low-income levels. The 21 renting fam-

²¹ KAPLAN, A. D. H., and WILLIAMS, FAITH M., assisted by WULF, ERIKA H. FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURES IN CHICAGO, 1935-36. U. S. Bur. Labor Statist. Bull. 642, Study of Consumer Purchases: Urban Series, v. 1, Family Income. 1939. See p. 93.

ilies in the income class \$0-\$249 in the seven-city sample spent 81 percent of their aggregate income for housing. Doubtless many of these families drew upon savings or borrowed to meet their current living expenses. Families with incomes of \$500-\$749, more nearly able to make ends meet financially, paid 22 percent of their aggregate income to landlords; those in income classes above \$3,000, 13 percent or less (table 48).

TABLE 48.—RENT AND INCOME: *Number of renting families and percentage of their total income spent for rent, by income, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Com- bined cities	Mount Ver- non, Ohio	New Phila- delphia, Ohio	Lin- coln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Colum- bia, Mo.	Mo- berly, Mo.
RENTING FAMILIES ¹								
All incomes.....	Number 1,829	Number 122	Number 258	Number 183	Number 185	Number 185	Number 632	Number 477
0-249.....	21	1	0	0	3	1	8	10
250-499.....	67	1	4	3	3	10	26	32
500-749.....	239	10	33	27	15	32	83	69
750-999.....	329	20	54	37	33	31	87	97
1,000-1,249.....	334	31	50	37	50	26	98	72
1,250-1,499.....	244	17	39	27	31	20	80	51
1,500-1,749.....	176	12	29	14	18	19	59	44
1,750-1,999.....	126	8	15	13	13	12	45	35
2,000-2,249.....	84	9	11	8	6	11	28	26
2,250-2,499.....	49	6	3	4	5	6	21	13
2,500-2,999.....	74	2	11	8	2	10	39	15
3,000-3,499.....	35	1	5	2	4	5	20	6
3,500-3,999.....	28	3	2	0	0	1	21	4
4,000 or over.....	23	1	2	3	2	1	17	3
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME SPENT FOR RENT								
All incomes.....	Percent 16	Percent 14	Percent 14	Percent 15	Percent 18	Percent 14	Percent 18	Percent 14
0-249.....	81	(²)	-----	-----	165	(²)	112	53
250-499.....	42	(²)	40	28	50	27	39	26
500-749.....	22	25	22	20	31	19	26	18
750-999.....	19	18	15	19	23	16	24	17
1,000-1,249.....	17	14	14	16	20	14	20	15
1,250-1,499.....	15	12	13	14	17	13	20	13
1,500-1,749.....	15	15	14	15	15	12	19	13
1,750-1,999.....	14	12	12	14	17	13	17	14
2,000-2,249.....	14	15	13	16	17	13	17	11
2,250-2,499.....	13	12	13	11	14	10	17	11
2,500-2,999.....	14	(²)	13	15	(²)	11	16	11
3,000-3,499.....	12	(²)	11	(²)	10	10	16	11
3,500-3,999.....	13	11	(²)	-----	(²)	(²)	14	10
4,000 or over.....	9	(²)	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	11	10

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the date of interview and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview. Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift.

² Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

In the seven-city sample only the families with incomes of less than \$750 spent as much as 20 percent of their incomes for house rent—the proportion suggested in some manuals on family budgets. Obviously, no rule as to the share of income to be allocated to shelter will fit all income levels or communities of all sizes.

In Columbia and Beaver Dam, the two cities with the highest average rentals, the proportion of aggregate income spent for housing by renting families was 18 percent; in Mount Vernon, New Philadelphia,

Boone, and Moberly, 14 percent. Differences among the seven cities in the proportion of income spent for rent at comparable income levels were apparent. While in most of the cities only the families below the \$750 level spent more than 20 percent of their aggregate income for housing, in Beaver Dam rent absorbed 20 percent or more of income at all levels under \$1,250; in Columbia, at all levels under \$1,500 (table 48).

Monthly Rental Values of Owned Homes (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Average monthly rental values of owned homes were consistently higher than average rentals paid by families at comparable income levels. For example, at the two income levels \$1,000-\$1,499 and \$1,500-\$1,999, average monthly rental values of owned homes were \$23 and \$27, respectively; average rents, \$16 and \$21. Average rental values increased as income rose; so did the proportion of home owners. As a consequence, the difference between average rental values and average rents of all families in each tenure group was \$9 or a larger sum than the differences shown above for intermediate-income levels (tables 144 and 145).

The rental values were based upon owners' estimates, hence they may be subject to an upward bias. However, there is some evidence that owners occupied better homes than renters at comparable income levels. A study of the housing of a sample of families in these cities indicates that homes of owners were larger than those of renters, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	Average number of rooms per dwelling	
	Owners	Renters
All.....	6. 12	5. 31
\$250-\$499.....	5. 38	3. 92
\$500-\$749.....	5. 36	4. 61
\$750-\$999.....	5. 56	4. 94
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	5. 77	5. 21
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	5. 93	5. 26
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	5. 90	5. 57
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	5. 91	5. 58
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	6. 30	5. 72
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	6. 73	5. 72
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	6. 50	5. 81
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6. 82	6. 41
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6. 67	6. 42
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	7. 67	6. 36

The tendency for average monthly rental values of owned homes to exceed payments of renters at the same income level was noted in all seven cities (tables 144 and 145). Columbia ranked highest in average rental values of owned homes as it did in average rents.

Housing as Related to Family Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

Type of Dwelling and Tenure

Type of dwelling occupied did not differ greatly from one occupational group to another since most of the families lived in one-family houses. However, there seems to have been a slight tendency for a larger proportion of the wage-earner than of the other groups to occupy two-family dwellings (table 143). Such dwellings usually are

considered less desirable and have lower rents than detached houses. The economy of a two-family house, therefore, may have been a greater inducement to wage-earner families than to the other groups.

Tenure status of the three groups showed less similarity than type of dwelling in the seven-city sample. The proportion of home-owning families in the business and professional group was 56 percent; in the clerical, 49 percent; in the wage-earner, 44 percent. These percentages seem to reflect the higher general income levels of the two former groups rather than differences in ideas of the families as to desirability of home ownership. At comparable income levels the ranks of the three groups were not consistent. In the three income classes above \$1,500, the proportion of home owners in the wage-earner group was greater than or practically the same as in the business and professional. At the lower-income levels the latter group included relatively more owners than the former (table 49).

TABLE 49.—HOME OWNERSHIP, RENTAL VALUE, AND RENT: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent paid, by occupation and income,¹ North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families			Clerical families			Business and professional families		
	Per- cent- age ² occupy- ing owned homes	Aver- age ³ monthly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ monthly rent	Per- cent- age ² occupy- ing owned homes	Aver- age ³ monthly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ monthly rent	Per- cent- age ² occupy- ing owned homes	Aver- age ³ monthly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ monthly rent
All incomes.....	Percent 44	Dollars 22	Dollars 15	Percent 49	Dollars 29	Dollars 21	Percent 56	Dollars 35	Dollars 25
0-999.....	32	18	12	29	18	15	53	24	20
1,000-1,499.....	44	21	15	45	24	18	47	24	19
1,500-1,999.....	52	23	19	51	29	25	48	31	22
2,000-2,999.....	66	26	23	63	34	29	55	35	29
3,000 or over...	72	32	28	68	40	34	73	48	40

¹ See table 47, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of home-owning families in each class (table 146).

⁴ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class (table 146).

The markedly higher proportion of owners among low-income families in the business and professional group than in the other occupational groups at the same economic level doubtless is related to the greater age of the former; 38 percent of the husbands in business and professional families were 50 or older compared with 31 percent in the clerical and wage-earner groups.

A large proportion, 81 percent, of the fourth occupational group (composed of families without earnings and farmers living in the city) were home owners. This tenure situation also was related to age. The median age of husbands, it will be recalled, was 69 years.

Rents and Rental Values

Wage-earner families tended to spend less for rent than families in business and professions with comparable incomes. The latter group must have attached greater importance to housing than did the

former, placing it higher in their scale of preferred expenditures. Perhaps they thought that living in the better residential districts was a business and social asset, well worth the money; or they may have been willing to sacrifice other desires in order to have houses with the latest modern facilities. Whatever the reason, average monthly rentals paid by the business and professional group were above those of the wage-earner at every income level; differences between the two averages ranged from \$3 to \$12 (table 49).

Clerical families at intermediate-income levels tended to pay rents almost as high as or higher than those paid by the business and professional group. At the level of \$3,000 or more rents of the former group were considerably smaller, \$34 compared with \$40; many of the families in business and professions had incomes considerably above those of the clerical group. Below the \$1,000-income line the business and professional families also paid higher rents, perhaps because they tended to be smaller than the clerical and thus were better able to afford the more expensive dwellings. Apparently the housing standards of the clerical families resembled those of the business and professional families rather than those of the wage-earner. The two former groups doubtless had more social and business contacts with each other than with the wage-earner group. Many of the younger clerical workers may have come from business and professional families, and therefore tended to adhere to their parents' ideas of desirable spending patterns.

Rents paid by wage-earner families differed less from city to city than did rents of the other occupational groups. In Moberly, New Philadelphia, Lincoln, and Boone, rents of the wage-earner group averaged \$13; in Mount Vernon, \$15; in Columbia, \$17; and in Beaver Dam, \$18. The highest average was only \$5 above the lowest (table 146).

For the business and professional group, in contrast, average rents ranged from \$18 in Moberly and Boone to \$33 in Columbia. The range for the clerical group was similar—from \$16 in New Philadelphia to \$27 in Columbia.

Rental values of owned homes differed from one occupational group to another in much the same way as average monthly rents. Wage-earner families occupied owned homes that had an average rental value below that reported by clerical or business and professional families with comparable incomes—\$23 compared with \$29 and \$31 in the income class \$1,500–\$1,999 (table 49). Since average rental value of owned homes increased with income, and since the wage-earner group included comparatively few well-to-do families, the average monthly rental value reported by families of all incomes combined, \$22, was considerably below that of \$35 for all business and professional families.

Housing as Related to Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

Tenure

The young families of types 2 and 3 (median age of husbands 35 and 36, respectively) tended to rank below other types at comparable income levels with respect to the proportion of home owners. Type-6 families with husbands a little older (median age 37) included rela-

tively more home owners than types 2 and 3. Types 4 and 1, in which age medians of husbands were 52 and 51 years, had the largest proportions of home owners. At intermediate-income levels and for the group as a whole, type 4 ranked first, but at the extremes of the income scale type 1 was at the top. Families of types 8 and 9 combined, in which median age of husbands was 53 years, had a smaller proportion of home-owning families than did type-4 families with comparable incomes. These large families (types 8 and 9) had a much lower per capita income than did types 1 and 4 and may have had less opportunity to accumulate reserves for home purchase than smaller families (table 50).

TABLE 50.—HOME OWNERSHIP, RENTAL VALUE, AND RENT: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent paid, by family type and income,¹ North Central small cities combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All types	Family type 1	Family type 2	Family type 3	Family type 4	Family type 5	Family type 6	Family type 7	Family types 8 and 9
PERCENTAGE ² OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED HOMES									
All incomes.....	49	57	35	32	64	48	37	46	49
0-999.....	38	53	18	16	50	19	19	42	42
1,000-1,499.....	46	54	33	32	61	48	38	38	48
1,500-1,999.....	52	56	37	38	72	57	41	40	36
2,000-2,999.....	61	62	57	41	70	62	64	69	64
3,000 or over.....	72	81	63	58	78	66	71	70	72
AVERAGE ³ MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE									
All incomes.....	27	28	28	26	29	27	24	22	25
0-999.....	20	21	17	16	20	19	14	15	15
1,000-1,499.....	23	25	22	20	24	19	20	18	17
1,500-1,999.....	27	30	29	24	27	24	23	22	20
2,000-2,999.....	32	35	31	34	31	26	28	24	34
3,000 or over.....	45	45	51	47	44	45	46	40	38
AVERAGE ⁴ MONTHLY RENT									
All incomes.....	18	18	17	17	21	18	16	16	20
0-999.....	13	14	12	11	16	13	12	11	15
1,000-1,499.....	16	17	16	16	17	16	16	16	18
1,500-1,999.....	21	24	20	21	21	20	19	18	19
2,000-2,999.....	27	26	29	29	29	26	25	18	24
3,000 or over.....	37	36	36	36	40	34	45	26	36

¹ See table 47, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of home-owning families in each class (table 147).

⁴ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class (table 147).

Rents and Rental Values

Occupation (associated with group standards which influence ways of spending) and income doubtless affected the rents paid by the family-type groups. Family size also was a factor affecting housing expenditures, but it probably operated in two directions. The large family needs more space than the small one and thus might be expected to spend more for shelter; but the amount the large family

can afford is limited by its expenditures for food, clothing, and other items of family maintenance.

Average rents paid by families of type 4, the older families with three or four members, tended to rank well toward the top at each income level. The relatively favorable income distribution of these families (median income ranking second) helped to place the average rentals paid by the group as a whole above those of the other types. The large families of type 7 (seven or eight members), with a comparatively high proportion (71 percent) in wage-earner occupations, tended to have lower average rentals than other types with comparable incomes. Families of type 6, with three or four children under 16 to be maintained, paid about the same or a little less for rent in four out of five income classes than did types 2 and 3 with one and two children, respectively. Families of type 1 (two persons) had average rentals almost equal to or exceeding those of type 4 at income levels below \$2,000; above, they were somewhat lower (table 147).

Ranked by rental values of owned homes, the family-type groups followed a pattern that had some points of similarity and some differences from the pattern shown when they were ranked by average monthly rents. Families of type 1 tended to own more valuable homes than the other types at comparable income levels. However, the home owners in type 4, in which there was a greater proportion of well-to-do families than in type 1, stood highest with respect to average rental values when all income groups were combined. The large families of type 7 tended to rank low, in seventh or eighth place at each income level, a position similar to that held by the renters of this type group.

Differences among the family-type groups in the rents paid and in the rental value of owned homes were more pronounced in Columbia than in the other cities. While in Beaver Dam, for example, the average rent paid ranged from \$19 to \$22 among the different types, in Columbia, it was \$19 for families of types 6 and 7 and \$26 for those of types 4 and 5. In the income brackets below \$2,000 the Columbia families with young children, types 2 and 3 and 6 and 7, averaged lower rents than type-1 families, but in the higher-income classes, their average rent was almost as high or higher than that paid by the two-person families (table 148).

Village Families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

Villages Studied

Description of Communities

Forty-six villages in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region were selected for study; 7 in Pennsylvania, 6 in Ohio, 8 in Illinois, 8 in Michigan, 6 in Wisconsin, and 11 in Iowa. The Pennsylvania and Ohio villages compose one group for analysis of income data; those in Michigan and Wisconsin, a second; and those in Illinois and Iowa, a third group. No findings are presented for individual villages.

Size and location in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families were determining factors in the selection of these villages. Thirty-two out of the total of 46 had populations between 1,000 and 2,500. To obtain a sufficient number of communities near the agri-

cultural areas, 12 were chosen that had populations under 1,000 (but none under 500), and 2 with populations over 2,500.

The seven Pennsylvania villages—Denver, Marietta, New Freedom, New Holland, Quarryville, Spring Grove, and Wrightsville—are in the counties of York and Lancaster, in the southeastern part of the State. These villages are not in the immediate vicinity of any large cities; however, they are all located in a highly industrialized section—50 percent of the gainfully employed persons in the two counties were engaged in manufacturing, according to the 1930 census. The six Ohio villages—Bellville, Cardington, Fredericktown, Mount Gilead, Perrysville, and Plymouth—are in the north-central part of the State, and are not near any large cities. Though to some extent, these Pennsylvania-Ohio communities are shipping and trading centers for the nearby agricultural areas, they are primarily industrial centers and include manufacturing industries such as silk, hosiery, and knitting mills; garment, hat, and shoe factories; paper mills; and machine shops. The proportion of gainfully occupied persons engaged in manufacturing in these 13 villages was 48 percent in 1930, and ranged from 24 to 72 percent in the individual villages.²²

In Michigan, the eight villages studied are in the southeastern corner of the State, lying in general proximity to the area served by both Detroit and Toledo. Blissfield, Chelsea, Concord, Grass Lake, Hudson, Jonesville, Parma, and Tecumseh were chosen. In Wisconsin, the villages of Horicon, Lake Mills City, Mayville, Mount Horeb, Sun Prairie, and Waterloo were studied. These villages all lie in south-central Wisconsin, in close proximity to Madison, the State capital. The Michigan-Wisconsin villages, to a greater extent than those in Pennsylvania and Ohio, serve as shipping and trading centers for the surrounding farm areas, though they are processing centers for dairy and agricultural products. The canning of milk and vegetables, and cheese and butter making are major industries in some of the communities. In Hudson, Mich., is located the branch factory of one of the country's largest manufacturers of condensed milk; in Tecumseh, Mich., oats are processed and packaged as a well-known brand of breakfast food. Farm implement and machinery, and furniture manufacturing in some of the Wisconsin villages, and flour mills and grain elevators in a few of the Michigan villages, are important in the economic life of the communities. About 37 percent of the gainfully employed workers were engaged in manufacturing, according to the 1930 census; the proportion ranged from 21 to 57 percent in the individual villages.

Villages in Illinois, eight in number, are within a 75-mile radius of Springfield, the State capital, and include: Atlanta, Bement, Cerro Gordo, Farmer City, Maroa, Monticello, Mount Pulaski, and Tuscola. The 11 village communities in Iowa, in a locality with several middle-sized cities, are: Brooklyn, Bussey, Dallas, Earlham, Eddyville, Melcher, Montezuma, New Sharon, Pleasantville, State Center, and Victor. Most of these Illinois-Iowa villages function as commercial centers for the surrounding farm areas. A larger proportion of persons gainfully employed, according to the census, were engaged in shipping, trading, and other enterprises related to agriculture in these Illinois-Iowa villages than in the others studied in this region. More-

²² Census of population, 1930. Unpublished data.

over, only 17 percent of the gainful workers were engaged in manufacturing. In some of the villages in Iowa, coal mining and rock quarrying are or were sources of livelihood. Abandonment of mines by the owners and irregularity of employment in some instances has caused a large proportion of the mining families to accept relief. Decreased production of patent medicines in one of the larger Illinois villages, Monticello, adversely affected family incomes in this community, since a substantial share of the employment was furnished by these factories. Also affecting incomes in this group of villages was the fact that the year of the study was an unusually bad crop year for the farmers in Illinois and Iowa.

Size of Sample

The first or record-card sample was designed to obtain a 100-percent coverage in all villages; hence, an effort was made to interview the occupants of every dwelling.

A total of 6,461 village schedules acceptable for analysis was obtained from the 46 villages, divided as follows: Pennsylvania and Ohio, nonrelief families, 1,749, relief families, 330; Michigan and Wisconsin, nonrelief families, 1,673, relief families, 305; Illinois and Iowa, nonrelief families, 1,650, relief families, 754.

To obtain these schedules, 17,878 addresses were visited (excluding 880 vacancies). As in the cities, the most important cause of elimination was ineligibility; 5,408 of the 15,283 families that gave record-card data were excluded from the study because they were foreign-born, one-person, or broken families, or for other causes. Others were unwilling or unable to furnish the facts needed.²³

Composition of the Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

The 46 Villages Combined

Families

The average size of the native-white, unbroken, village families studied was 3.71 persons. Two of these persons were the husband and wife; 1.17 were children under 16 years; and 0.54, sons, daughters, and others aged 16 or older. Twenty-nine percent of the families were composed of husband and wife only; 25 percent had three members; 21 percent, four; and 25 percent, five or more. Relief families were larger than nonrelief; they had an average of 4.34 persons as compared with 3.54 for nonrelief. They also had relatively more children under 16 years of age to be supported, an average of 1.72 persons compared with 1.01 (table 118).

Children under 16 were found in 55 percent of these homes; persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife, in 35 percent. Four percent of the families had as many as five children under 16 but fewer than 0.5 percent had that many members aged 16 or older, husband and wife excepted (table 52). Of the family members 16 or older,

²³ See Appraisal, pp. 419-431, for a more complete analysis of sampling and collection results in villages.

four-fifths were sons and daughters; one-tenth, parents; and one-tenth, other relatives (table 127).

The median age of husbands in these villages was 46 years; their wives were somewhat younger, with a median age of 42. The relatively large number, 41 percent, of husbands aged 50 or older helps to explain the proportion, 45 percent, of the families without children under 16. Husbands in relief families were but little older than those in nonrelief; 16 and 14 percent in the two groups, respectively, were 65 or older.

Households

Thirty-seven percent of the families had additional persons, not members of the economic family, in their households at some time during the year. Households were thus somewhat larger than families. These outsiders, such as roomers and boarders, guests and paid help living in, averaged 0.45 person per household in the families that reported them, or the equivalent of 1 additional person for 23 weeks of the year (table 51).

Guests that stayed overnight or longer were reported by 26 percent of the families, a larger proportion than reported any other type of nonfamily members. Eleven percent kept roomers and boarders for pay at some time during the year, and 6 percent had resident household help. In the case of both guests and household help, the proportion of reporting families increased markedly from low- to high-income levels (tables 51 and 128).

TABLE 51.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number and percentage*¹ of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having in the household ² —						Average nonfamily members ³
		Any nonfamily members		Roomers and boarders				
				All types		Sons and daughters		
All families.....	Number 6,456	Number 2,403	Percent 37	Number 709	Percent 11	Number 234	Percent 4	Number 0.45
Relief families.....	1,389	331	24	86	6	27	2	.31
Nonrelief families.....	5,067	2,072	41	623	12	207	4	.47
0-999.....	1,978	691	35	257	13	92	5	.48
1,000-1,499.....	1,551	622	40	187	12	61	4	.45
1,500-1,999.....	754	338	45	75	10	21	3	.40
2,000-2,999.....	559	297	53	85	15	31	6	.45
3,000 or over.....	225	124	55	19	8	2	1	.60

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Nonfamily members include: Roomers and/or boarders, whether sons and daughters or others, tourists or transients; paid help living in; overnight guests. See table 128 for counts of families having paid help and overnight guests in the household, and for details as to roomers and boarders.

³ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members. The counts in this table are the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

The Three Village Units Separately

Families in the Illinois-Iowa villages were a little larger than those in the two other village groups—an average size of 3.79 persons compared with 3.67 in Pennsylvania and Ohio and 3.66 in Michigan and Wisconsin. Relatively fewer of the Illinois-Iowa families were composed of husband and wife only; relatively more had five or more members (tables 52 and 118).

TABLE 52.—SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families, by number of persons in family and by number of persons under 16 years of age, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons ¹ (number)	Distribution of families by number of persons in family				Distribution of families by number of persons under 16 years of age			
	Com- bined village units	Penn- sylvania- Ohio	Michi- gan- Wis- consin	Illinois- Iowa	Com- bined village units	Penn- sylvania- Ohio	Michi- gan- Wis- consin	Illinois- Iowa
All families ² -----	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
None-----					45	46	45	45
1-----					23	24	23	22
2-----	29	29	30	27	16	15	16	16
3-----	25	25	25	25	8	8	9	8
4-----	21	21	21	20	4	3	4	4
5-----	12	12	12	12	2	2	2	3
6-----	6	7	6	6				
7-----	4	3	3	3				
8-----	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
9 or more-----	2	2	2	3				

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Includes 5 families in the combined village units, 1 in Pennsylvania-Ohio, 3 in Michigan-Wisconsin, and 1 in Illinois-Iowa that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income. These families are excluded from all subsequent tables unless otherwise indicated.

The greater size of the families in Illinois and Iowa was due to more children under 16, an average of 1.22 while the average for Pennsylvania and Ohio was 1.12 and for Michigan and Wisconsin, 1.16. Nine percent of the families in the former village unit and 7 percent in each of the latter had four or more children of this age.

Husbands in the Illinois-Iowa village families tended to be a little older than those in the two other units; their median age was 47; that of husbands in the Michigan-Wisconsin communities, 46 and in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 44. Forty-four percent of the husbands in the former villages were 50 or older and 41 and 37 percent, respectively, in the two latter units (table 53).

Relatively more of the Michigan-Wisconsin village families than of the two other village groups had persons who were not members of the economic family in their households, 45 percent as compared with 36 and 32 percent of the Pennsylvania-Ohio and Illinois-Iowa village families, respectively. However, these nonfamily members either were more numerous or remained in the household for a longer period of time in the Pennsylvania-Ohio families than in the others; the families having such persons in the household reported an average of 0.59 persons as compared with 0.44 in Michigan and Wisconsin and 0.32 in Illinois and Iowa (table 128).

TABLE 53.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Husbands				Wives			
	Com- bined village units	Pennsyl- vania- Ohio	Michi- gan-Wis- consin	Illinois- Iowa	Com- bined village units	Pennsyl- vania- Ohio	Michi- gan-Wis- consin	Illinois- Iowa
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All ages.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	(1)	1
Under 20.....	13	15	12	13	20	21	19	19
20-29.....	24	25	23	22	24	25	24	25
30-39.....	22	23	24	21	22	22	23	21
40-49.....	19	18	19	20	17	17	18	17
50-59.....	8	7	8	9	7	6	7	6
60-64.....	6	5	6	7	5	4	5	6
65-69.....	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	3
70-74.....	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	2
75 or older.....								

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

Relatively few village families reported sons and daughters living with the family on a roomer-boarder basis, 6 percent in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 4 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin, and but 1 percent in Illinois and Iowa. However, the average number of such sons and daughters per family reporting them was considerably larger in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in the two other village groups, 1.28 persons as compared with 1.05 and 1.04.

Income Levels of Village Families

Income Levels of Native-White, Unbroken Families (Relief and Nonrelief)

The 46 Villages Combined

Half of the native-white, unbroken families (relief and nonrelief combined) living in the villages studied in this region had incomes of less than \$962; three-fourths had incomes of less than \$1,500. Only 4 percent of the group received incomes of \$3,000 or more (table 54).

More than one-fifth, 22 percent, of the families in the sample had received relief at some time during the year. These relief families were not classified by income since data concerning their receipts in kind were incomplete. Such information as was obtained indicated that the great majority had incomes under \$1,000; hence, in calculating the median income of the village families, it was assumed that all relief families had incomes below the median.

Nearly two-thirds of all families in these villages satisfied the requirements for inclusion in the study. They were white families including a husband and wife, both native-born, who had been married at least 1 year and were keeping house. There is reason to believe that of the families not included in the study (the nonwhite, foreign-born, broken families, and single individuals) a relatively large number were in the low-income classes. (See Glossary, Eligibility Requirements, and Appraisal, p. 427.) The median income of all families in these villages, therefore, was certainly not higher and probably

was somewhat lower than \$962, the median income of the group eligible for study.

The median income of the nonrelief families was \$192 above that of the relief and nonrelief combined, as is shown below:

Family income:	Relief and non-relief families	Nonrelief families
First quartile.....	(1)	\$806
Median.....	\$962	1,154
Third quartile.....	1,471	1,651

¹ Not computed for relief and nonrelief families combined because of inadequate information regarding the incomes of the relief group.

About one-eighth of the nonrelief families fell in the income range \$2,000–\$2,999; only 5 percent reached the \$3,000 level (table 81).

Because of inequalities in distribution of income, the buying power of the various income groups differed considerably from the numerical importance of those groups in the population. Thus, only a small proportion, 2 percent of the nonrelief families, had incomes of \$4,000 or more; but they received almost 10 percent of the aggregate income of the group. In contrast, the 9 percent of the families with incomes of less than \$500 received only 2 percent of the group's income; they thus had less than one-fourth as much buying power as the much smaller group of well-to-do families (fig. 10).

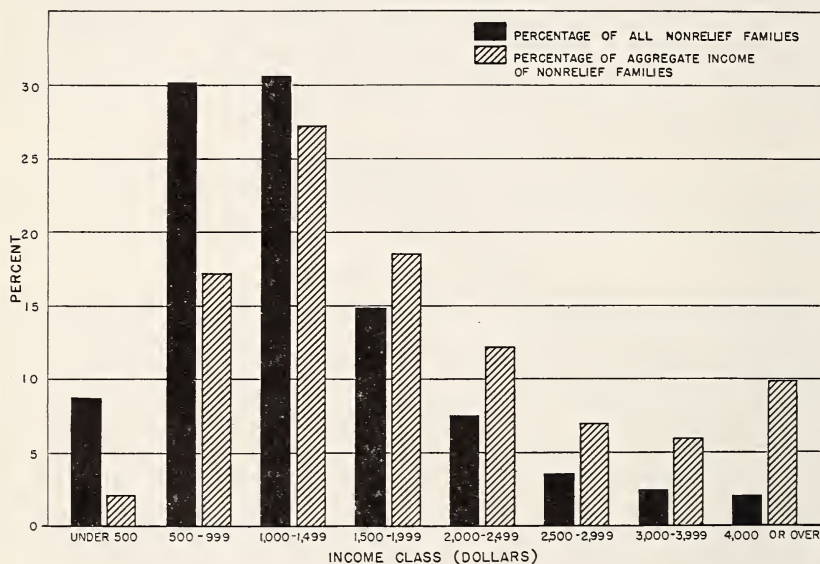


FIGURE 10.—Incomes of nonrelief families: Percentage distributions of families and of aggregate incomes of families classified by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935–36.

The Three Village Units Separately

Income levels would be expected to differ among individual villages and groups of villages as they did among the small cities. The 46 villages were grouped in three analysis units—those in Pennsylvania and Ohio, those in Michigan and Wisconsin, those in Illinois

and Iowa. This division is not geographic only; the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, for example, are largely industrial; those in Illinois and Iowa are primarily shipping and trading centers for agricultural products. In 1930 nearly half of the gainful workers in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages were employed in manufacturing; 37 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin; and only 17 percent in Illinois and Iowa. The opportunities for employment, the kind of work engaged in by the earners and the amounts they earned may be expected to reflect differences among the three groups of villages that are not so much a result of geographic location as of economic function.

The median income of native-white, unbroken families (relief and nonrelief) in the Illinois-Iowa villages was \$300 lower than in Pennsylvania and Ohio, or in Michigan and Wisconsin, as shown below:

<i>Incomes of families in—</i>			
	<i>Pennsylvania and Ohio</i>	<i>Michigan and Wisconsin</i>	<i>Illinois and Iowa</i>
Relief and nonrelief families:			
Median.....	\$1,039	\$1,087	\$737
Third quartile.....	1,519	1,586	1,298
Nonrelief families:			
First quartile.....	843	859	699
Median.....	1,167	1,208	1,074
Third quartile.....	1,653	1,704	1,585

Almost one-third, 31 percent, of the sample from the Illinois-Iowa villages had received some relief during the year; nearly two-thirds, 62 percent, of the families (including those on relief) had incomes under \$1,000. In the eastern villages (Pennsylvania and Ohio) the percentage of families receiving relief was only half as great; these families along with others having incomes under \$1,000 were 47 percent of the group. The median income in the Michigan-Wisconsin villages was slightly higher than in Pennsylvania-Ohio, corresponding to a smaller proportion, 44 percent, of the families with incomes under \$1,000 (table 54).

TABLE 54.—FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Combined village units		Pennsylvania-Ohio		Michigan-Wisconsin		Illinois-Iowa	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All incomes.....	6,456	100	2,078	100	1,975	100	2,403	100
Relief families.....	1,389	22	330	16	305	15	754	31
Nonrelief families.....	5,067	78	1,748	84	1,670	85	1,649	69
0-249.....	102	2	28	1	18	1	56	2
250-499.....	345	5	92	4	83	4	170	7
500-749.....	616	9	186	9	196	10	234	10
750-999.....	915	14	353	17	277	14	285	12
1,000-1,249.....	903	13	321	16	313	16	269	11
1,250-1,499.....	648	10	237	12	234	12	177	7
1,500-1,749.....	449	7	154	7	161	8	134	6
1,750-1,999.....	305	5	116	6	101	5	88	4
2,000-2,249.....	231	4	89	4	74	4	68	3
2,250-2,499.....	149	2	50	2	55	3	44	2
2,500-2,999.....	179	3	55	3	68	3	56	2
3,000-3,499.....	81	1	20	1	41	2	20	1
3,500-3,999.....	41	1	17	1	16	1	8	(1)
4,000 or over ²	103	2	30	1	33	2	40	2

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

² For the largest income reported in each of the village units see table 111.

In the Pennsylvania-Ohio group the families eligible for the study constituted 70 percent of all those from whom record cards were obtained; in Michigan and Wisconsin, 60 percent; in Illinois and Iowa, 64 percent. The similarity of the three village groups with respect to the proportion of ineligible families excluded from the study cannot be interpreted as indicating that the median incomes of all families in the three village units would differ as do the median incomes of the native-white, unbroken families. There is some evidence that the eligible and ineligible families differ less in their pattern of distribution of income in communities where the general income level is low than in communities where the eligible families have relatively high incomes. It is possible, therefore, that an income study of all families would not have shown so great a difference between the western villages (Illinois-Iowa) and the two other groups as is shown by the data for native-white, unbroken families.

When nonrelief families only were considered, the three groups of villages were more similar with respect to median income than when the nonrelief and relief groups were combined. The high median income, \$1,208, of the Michigan-Wisconsin nonrelief families was but \$134 above that of the Illinois-Iowa group, \$1,074. In the more westerly villages the proportion of families below the \$1,000 line was considerably greater than in the two other groups, as follows:

Family-income class:	<i>Percentage distribution of nonrelief families</i>		
	<i>Pennsylvania and Ohio</i>	<i>Michigan and Wisconsin</i>	<i>Illinois and Iowa</i>
Below \$1,000.....	38	34	45
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	47	49	41
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	11	12	10
\$3,000 or over.....	4	5	4

Family Income and Earners (Nonrelief Families)

The 46 Villages Combined

Sources of Income

Earnings of family members determined the level of living of the great majority of the village families, since they provided 85 percent of aggregate income of the group. Income from investments such as rentals and interest, from annuities, pensions, and small cash gifts provided 8 percent; nonmoney income from housing, practically all from owned homes, 5 percent; home-produced food, 2 percent (table 55).

Families having income from investments, owning homes, or producing part of their food supply tended to receive much less from these sources than from the contributions of breadwinners. For example, the average value of home-produced food was \$39 per family having such income, while the average amount received by families having earnings was \$1,226. Differences between these averages were relatively greater than differences in the proportion of families having income from each source—67 percent compared with 95.

Earnings were a somewhat smaller proportion of income at low than at intermediate levels. For example, earnings provided only 48 percent of the aggregate income of the 102 families with incomes of less than \$250; owned homes provided 30 percent—a relatively large proportion, due in part to the fact that a great number, 60 percent, of these low-income families had income from owned homes; cash gifts and investments provided 14 percent; and home-produced food, 9 percent. Receipts from sources other than earnings were not large, but they were important constituents of income at this level because average earnings were small, only \$77 per family. More than one-third of the families in this group had no income from earnings (table 114).

At the upper end of the income scale, also, earnings were a smaller proportion of aggregate income than at intermediate levels—82 percent compared with 86 or 87 percent. Receipts from rents, interest, and dividends advanced sharply and became a greater proportion of aggregate income than at any level below \$3,000. Although average earnings and nonmoney income also were greater than at lower-income levels, receipts from these two sources were relatively less above the \$3,000-income line than at intermediate levels.

TABLE 55.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME:¹ *Average² amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average² amount of business losses, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Fami- lies	Total family income	Money income from—			Busi- ness losses	Non- money income	Distribution of total income ⁴			
			All sources (net) ³	Earn- ings	Other sources			Money income from—			Non- money income
								All sources (net) ³	Earn- ings	Other sources	
All incomes...	Number 5,067	Dollars 1,368	Dollars 1,273	Dollars 1,162	Dollars 114	Dollars 3	Dollars 95	Percent 93	Percent 85	Percent 8	Percent 7
0-999.....	1,978	678	605	544	62	1	73	89	80	9	11
1,000-1,499...	1,551	1,221	1,136	1,054	84	2	85	93	86	7	7
1,500-1,999...	754	1,708	1,596	1,498	100	2	112	93	87	6	7
2,000-2,999...	559	2,376	2,236	2,074	169	7	140	94	87	7	6
3,000 or over..	225	4,793	4,598	3,935	690	27	195	96	82	14	4

¹ See table 114 for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class.

³ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁴ Percentages are based on the average total family income for each class.

Two-thirds, 65 percent, of these village families had some food from home gardens or orchards; 13 percent had home-produced eggs; 11 percent, poultry; and only 6 percent, milk and cream (table 115). The low average value of home-furnished food, \$26 compared with \$339 reported by farm families in the section near the Pennsylvania villages, is thus due in part to the kind of food that the village families produced as well as to the smaller quantities and the smaller proportion of families having income from this source than in farm sections. Many village families did not have the land or other facilities for producing meat and dairy products which usually account for more than half of the value of the food provided the operator's family by the farm.

Responsibility for Family Support

Principal and supplementary earners.

Principal earners carried the major burden of family support, providing about four-fifths of the aggregate income of the families studied in these villages. Their contributions were a smaller proportion of income at the level under \$1,000 than at intermediate and high levels as may be seen below:

Family-income class:	Percentage of aggregate income from—		
	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	Other sources
All incomes.....	79	5	16
\$0-\$999.....	75	3	22
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	80	5	15
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	79	8	13
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	79	7	14
\$3,000 or over.....	78	4	18

The 25 percent of aggregate income not accounted for by the contributions of chief breadwinners in low-income families was mainly from sources other than earnings; secondary earners provided only 3 percent of the total, a smaller proportion than at income levels above \$1,000.

Principal earners frequently were the sole contributors to the earnings fund. In 71 percent of the families, there was but one breadwinner; in 23 percent, the chief breadwinner was aided by one or more others; in 6 percent there was no individual member working for money (table 131).

Supplementary earners, as a group, provided only 5 percent of aggregate income of all families. Although they constituted 23 percent of the breadwinners in these villages, their contributions were only 6.3 percent of the total earnings. They made less than one-fourth as much per worker as did the principal earners, an average of \$267 compared with \$1,143. Had their earnings been distributed equally among all nonrelief families in the sample, each would have received \$73 (table 56).

TABLE 56.—PRINCIPAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families having principal and supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families having—		Average ² earnings per earner		Average ³ earnings per family		Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from—	
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
All incomes.....	Percent 94	Percent 23	Dollars 1,143	Dollars 267	Dollars 1,073	Dollars 73	Percent 93.0	Percent 6.3
0-999.....	90	18	568	102	510	21	93.8	3.8
1,000-1,499.....	95	24	1,020	220	974	65	93.0	6.1
1,500-1,999.....	97	30	1,388	338	1,353	129	90.3	8.6
2,000-2,999.....	98	26	1,917	489	1,882	169	90.7	8.1
3,000 or over.....	95	21	3,951	630	3,741	176	95.1	4.5

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 55).

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class (tables 130 and 131).

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 55).

The role of secondary earners in family support can scarcely be judged on the basis of their average contributions since these differed greatly in amount. One-fifth of these earners made less than \$50; the same proportion made \$500 or more. Obviously, some were far from self-supporting. In contrast, in the group of 225 families with incomes of \$3,000 or above there were 40 secondary earners that made \$500 or more apiece; their contributions (especially those of the 12 that made \$1,000 or more) undoubtedly did much to help their families reach the upper end of the income scale. It must be remembered, however, that almost three-fourths of the families attaining this level had but one earner, and that some of those with supplementary earners received only small amounts from them (table 141).

TABLE 57.—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF EARNERS: *Number and percentage distribution of earners by family income; percentage distribution by chief occupation of all earners, principal earners, and supplementary earners, by family income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All earners		Percentage distribution of earners by occupation ²								
	Number	Percentage distribution by income ¹	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional					Farm-operator and unknown
						All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaries business	Salaries professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes....	6, 150	100	100	58	15	26	14	2	4	6	1
0-999.....	2, 173	36	100	75	10	13	10	(³)	1	2	2
1,000-1,499..	1, 936	31	100	63	14	22	14	1	2	5	1
1,500-1,999..	1, 023	17	100	46	18	35	17	2	8	8	1
2,000-2,999..	742	12	100	29	22	48	21	4	10	13	1
3,000 or over....	276	4	100	8	23	68	23	17	16	12	1
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes....	4, 754	100	100	56	13	29	16	2	5	6	2
0-999.....	1, 776	38	100	75	10	13	10	(³)	1	2	2
1,000-1,499..	1, 481	31	100	63	13	23	14	1	3	5	1
1,500-1,999..	735	15	100	39	17	43	19	3	11	10	1
2,000-2,999..	549	12	100	22	20	56	23	5	14	14	2
3,000 or over....	213	4	100	6	14	78	26	22	21	9	2
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes....	1, 396	100	100	62	20	18	10	1	1	6	(³)
0-999.....	397	28	100	73	13	14	11	1	(³)	2	(³)
1,000-1,499..	455	32	100	66	18	16	11	1	(³)	4	(³)
1,500-1,999..	288	21	100	61	22	16	7	2	1	6	1
2,000-2,999..	193	14	100	47	28	25	12	1	1	11	0
3,000 or over....	63	5	100	17	50	33	6	3	0	24	0

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of all earners, principal earners, or supplementary earners.

² Percentages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class (column 2).

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Sex and age were factors in the lower earnings of supplementary than of principal breadwinners. Wives constituted almost half, 45 percent, of the former group of earners; sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife), 43 percent; husbands only 12 percent.

The kind of work these supplementary earners found was related to their sex, age, and experience, and affected their earnings. Almost two-thirds, 62 percent, had wage-earner jobs; 20 percent were clerical workers, and 18 percent were in business or professions. The proportion of principal earners in these three occupational groups was 56, 13, and 29 percent, respectively. Relatively fewer of the secondary earners, therefore, were in the better-paid business and professional occupations; relatively more were in wage-earner or clerical work (tables 57 and 134).

Irregularity of employment also helps explain the lower earnings of supplementary than of principal breadwinners. Some employment during 40 or more weeks of the year was reported by only 37 percent of the former earners compared with 85 percent of the latter. Of the supplementary earners who made less than \$100 during the year, as few as one-seventh worked for some part of 40 or more weeks ²⁴ (table 142).

Husbands as breadwinners.

The husband's ability as an earner usually was the major determinant of the village family's income status. Breadwinning husbands provided more than three-fourths, 77 percent, of aggregate income of the families studied; wives, 3 percent; and other family members, 4 percent. The pattern differed somewhat from one income level to

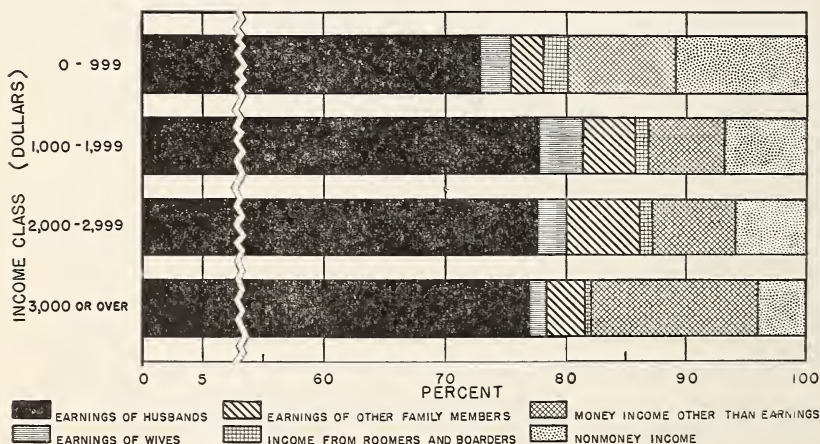


FIGURE 11.—Sources of family income: Percentage distributions of family income by source, for nonrelief families classified by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central villages combined, 1935-36.

²⁴ Approximately one-fifth of the supplementary earners failed to report number of weeks during which they were employed. However, almost two-thirds of the nonreporting made less than \$100. Hence, it may be assumed that failure to report was much more frequent among persons working for short periods and making small amounts than among those with more regular employment and higher earnings for the year. See p. 29 for a discussion of this point.

another. Below \$1,000, contributions of husbands were 73 percent of aggregate income, a little smaller proportion than at higher levels where they were 77 or 78 percent. The number of nonearning husbands was relatively greater at this low-income level than above. Contributions of sons and daughters resembled those of husbands in being a smaller proportion of aggregate income below \$1,000 than above; there were relatively more families without sons and daughters of earning age at this level than among the families with higher incomes (fig. 11).

Seventy percent of the husbands were the only breadwinners in their families; 19 percent were principal earners with other family members helping to carry the burden of family support (a total of 89 percent principal earners); 3 percent were secondary earners; 8 percent did not work for money. When the husband did not earn, the family usually did not fare very well. Approximately two-thirds of the nonearning husbands (262 of the 413) were in families whose total incomes were less than \$1,000; only 15 were in families in which earnings of other family members and receipts from other sources provided a family income of \$3,000 or more (tables 58, 130, and 131).

TABLE 58.—HUSBANDS AND WIVES AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with husband or wife earning, percentage of total family earnings derived from their earnings, and percentage of families having husband or wife as principal or supplementary earner, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Percentage ¹ of families with income from—		Percentage ² of family earnings derived from—		Percentage ¹ of families in which—			
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband was—		Wife was—	
						Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes.....	5,067	91.8	14.3	90.4	3.3	88.5	3.3	2.0	12.3
0-999.....	1,978	86.7	14.3	91.0	3.0	84.1	2.6	2.6	11.7
1,000-1,499.....	1,551	94.6	14.8	90.7	3.8	91.2	3.4	1.7	13.1
1,500-1,999.....	754	95.4	17.8	88.0	4.8	90.1	5.3	2.5	15.3
2,000-2,999.....	559	96.5	10.9	89.0	2.8	93.6	2.9	.9	10.0
3,000 or over.....	225	93.4	8.4	93.8	1.7	91.6	1.8	.4	8.0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 55).

Earnings of husbands by age and occupation.

Earnings of husbands were related to both age and occupation. Men whose ages fell within the range 35-44 years tended to make more than those younger or older; men in business and professions, more than those in clerical or wage-earner jobs. Average earnings of husbands in the age class 35-39 were \$1,330; of those under 25, \$860. The difference between the two averages was due in part to marked preference for the labor of the more experienced older worker; but occupation also played a part. Of the breadwinning husbands aged 35-39, 33 percent were in business and professions, and 55 percent were wage earners; of those under 25, only 11 percent were in occupa-

tions of the former type and 74 percent were in the less well-paid jobs of the latter type (table 59).

TABLE 59.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage distribution and average earnings of husbands who were earners, by husband's occupation, by age, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution of earning husbands by occupation					Average ¹ earnings per husband by occupation			
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator and unknown	All ²	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	Percent 100	Percent 57	Percent 12	Percent 29	Percent 2	Dollars 1,143	Dollars 855	Dollars 1,239	Dollars 1,683
All ages.....	100	74	15	11	0	860	791	909	1,262
Under 25.....	100	64	12	23	1	1,049	901	1,088	1,442
25-29.....	100	59	12	29	(3)	1,236	963	1,294	1,776
30-34.....	100	55	12	33	(3)	1,330	994	1,527	1,818
35-39.....	100	54	14	30	2	1,298	982	1,479	1,792
40-44.....	100	54	14	30	2	1,219	937	1,258	1,740
45-49.....	100	56	14	27	3	1,147	854	1,346	1,637
50-54.....	100	57	11	29	3	1,090	756	1,171	1,699
55-59.....	100	50	13	36	1	1,102	628	1,029	1,813
60-64.....	100	58	9	29	4	715	468	615	1,279
65 or older.....	100								

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.

² Includes earnings of husbands who were farm operators or whose occupation was unknown. Their average earnings, \$905 per earner, are not shown by age groups because of the small number of cases.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

The story of relationship between earnings and age is told only in part by these averages based on earnings of men who had jobs. Had averages been based upon all husbands, including those not working for money, the decline of earning ability with age would have been even more marked. Average earnings of men in the age class 35-39 would have been changed but little by the inclusion of the nonearners, \$1,310 instead of \$1,330; but average earnings of those aged 65 or more would have been \$426 for all husbands compared with the average of \$715 based on earners only. Of the husbands who did not earn, two-thirds were 65 or older; 88 percent had passed 55 (table 136). Husbands who were secondary earners also tended to be from the older groups; 53 percent were 55 or older compared with 24 percent of the principal earners. However, the man of 55 may have taken second place as a contributor to income not because he made less than when he was 35, but because his son had grown and could earn more than he could.

Family income was related to the husband's age since his earnings usually constituted so large a share of it. The median income of families in which the husband's age fell within the range 40-49 was considerably above the median income of families in which he was under 30 or 60 or older:

Age class of husband:	Median family income
Under 30.....	\$1,047
30-39.....	1,244
40-49.....	1,299
50-59.....	1,182
60 or older.....	898

Husbands at one or the other extreme of the age distribution were relatively more numerous in low-income than in high-income families. In the group of families with incomes under \$1,000, 15 percent of the husbands were under 30, and 31 percent 60 or older; in the group with incomes of \$3,000 or more, the percentages were 3 and 21 (table 120).

Wives as breadwinners.

Wives provided only 3 percent of the aggregate income of these nonrelief village families, a small proportion compared with the 77 percent provided by husbands. However, wives carried almost as great a share of the burden of family support as did sons and daughters, whose contributions (along with those of others, not husband or wife) were but 4 percent of the aggregate.

One explanation of the minor importance of contributions of wives as a component of family income is the comparatively small proportion, only one wife out of every seven, who earned. Wives constituted but 12 percent of the total number of breadwinners in these village families, while husbands constituted 75 percent and other family members, 13 percent. Another explanation is found in the relatively small amounts earned by those who worked for money, an average of \$270 compared with an average of \$1,143 for husbands and \$378 for other breadwinners (table 60).

TABLE 60.—FAMILY EARNERS: *Number and percentage distribution of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average earnings per person, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Individual earners				Percentage ² of earners that were—			Average ³ earnings per person		
		All	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	Husbands	Wives	Other family members
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes.....	5,067	6,150	4,654	726	770	75	12	13	1,143	270	378
0-999.....	1,978	2,173	1,716	283	174	79	13	8	571	116	216
1,000-1,499..	1,551	1,936	1,470	229	237	76	12	12	1,009	269	277
1,500-1,999..	754	1,023	719	134	170	70	13	17	1,382	404	411
2,000-2,999..	559	742	539	61	142	73	8	19	1,914	532	581
3,000 or over.	225	276	210	19	47	76	7	17	3,955	807	751

¹ For data for Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately see table 140.

² Percentages are based on the number of individual earners in each class.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners in each class.

The average of \$270 represents a wide range of contributions from breadwinning wives—from less than \$5 to \$5,400. One-fourth of these breadwinners made less than \$50; they, therefore, lowered the average and tended to obscure the more favorable earning positions of the 20 percent that made \$500 or more (table 142). Obviously, in some families the share of family support assumed by wives was far greater than would be indicated by their small share in providing the aggregate income of the group as a whole.

Of the 726 wives who worked for money, 103 were principal earners. About one-third, 33, of these women with major responsibilities as breadwinners were the sole earners of their families; they achieved their position, therefore, not because they made more than other family members but because of lack of competition. Of the 33 families depending upon the wife as sole breadwinner, 26 had incomes of less than \$1,000. This would indicate that families usually fared better if husbands, instead of wives, were their chief source of support; principal-earner husbands made an average of \$1,171; wives, \$596 (tables 130 and 135).

Of the 623 families in which wives were supplementary breadwinners, 602 depended upon husbands as their main contributor to earnings; in only 21 did sons, daughters, or others have this role. In the great majority of these families, 535 of the 623, the husband was the only earner other than the wife. Average earnings of wives who were secondary breadwinners were \$216, less than half as much as the average of those who carried major responsibility.

The higher average earnings of the wives who were principal breadwinners were associated with more regular employment; the proportion having work during 40 or more weeks of the year was much greater than the proportion of supplementary earners, as follows:

Weeks of employment:	Percentage of wives—	
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner
Under 14.....	11	24
14-26.....	1	9
27-39.....	12	8
40-52.....	66	33
Unknown.....	10	26

The relationship between amounts earned and number of weeks during which the wife had employment is similar to that found for all earners. Of the 145 wives who made \$500 or more, 106 worked during 40 or more weeks (table 142).

Many wives, not classed as earners in this study, contributed to family earnings by assuming major responsibility for the family enterprise of keeping roomers and boarders. Had net earnings from this source been attributed to the wife in those households in which she was not holding some other job, the proportion of breadwinning wives would increase from 14 percent to 25 percent (tables 60 and 135).

Earnings of wives by age and occupation.

Earning wives tended to be younger than those not working for money; 52 percent of the former were under 40 years of age compared with 43 percent of the latter. More than two-thirds, 69 percent, of the wives in clerical work were under 40; 52 percent of those working as wage earners, and 44 percent of those in business and professions were in this age group (table 61).

Average earnings of wives in clerical work were \$350; in business and professions, \$337, and in wage-earner jobs, \$222. Husbands in the three occupational groups made averages of \$1,239, \$1,683, and \$855, respectively. Clerical work for wives thus tended to be a little more remunerative than business and professions, a situation the reverse of that found by their husbands.

TABLE 61.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF WIVES: *Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation and by age, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives without earnings	Earning wives by occupation ²				Average ³ earnings per wife by occupation			
			All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All ages.....	5, 072	4, 346	726	435	103	188	270	222	350	337
Under 20.....	21	21	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----
20-24.....	362	317	45	31	7	7	247	244	402	107
25-29.....	613	500	113	67	24	22	330	319	379	313
30-34.....	649	537	112	67	19	26	276	263	270	313
35-39.....	596	487	109	60	21	28	360	232	264	707
40-44.....	564	459	105	59	9	37	302	219	643	352
45-49.....	574	505	69	42	6	21	240	214	441	235
50-54.....	480	424	56	38	8	10	242	176	369	394
55-59.....	408	360	48	29	4	15	152	108	159	233
60-64.....	360	311	49	29	4	16	134	116	325	120
65 or older.....	444	424	20	13	1	6	90	86	⁴ 135	89
Unknown.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 5 wives in families that reported negative incomes. (See table 52, footnote 2.)

² There were no wives with earnings from farm operation or from unknown occupations.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of wives who were earners.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Sons, daughters, and others²⁵ as breadwinners.

Sons and daughters constituted 13 percent of the total breadwinners in these village families but their contributions were only 4.9 percent of aggregate earnings. Their average earnings were approximately one-third as great as those of husbands, \$378 compared with \$1,143 (table 62). The great majority of these earners were 16 or older; only 47 of the 770 were under 16.

The group of breadwinning sons and daughters 16 or older was approximately the same size as the group of breadwinning wives—723 persons compared with 726. But a son or daughter of this age was twice as likely to work for money as was the wife of the family; 28 percent of the former and 14 percent of the latter group were breadwinners. The proportion of sons and daughters who earned was greater at intermediate income levels than at the upper or lower extremes of the distribution, as is shown below:

Family-income class:

All.....	28
\$0-\$999.....	23
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	27
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	32
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	33
\$3,000 or over.....	25

Percentage of sons and daughters 16 or older who earned

²⁵ The group of family members other than husband and wife included sons, daughters, and a few other related persons, such as parents of the husband and wife or sons- and daughters-in-law. However, since the other related persons were so few in number, the group will be designated as "sons and daughters" in the interest of brevity.

TABLE 62.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife					Average ¹ earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percentage ² of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
	All	Prin- cipal	Supple- men- tary	Male	Female	Per earner			Per family	
						All	Male	Fe- male		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
All incomes.....	770	165	605	533	237	378	377	380	57	4.9
0-999.....	174	60	114	114	60	216	203	242	19	3.5
1,000-1,499.....	237	41	196	167	70	277	275	282	42	4.0
1,500-1,999.....	170	37	133	120	50	411	409	415	92	6.1
2,000-2,999.....	142	21	121	104	38	581	589	558	148	7.1
3,000 or over....	47	6	41	28	19	751	770	724	157	4.0

¹ Averages in columns 7, 8, and 9 are based on the corresponding number of earners (columns 2, 5, and 6); averages in column 10 are based on the number of families in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 55).

Contributions of sons and daughters were a somewhat greater proportion of aggregate earnings in families whose incomes fell in the range \$1,500-\$2,999 than among those less or more well-to-do.

Approximately one-fifth of these earning sons and daughters were the principal breadwinners of their families. The likelihood that a son or daughter working for money would carry the major responsibility for family support was greater at the lowest than at higher-income levels.

Men and boys constituted about two-thirds of the group of family earners other than husband and wife; women and girls, about one-third. Average earnings of the two sexes were similar, \$377 and \$380.

The Three Village Units Separately

Sources of Income

Earnings.

Earnings constituted a larger part of the average income of nonrelief families in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in the other two groups of villages. Only 3 percent of the nonrelief families had no income from earnings whereas in Michigan and Wisconsin, 5 percent, and in Iowa and Illinois, 7 percent depended entirely on income other than earnings or were living from their savings or from borrowings (table 114). Moreover in Pennsylvania and Ohio a large percentage of these families without earnings were in the low-income groups; hence, in most income classes above \$500, the proportion of families with no income from earnings was lower than in the other areas. As a consequence, in all income classes average earnings were a higher and in all but one income class average money income from other sources was a lower proportion of income in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in the other two village groups (table 63).

TABLE 63.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME:¹ *Average² amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average² amount of business losses, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses	Non-money income	Distribution of total income ⁴			
			All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources			Money income from—			Non-money income
								All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO											
All incomes.....	No. 1, 748	Dol. 1, 379	Dol. 1, 288	Dol. 1, 211	Dol. 81	Dol. 4	Dol. 91	Pct. 93	Pct. 87	Pct. 6	Pct. 7
0-999.....	659	710	645	600	46	1	65	91	85	6	9
1,000-1,499..	558	1, 225	1, 144	1, 078	67	1	81	93	88	5	7
1,500-1,999..	270	1, 719	1, 615	1, 539	78	2	104	94	89	5	6
2,000-2,999..	194	2, 346	2, 202	2, 086	123	7	144	94	89	5	6
3,000 or over	67	5, 065	4, 849	4, 471	425	47	216	96	88	8	4
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN											
All incomes.....	1, 670	1, 415	1, 316	1, 188	131	3	99	93	84	9	7
0-999.....	574	703	626	545	81	(⁵)	77	89	77	12	11
1,000-1,499..	547	1, 224	1, 138	1, 042	98	2	86	93	85	8	7
1,500-1,999..	262	1, 704	1, 590	1, 462	130	2	114	93	85	8	7
2,000-2,999..	197	2, 383	2, 241	2, 066	181	6	142	94	86	8	6
3,000 or over	90	4, 160	3, 982	3, 468	544	30	178	96	83	13	4
ILLINOIS-IOWA											
All incomes.....	1, 649	1, 309	1, 212	1, 082	133	3	97	93	83	10	7
0-999.....	745	633	555	494	62	1	78	88	78	10	12
1,000-1,499..	446	1, 210	1, 122	1, 038	88	4	88	93	86	7	7
1,500-1,999..	222	1, 698	1, 580	1, 492	92	4	118	93	88	5	7
2,000-2,999..	168	2, 406	2, 273	2, 071	208	6	133	94	86	8	6
3,000 or over	68	5, 360	5, 165	4, 024	1, 143	2	195	96	75	21	4

¹ See table 114 for definition of terms used in this table.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class.³ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.⁴ Percentages are based on the total family income for each class.⁵ \$0.50 or less.

That average earnings per family were higher in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages than in those of the two other village units is due to the smaller proportion of families without earners in the eastern group. Families having any earnings averaged about \$1,250 in Pennsylvania-Ohio and in Michigan-Wisconsin villages, but were somewhat lower, \$1,167, in Illinois and Iowa.

Income other than earnings.

Approximately one-third, 35 percent, of the families in the Michigan-Wisconsin villages had money income from sources other than earnings, a somewhat higher proportion than in the Pennsylvania-Ohio or the Illinois-Iowa group. In the Illinois-Iowa unit such income amounted to 10 percent of aggregate family income; in Michigan and Wisconsin, 9 percent; in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 6 percent. Receipts of families with money income from investments, pensions, cash gifts, and the like averaged \$460 in the Illinois-Iowa villages, considerably more than in Pennsylvania and Ohio where the average was \$269. In the former communities about one-fifth, 21 percent, of the families with such receipts had no income from earn-

ings; but in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages only 10 percent were without earnings.

Differences among the three village groups with respect to receipt of money income other than earnings were due chiefly to differences in the net amounts received from rent of property. Approximately half of the Illinois-Iowa families with money income other than earnings received all or part of it from property rentals; in the other village units, fewer than 40 percent. The average amount received from property rentals in the Illinois-Iowa communities was \$86, or 65 percent of all such money income (not earnings), a much higher proportion than in the two other groups of villages. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio and the Michigan-Wisconsin units the average amount received from interest and dividends was approximately as great as from rents, while in the Illinois-Iowa villages it was much smaller (table 116).

In the Michigan-Wisconsin villages where average money income was higher than in the two other units, the average nonmoney income from owned homes also was higher but the income from home-produced food was lower. Average net income from the owned home amounted to \$78, or 6 percent of total income in Michigan and Wisconsin; \$65, or 5 percent in Pennsylvania and Ohio; and \$52, or 4 percent in Illinois and Iowa.

The fact that the Illinois-Iowa villages are less industrial than those in the other groups is evidenced by the greater proportion of the families that produced some food for home use—73 percent, compared with 64 percent in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and 63 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin. Average value of such food, on an all-family basis, was \$40, \$22, and \$17, respectively, in the three village units (table 114).

Approximately one out of eight, 12 percent, of the Illinois-Iowa families had milk home-produced, while in the more easterly villages fewer than 4 percent of the families had their own milk supply. Home production of milk amounted to 30 gallons per family in the Illinois-Iowa group and less than 10 gallons in the two other village units. Home-produced poultry also was enjoyed by relatively more families in the former region (table 115).

Responsibility for Family Support

The proportion of families having a sole earner was the same in the three groups of villages; but the proportion having supplementary earners was greater in the Pennsylvania-Ohio unit than in the two others, as is shown below:

State:	<i>Percentage of families with—</i>		
	<i>One earner only</i>	<i>Supplementary earners</i>	<i>No earners</i>
Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	71	25	4
Michigan and Wisconsin.....	71	22	7
Illinois and Iowa.....	71	21	8

In all three groups of villages the percentage of families having two or more earners was lower among families with incomes below \$1,000 than among those with incomes of \$1,000 or more. However, in the Pennsylvania-Ohio communities, the income distribution of the families with two or more earners differed more from the income distribution of families with only one earner than it did in the two other units. In the former villages the median income of families having supplementary earners was approximately \$200 higher than that of families with only one; in the other village units this difference was only half as much. Evidently in the Pennsylvania-Ohio communities more lucrative employment opportunities existed for supplementary workers; their average earnings were \$316, while in Michigan and Wisconsin they were \$251, and in Illinois and Iowa, \$225 (table 64).

TABLE 64.—PRINCIPAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Average earnings of principal and supplementary earners, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Pennsylvania-Ohio				Michigan-Wisconsin				Illinois-Iowa			
	Average ¹ earnings per earner		Percentage ² of family earnings de- rived from—		Average ¹ earnings per earner		Percentage ² of family earnings de- rived from—		Average ¹ earnings per earner		Percentage ² of family earnings de- rived from—	
	Prin- cipal	Sup- ple- men- tary	Prin- cipal earn- ers	Sup- ple- men- tary earn- ers	Prin- cipal	Sup- ple- men- tary	Prin- cipal earn- ers	Sup- ple- men- tary earn- ers	Prin- cipal	Sup- ple- men- tary	Prin- cipal earn- ers	Sup- ple- men- tary earn- ers
All incomes.....	Dol. 1, 146	Dol. 316	Pct. 90.7	Pct. 7.6	Dol. 1, 183	Dol. 251	Pct. 93.0	Pct. 5.7	Dol. 1, 100	Dol. 225	Pct. 93.5	Pct. 5.6
0-999.....	606	107	93.2	3.6	572	87	93.9	3.3	529	110	94.0	4.6
1,000-1,499.....	1, 000	264	90.4	7.7	1, 042	175	94.2	4.5	1, 018	215	92.6	6.4
1,500-1,999.....	1, 370	391	88.1	10.6	1, 380	333	90.7	8.1	1, 420	270	92.6	6.7
2,000-2,999.....	1, 853	567	87.9	10.8	1, 949	447	92.4	6.4	1, 952	426	92.0	7.1
3,000 or over.....	4, 384	776	95.1	4.4	3, 380	570	93.1	6.6	4, 292	598	97.2	2.2

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of principal or supplementary earners in each class (tables 130 and 131).

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 63).

The average earnings of principal earners in Michigan and Wisconsin ranked above those in the other village groups, while supplementary earnings ranked second.

Husbands provided a slightly smaller proportion of aggregate earnings of village families in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in the other two units, but differences were not great, as may be seen below:

State:	Proportion of aggregate earnings from—		
	Husbands	Wives	Sons and daughters
Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	88.9	4.0	5.4
Michigan and Wisconsin.....	91.2	3.4	4.1
Illinois and Iowa.....	91.4	2.4	5.2

Earnings from family undertakings not allocated to individual breadwinners, usually keeping roomers and boarders, provided the balance of the aggregate, 1.7 percent in the eastern, 1.3 in the middle, and 1.0 in the western group of villages.

Average earnings of husbands in Pennsylvania and Ohio ranked below those of husbands in Michigan and Wisconsin, \$1,149 compared with \$1,179. The two groups of communities were similar with respect to average earnings of husbands in wage-earner jobs, \$884 and \$887; clerical workers fared less well in the eastern group of villages where their average earnings were \$1,222 compared with \$1,338 in the central. The reverse was true of husbands in business and professions; average earnings of those in Pennsylvania and Ohio were \$1,803 while in Michigan and Wisconsin they were \$1,769 (table 137).

Earnings of wives and of sons and daughters were somewhat higher in Pennsylvania and Ohio villages than in the two other units, as follows:

State:	Average earnings of—		
	Husbands	Wives	Sons and daughters
Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	\$1, 149	\$309	\$431
Michigan and Wisconsin.....	1, 179	262	373
Illinois and Iowa.....	1, 098	225	331

The percentage of wives that earned was lower in Illinois and Iowa than in the other units, 12 percent as contrasted with 15 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin and 16 percent in Pennsylvania and Ohio (table 140). Relatively more of the sons and daughters in the more westerly villages earned, however; the percentages for the three groups of communities were 29, 27, and 27, respectively.

In each of the three village units men and boys outnumbered women and girls in the group of earners other than husbands and wives. Average earnings of the men and boys were higher than those of the women and girls in the eastern and middle groups of villages; lower in the western (table 65).

TABLE 65.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, and average amounts earned, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Pennsylvania-Ohio				Michigan-Wisconsin				Illinois-Iowa			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number earn- ing	Average ¹ earn- ings	Number earn- ing	Average ¹ earn- ings	Number earn- ing	Average ¹ earn- ings	Number earn- ing	Average ¹ earn- ings	Number earn- ing	Average ¹ earn- ings	Number earn- ing	Average ¹ earn- ings
All incomes.....	No. 182	Dol. 439	No. 86	Dol. 414	No. 160	Dol. 396	No. 62	Dol. 315	No. 191	Dol. 302	No. 89	Dol. 392
0-999.....	33	205	20	174	27	202	15	221	54	202	25	309
1,000-1,499.....	55	325	24	304	49	216	15	166	63	277	31	322
1,500-1,999.....	49	474	20	545	30	441	14	251	41	308	16	395
2,000-2,999.....	38	652	18	594	37	553	8	486	29	517	12	552
3,000 or over.....	7	1,031	4	813	17	737	10	630	4	449	5	842

¹Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in the preceding column.

Family Composition and Income

Family-Type Groups Based on Family Composition (Relief and Nonrelief Families Combined)

Nine so-called family-type groups, based on family size and age composition, were used for the analysis of the burden of family support and the way it is carried. The type-1 group consists of husband-wife families only. The other eight types fall into three groups, similar with respect to age of members. In one group are families with four or fewer children under 16 and none older: Type 2, one child; type 3, two children; type 6, three or four children. In a second group are types 5 and 7, similar in that each includes at least one child under 16. In the former type, by definition, one person other than husband or wife must be 16 or older; in the latter, the four or five members other than the child under 16 may be of any age.

The third group includes types 4, 8, and 9. In type-4 families, at least one member (not husband or wife) must be 16 or older; in those of type 8, all of the five or six members must be of this age. Families of type 9 have seven or more members. In those of seven or eight persons, all must be 16 or older. In those of nine or more, members other than the husband and wife might be of any age, but many were 16 or older. The average number of persons this age, other than husband and wife, in all type-9 families was 2.19. The three types (4, 8, and 9) thus are similar in that they are the only groups in which families must or may be composed only of persons 16 or older. (See p. 41, fig. 6, a pictorial presentation of the nine types; see Glossary, Family Type, for a description of procedures of classification.)

The distribution by type of families in the 46 villages followed a pattern similar to that in the cities. Families of type 1, husband and wife only, were the most numerous. Those in the type groups that included families of five or more members (types 5 to 9, inclusive) constituted about one-fourth of the total number as follows:

Family type and number of persons:	Persons other than husband and wife	Percentage dis- tribution of families
1 (2 persons)-----	None-----	29
2 (3 persons)-----	1 child under 16-----	15
3 (4 persons)-----	2 children under 16-----	11
4 (3 or 4 persons)----	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, re- gardless of age-----	21
5 (5 or 6 persons)----	1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age-----	8
6 (5 or 6 persons)----	3 or 4 children under 16-----	8
7 (7 or 8 persons)----	1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age----	5
8 (5 or 6 persons)----	3 or 4 persons 16 or older-----	1
9 (7 or more)-----	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons, regardless of age (all combinations of 5 or more persons not included in type 7)-----	2

Age of Husbands and of Wives in Each Family-Type Group (Nonrelief Families)

Type classification, determined by number and age of family members other than husband or wife, also tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except in type 1. For example, in the three family types (2, 3, and 6) with children under 16 and none older, the median age of husbands was 35, 35, and 37 years while that of wives was 33, 32, and 34. From 68 to 74 percent of the husbands in the three types were under 40, and 12 to 30 percent were under 30 (tables 66 and 121).

TABLE 66.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Distribution by age of husbands in families of types—								Distribution by age of wives in families of types—							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9
	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
All ages.....	13	30	22	3	2	12	3	0	18	42	38	5	5	26	7	1
Under 30.....	13	38	52	7	16	56	29	13	11	32	49	12	25	57	46	20
30-39.....	10	17	21	30	48	27	51	33	13	17	12	33	49	15	39	43
40-49.....	20	11	5	33	23	5	13	34	22	7	1	32	16	2	6	28
50-59.....	14	2	(1)	12	5	(1)	3	13	15	1	0	9	3	0	1	5
60-64.....	30	2	(1)	15	6	0	1	7	21	1	0	9	2	0	1	3
65 or older.....																

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

In types 5 and 7 median age of husbands was 47 and 43, somewhat higher than in types 2, 3, and 6. This is as might be expected since, in addition to a child under 16, there was the requirement in type 5 or the possibility (by definition) in type 7 of a person 16 or older, other than husband or wife.

In types 4, 8, and 9 the median age of the husbands was 53, 58, and 47 years, respectively. All families of three or more persons in which there were no children under 16 fell in these three types. These families without young children tended to be older than types 2, 3, and 6, but there were instances in which the husband and wife were young and the third person was a parent of one or the other. In type 9, there were some families with seven children under 16 and none older; others with children this age and some older, as well as some in which all members were 16 or more. The median age of husbands, therefore, was lower than in families of type 8 in which all persons had reached or passed 16.

In type 1, the median age of the husbands was 57 years; of the wives, 54. These village two-person families were somewhat older than those in the small cities; there the median age of husbands was 51 and of wives, 47. In the village group, 26 percent of the husbands were under 40; 30 percent, in the age range 40-59; 44 percent, 60 or older. In the small cities, the proportion of husbands in each of these age classes was approximately one-third; relatively fewer than in villages were 60 or older.

Income Levels of Family-Type Groups (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Large families with children under 16 to support were more likely than small ones to turn to relief agencies for financial help. Villages resembled small cities in this respect. A larger proportion of the families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9, in which there might be families with three or more children under 16, received relief than did the types with a lighter burden of child-support. Almost half, 49 percent, of the families of type 9, and 44 percent of those of type 7 had sought relief, compared with only 18 percent of the one-child families of type 2 (table 67).

TABLE 67.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by income, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type—									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8 and 9
ALL FAMILIES										
All families.....	Number 1,850	Number 944	Number 713	Number 1,313	Number 549	Number 539	Number 309	Number 89	Number 150	Number 239
Relief families.....	281	174	149	255	134	172	136	14	74	88
Nonrelief families.....	1,569	770	564	1,058	415	367	173	75	76	151
0-999.....	812	303	178	348	116	135	49	17	20	37
1,000-1,499.....	403	246	220	301	132	137	63	22	27	49
1,500-1,999.....	168	116	90	184	84	44	34	16	18	34
2,000-2,999.....	134	80	53	161	52	36	20	15	8	23
3,000 or over.....	52	25	23	64	31	15	7	5	3	8
All families.....	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Relief families.....	15	18	21	19	24	32	44	16	49	37
Nonrelief families.....	85	82	79	81	76	68	56	84	51	63
0-999.....	44	33	25	27	21	25	16	19	13	15
1,000-1,499.....	22	26	31	23	25	25	21	24	19	21
1,500-1,999.....	9	12	13	14	15	8	11	18	12	14
2,000-2,999.....	7	8	7	12	9	7	6	17	5	10
3,000 or over.....	3	3	3	5	6	3	2	6	2	3
NONRELIEF FAMILIES										
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-999.....	51	40	32	33	28	37	28	23	26	25
1,000-1,499.....	26	32	39	29	32	37	36	29	35	32
1,500-1,999.....	11	15	16	17	20	12	20	21	24	23
2,000-2,999.....	9	10	9	15	13	10	12	20	11	15
3,000 or over.....	3	3	4	6	7	4	4	7	4	5

The average number of children under 16 in the relief families of type 9 was 5.97; in the nonrelief, 4.75. Similar averages for type 7, 4.20 and 3.90, are evidence that in many instances there was a relationship between responsibility for child maintenance and relief status (table 118).

The four family-type groups in which 57 percent or more of the families were on relief or were self-supporting on incomes of less than \$1,000 were 1, 6, 7, and 9. In the three latter types, number of persons to be maintained and lack of other earners to help husband and wife provide for children's support are partial explanations of the high proportion of families with low incomes and perhaps relief status. In type 1, age seems to be closely related to the income situation of the group.

When the type groups of relief and nonrelief families combined were ranked by median income, type-8 families with no members under 16 and an average of 5.20 members 16 or older, stood first. Type 5, another in which, by definition, there must be at least one potential earner other than husband and wife, was second. Type 9 probably ranked lowest (ninth) but no median income figure was computed because of the large proportion, 49 percent, of the families that received relief. In type 7, which ranked eighth, 40 percent of the families had five or six children under 16 and none older to aid the husbands as breadwinners (table 126). Families of type 1 ranked seventh with a median income of \$860, as is shown below:

Family type:	Median income		Per capita income of nonrelief families
	Relief and non-relief families ¹	Nonrelief families	
8-----	\$1, 225	\$1, 446	\$318
5-----	1, 080	1, 316	292
4-----	1, 074	1, 250	438
3-----	1, 059	1, 210	345
2-----	992	1, 146	442
6-----	864	1, 162	247
1-----	860	977	601
7-----	695	1, 272	197
9-----	-----	1, 312	158

¹ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample. However, for the type-9 group, in which 49 percent of the families had received relief, this assumption was not tenable, hence no median was computed.

When relief families were excluded and the median incomes of the type groups composed of nonrelief families only were computed and the type groups ranked, types 8 and 5 still were first and second in the array. But types 7 and 9, which had ranked low, eighth and presumably ninth, when relief and nonrelief families were combined, were in fourth and third places, respectively. Although some of the families of these two types had six or seven children under 16, others—27 percent of those in type 9 and 19 percent of those in type 7—had three or more potential earners, other than husband and wife. Some of these large families had comparatively high incomes; hence the exclusion of the low-income relief families, two-fifths or more of all, left a nonrelief group whose median income was considerably above that of the relief and nonrelief families combined. The difference between the two medians—that of the nonrelief families and that of the relief and nonrelief combined—was smaller in the type groups with relatively fewer families on relief.

The median income of the nonrelief families of type 1, \$977, was below that of any other type group. More than half, 51 percent, of these families had incomes of less than \$1,000 (table 67). No other type had so large a proportion of families at this income level; only

25 percent of types 8 and 9 had such incomes. Age (44 percent of the type-1 husbands were 60 or older) and lack of grown children to help earn doubtless were factors in the situation. In addition, some of the two-person nonrelief families of type 1 maintained themselves on incomes so low that larger families would have found them insufficient to meet their needs and turned to relief agencies for help.

Although type-1 families (nonrelief) ranked low with respect to median income, their small size placed them in a more favorable position with respect to level of living than some of the larger families. Per capita income of these husband-wife families was \$601; that of the families of type 8, ranking first in median income, was \$318 (p. 118). Figures for per capita income do not tell the whole story of comparative levels of living achieved by families of different size, as has been said; but they serve as reminders of the differences in the income needs of large and small families.

Number of Children Under 16 in Relation to Family Income

Almost one-third, 32 percent, of the children under 16 were in families that had had recourse to relief agencies during the report year (table 68). Of these children in relief families, more than three-fourths were in the large families of types 5, 6, 7, and 9 (table 68).

TABLE 68.—CHILDREN UNDER 16: *Number of persons¹ under 16 years of age, by family type, relief status, and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Persons under 16 years of age in families of types—								
	All		2	3	4	5	6	7	9
	No. 7, 538	Pct. 100	No. 944	No. 1, 426	No. 332	No. 1, 005	No. 1, 781	No. 1, 247	No. 803
All families.....									
Relief families.....	2, 393	32	174	298	71	259	577	572	442
Nonrelief families.....	5, 145	68	770	1, 128	261	746	1, 204	675	361
0-999.....	1, 709	23	303	356	72	223	447	211	97
1,000-1,499.....	1, 853	24	246	440	96	228	454	252	137
1,500-1,999.....	843	11	116	180	45	146	141	122	93
2,000-2,999.....	522	7	80	106	30	95	114	70	27
3,000 or over.....	218	3	25	46	18	54	48	20	7

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Families of types 1 and 8, omitted from this table, do not include year-equivalent persons under 16 years of age.

About one-fourth of the children in the sample were in nonrelief families with incomes under \$1,000; another one-fourth, in families in the income range \$1,000-\$1,499. More than three-fourths, 79 percent, of the children under 16, therefore, were in families that had received relief or had incomes of less than \$1,500. The level of living achieved by these families depended both on income and on the number of persons to be supported. An only child in a type-2 family could be expected to live more comfortably than a child in a family of nine members with the same income. More than half, 52 percent, of the children under 16 were in families of five or more members (types 5, 6, 7, and 9) with incomes of less than \$1,500 for family maintenance.

Sources of Income by Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

The four family-type groups (nonrelief families) ranking highest in median income—8 and 9, 5, 7, and 4—were those in which the earnings of family members other than husbands amounted to 9 percent or more of aggregate income. Although the total earnings of wives, sons, daughters, and others were much less than those of husbands, they were sufficient to give these four type groups an income advantage over younger types—2, 3, and 6. The ranking of the types on the basis of median income (left hand column below) was somewhat different from what it would have been had ranks been based on average earnings of husbands per family. Types 8 and 9, 7, and 4 would have been below the three younger types instead of above, as the following data show:

Family type:	Percentage of aggregate income from—		Average earnings of husbands per family
	Husbands	Other earners	
8 and 9-----	63	25	\$974
5-----	76	11	1, 199
7-----	78	9	1, 132
4-----	69	13	1, 045
3-----	88	3	1, 220
6-----	89	2	1, 159
2-----	86	4	1, 151
1-----	72	3	875

Wives were the only potential earners of consequence to help husbands support families of type 1 and of types 2, 3, and 6 with children under 16 and none older. Their contributions, alone, were of course smaller than joint contributions of wives, sons, and daughters in the other family-type groups.

TABLE 69.—FAMILY TYPE: *Percentage distribution by occupation of families of specified types, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ No.	Percentage of families in specified occupational groups				
	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ²
All types-----	100	53	12	28	7
1-----	100	46	10	29	15
2-----	100	57	14	27	2
3-----	100	55	14	30	1
4-----	100	50	14	30	6
5-----	100	58	13	26	3
6-----	100	61	11	26	2
7-----	100	66	10	23	1
8 and 9-----	100	61	11	26	2

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

² Families that had no income from earnings, families of farm operators living in villages, and 1 family of unknown occupation.

Money income from sources other than earnings such as investments, pensions, and gifts, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food also helped to raise the income levels of the older families. Families of type 1 ranked above all other types with respect to the average amount, \$284, and the proportion, 23 percent, of aggregate income they received from these two sources combined. This type group also ranked first in median age of husbands (57 years). Families

of type 4 ranking second, received an average of \$263 from these sources, or 17 percent of aggregate income. Median age of husbands in this group was 53. Families of types 8 and 9 in which the median age of husbands was 51 ranked below types 5 and 7, both younger. Maintenance of the large families of type 9 may have taken so much of income as to give little opportunity to save money for investments yielding money income or for the purchase of homes.

The younger families of types 2, 3, and 6, in which the median age of husbands was 35, 35, and 37, respectively, ranked lowest (6, 7, and 8, respectively) with respect to income from these sources, as is shown below:

Family type:	<i>Average money income from sources other than earnings and non- money income from housing and home- produced food</i>	<i>Percentage of aggregate income from—</i>	
		<i>Money income other than earnings</i>	<i>Housing and home-pro- duced food</i>
1-----	\$284	14. 7	8. 7
4-----	263	9. 3	8. 0
5-----	193	5. 2	7. 1
7-----	179	5. 6	6. 8
8 and 9-----	170	4. 3	6. 7
6-----	124	4. 9	4. 6
2-----	122	4. 4	4. 8
3-----	107	3. 0	4. 8

Thus the three family-type groups that received the smallest share of aggregate income from investments and other sources (not earnings) and from nonmoney income were three of the four that received the smallest contributions from breadwinners other than husbands.

Family Type and Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

The influence of family occupation is less evident when families are classified by type than when they are separated into occupational groups. There was a close relationship between the husband's occupation and his earnings (table 59); but in each occupational category there were some husbands who made less than \$1,000 and some who made \$3,000 or more. Classifications by family type, which also effected a broad grouping by age, doubtless tended to throw together in type 1 many of the older men of all occupations, less able than those of middle age to command high earnings. Although this type group included a smaller proportion (46 percent) of wage-earner families than did any other, favorable effects of occupational distribution were clouded by effects of age and paucity of supplementary earners; the group ranked low both in average earnings of husbands and in median family income (table 69).

Type 7 ranked highest in proportion of wage-earner families, 66 percent. Many husbands, however, were in their best earning years and made more than older husbands of type 1 who were in the same occupational group. Other breadwinners and income from investments, owned homes, and home-produced food, supplemented their contributions to income. Type 7, therefore, ranked higher with respect to median income than did some other types that had a more favorable occupational distribution, but were less favored with respect to age and income from sources other than earnings of husbands.

Earnings and Responsibility for Family Support (Nonrelief Families)

Families of Type 1

Husband and wife only

The type-1 (husband-wife) families were the oldest of the type groups, ranked by median age of husband. It is not surprising, therefore, that average earnings of husbands in this group were below those of husbands in other types. Classified by age, husbands in type-1 families made a somewhat better showing. In the age class 30-39 they had higher average earnings than husbands in other types (table 70).

TABLE 70.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by husband's age and family type Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	All husbands ²	Earning husbands by age—						Average ³ earnings per husband by age—					
		All ages	Under 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or older	All ages	Under 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or older
All types....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	5, 072	4, 655	648	1, 199	1, 137	906	765	1, 143	1, 004	1, 282	1, 258	1, 122	894
1.....	1, 572	1, 325	199	204	164	285	473	1, 037	1, 019	1, 416	1, 144	953	893
2.....	771	752	229	289	130	82	22	1, 178	1, 024	1, 321	1, 330	995	693
3.....	564	561	125	291	116	27	2	1, 225	971	1, 331	1, 246	1, 114	2, 036
4.....	1, 059	951	34	77	305	326	209	1, 163	869	1, 173	1, 231	1, 277	933
5.....	415	397	10	68	192	94	33	1, 254	1, 053	1, 197	1, 354	1, 254	846
6.....	367	358	45	200	94	19	0	1, 188	1, 002	1, 144	1, 386	1, 122	-----
7.....	173	171	6	51	86	23	5	1, 145	1, 120	1, 132	1, 232	933	775
8 and 9..	151	140	0	19	50	50	21	1, 051	-----	1, 119	1, 086	1, 122	735

¹ Either principal or supplementary.

² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 5 husbands in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of earning husbands (columns 3-8).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

In the two other 10-year age classes in which there were enough cases to compare averages, 40-49 and 50-59, the rank of husbands of type-1 families was less favorable, seventh. In these age classes many of the large families in which husbands had low earnings were on relief while many two-person families with similarly low incomes managed to make ends meet. By excluding relief families from this analysis a greater proportion of low-earning husbands were eliminated from type groups of large than of small families, thus giving the nonrelief husbands in the former groups a more favorable income position.

Wives in 15 percent of the type-1 families worked for money. About one-fifth, 47 of the 229 earners, were chief breadwinners—a larger proportion than in the other type groups. Eighteen of these principal earners were the only breadwinners of their families (tables 71 and 130).

Earnings of all breadwinning wives in type-1 families averaged \$268; of those who were principal earners, \$438. Husbands in the role of chief breadwinner made an average of \$1,052, or more than

twice as much as wives. Most families that depended upon wives as chief breadwinners, therefore, fared less well than those who depended on husbands.

Had earnings of all wives who worked for money been distributed among the type-1 families, each would have received but \$39. Their total contributions were but 4.2 percent of the aggregate earnings of the type group.

TABLE 71.—WIVES AS EARNERS: *Percentage of families with earning wives, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Families having earning wives ¹	Average earnings per wife ²	Percentage of family earnings derived from wives ³	Family type and income class (dollars)	Families having earning wives ¹	Average earnings per wife ²	Percentage of family earnings derived from wives ³
	Percent	Dollars	Percent		Percent	Dollars	Percent
Type 1.....	15	268	4.2	Type 5.....	14	264	2.7
0-999.....	14	122	3.8	0-999.....	17	130	3.4
1,000-1,499.....	14	270	4.0	1,000-1,499.....	12	275	3.1
1,500-1,999.....	24	523	8.8	1,500-1,999.....	21	323	4.6
2,000-2,999.....	14	472	3.4	2,000-2,999.....	6	843	2.3
3,000 or over.....	8	750	1.3	3,000 or over.....	6	1118	.2
Type 2.....	15	315	3.8	Type 6.....	10	201	1.6
0-999.....	14	107	2.3	0-999.....	11	153	2.6
1,000-1,499.....	13	297	3.5	1,000-1,499.....	11	267	2.6
1,500-1,999.....	19	361	4.4	1,500-1,999.....	5	120	.3
2,000-2,999.....	14	544	3.4	2,000-2,999.....	8	168	.6
3,000 or over.....	20	1,484	6.8	3,000 or over.....	0	-----	.0
Type 3.....	16	243	3.1	Type 7.....	9	108	.8
0-999.....	21	65	2.0	0-999.....	12	71	1.3
1,000-1,499.....	17	263	3.9	1,000-1,499.....	8	98	.7
1,500-1,999.....	13	465	3.9	1,500-1,999.....	15	163	1.6
2,000-2,999.....	9	879	3.8	2,000-2,999.....	0	-----	.0
3,000 or over.....	9	232	.5	3,000 or over.....	(⁵)	-----	.0
Type 4.....	15	296	3.6	Types 8 and 9.....	13	226	2.1
0-999.....	13	149	3.6	0-999.....	19	50	1.6
1,000-1,499.....	21	255	5.2	1,000-1,499.....	8	486	3.5
1,500-1,999.....	16	386	4.4	1,500-1,999.....	15	249	2.3
2,000-2,999.....	11	549	2.8	2,000-2,999.....	13	248	1.5
3,000 or over.....	9	703	1.8	3,000 or over.....	(⁵)	-----	.0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.

³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 129).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Families of Type 2

Average size 3 persons; 1 child under 16; none older

Thirty percent of the husbands and 42 percent of the wives in these families of type 2 were under 30—larger proportions than in the other types.

This type and types 3 and 6 were the three in which husbands' earnings were the largest proportion of aggregate income. Children were too young to earn and contributions of wives were less than 4 percent of the total income of each group. Since these families were young their income from investments and owned homes also was low.

With wives the only earners 16 or older other than husbands in these three type groups (2, 3, 6), the proportion of families in which the husband was the sole breadwinner was high, as follows:

Family type:	Husbands, sole earners (percent)	Families with more than one earner (percent)
6-----	86	11
2-----	83	15
3-----	83	17
1-----	71	13
7-----	67	32
5-----	58	39
4-----	54	37
8 and 9-----	47	49

Families of Type 3

Average size 4 persons; 2 children under 16; none older

In the families of type 3 with two children under 16, the proportion of husbands under 30 was a little smaller than in the one-child families of type 2, 22 percent compared with 30. Average earnings of the type-3 husbands, \$1,225, were somewhat higher than those of type 2, \$1,178 (table 72). This may have been due in part to age, and in part to a little larger proportion of the former families than of the latter in business and professions.

The greater dependence upon earnings of husband by families of this type and types 2 and 6 than by other type groups already has been noted. Earnings of wives would have provided only \$40 per family had they been equally apportioned to all families of type 3. Husbands' earnings were 94 percent or more of total earnings at every income level. The picture of family support therefore differed little from one income level to another, though the more well-to-do families derived slightly more income from money and nonmoney sources other than earnings than did those with incomes of less than \$1,000.

TABLE 72.—HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: *Average earnings of husbands and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Average ¹ earnings per husband in families in specified income classes						Percentage ² of family earnings derived from husbands in families in specified income classes					
	All	\$0-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 or over	All	\$0-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 or over
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1-----	1,037	503	986	1,359	2,008	5,114	93.9	92.5	93.7	89.8	95.9	98.5
2-----	1,178	639	1,081	1,501	2,076	4,407	94.9	95.8	95.1	94.4	95.6	92.6
3-----	1,225	675	1,092	1,511	2,039	3,702	95.7	97.2	94.8	94.8	94.5	99.1
4-----	1,163	523	895	1,275	1,755	3,700	83.0	79.5	81.6	80.7	81.8	91.6
5-----	1,254	607	970	1,293	1,874	3,641	86.4	84.6	85.8	83.5	84.5	93.5
6-----	1,188	665	1,102	1,606	2,134	3,102	97.8	96.6	96.9	99.2	98.8	99.8
7-----	1,145	655	1,034	1,257	1,818	3,035	89.4	95.5	91.4	83.2	90.0	87.2
8 and 9--	1,051	515	928	1,321	1,395	2,081	70.4	81.3	78.0	75.5	58.2	59.3

¹ Averages are based on the number of earning husbands in each class.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 129).

Families of Type 4

Average size 3.46 persons; 0.25 children under 16; 1.22 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Slightly more than one-half of these families had 3 members, the third (in addition to the husband and wife) being a person 16 or older; 23 percent had a fourth member this age; 25 percent, one such member and one child under 16. Approximately three-fourths, therefore, had 1 or 2 potential earners, other than the husband and wife, and no young children to support.

Twenty-eight percent of all potential earners (not husband or wife) in the nonrelief families of type 4 worked for money, a little larger proportion than in any other type group save 8 and 9 (table 73).

TABLE 73.—FAMILY MEMBERS EARNING: *Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Families	Family members earning						Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older		All	Husbands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All types.....	5,067	6,150	4,654	726	47	723		34.4	91.8	14.3	0.9	27.6
1.....	1,569	1,553	1,324	229	-----	-----		49.5	84.3	14.6	-----	-----
2.....	770	873	752	112	7	2		37.8	97.7	14.6	.9	(2)
3.....	564	657	561	93	2	1		29.1	99.4	16.5	.2	(2)
4.....	1,058	1,455	951	163	6	365		40.5	89.9	15.4	2.3	28.2
5.....	415	640	397	59	18	166		28.7	95.7	14.2	2.4	25.3
6.....	367	401	358	35	8	-----		20.7	97.5	9.5	.7	-----
7.....	173	255	171	16	5	63		20.2	98.9	9.2	.7	26.0
8 and 9.....	151	286	140	19	1	126		26.2	92.7	12.6	.3	29.4

¹ Percentages are based on total number of specified family members in each class.

* Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

One-half of all the persons 16 or older (other than husband and wife) who were members of these village families were found in type 4. Although the average number of such persons was greater in families of types 5, 8 and 9, these groups included fewer families than type 4. Families of this latter type, therefore, furnished half of the potential earners (not husbands and wives) in these villages and the same proportion of those who actually worked for money, as follows:

Family type:	Family members 16 or older, not husband or wife		
	Persons	Percent- age dis- tribution of per- sons	Percent- age dis- tribution of earn- ers
All.....	2,620	100	100
1, 2, 3, and 6.....	-----	-----	(1)
4.....	1,293	50	51
5.....	657	25	23
7.....	242	9	9
8 and 9.....	428	16	17

¹ 0.50 percent or less. These were members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks; hence not counted in establishing the family-type classification. See Glossary, Family Type, and Year-equivalent Person.

These breadwinning sons, daughters, and others (not husband and wife) provided 12 percent of the aggregate earnings of type-4 families, a higher proportion than in any type except 8 and 9 combined. Their earnings averaged \$425 per capita; sons and daughters in families of types 8 and 9 were the only group that made more (table 74).

TABLE 74.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number of earners other than husband and wife, and amount and percentage of family earnings contributed by them, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ¹ and income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families	Earnings from earners other than husband and wife			Family type ¹ and income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families	Earnings from earners other than husband and wife		
		Average per earn- er ²	Average per fam- ily ³	Percent- age of total family earn- ings ⁴			Average per earn- er ²	Average per fam- ily ³	Percent- age of total family earn- ings ⁴
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Type 4-----	35	425	149	11.8	Type 6—Con.	2	\$ 47	1	0.1
0-999-----	31	243	75	13.8	1,500-1,999---	6	\$ 93	5	.2
1,000-1,499---	34	349	118	11.4	2,000-2,999---	7	\$ 84	6	.2
1,500-1,999---	41	487	201	13.9	3,000 or over---	39	294	115	9.1
2,000-2,999---	42	682	283	13.8	Type 7-----	16	108	18	2.6
3,000 or over---	30	711	211	5.7	0-999-----	35	247	86	7.6
Type 5-----	44	313	139	10.0	1,000-1,499---	65	302	196	13.3
0-999-----	33	198	65	9.7	1,500-1,999---	55	357	197	9.7
1,000-1,499---	52	226	116	10.7	2,000-2,999---	(5)	623	445	12.8
1,500-1,999---	51	337	173	11.4	3,000 or over---	84	432	364	26.3
2,000-2,999---	52	479	248	11.7	Type 8 and 9---	38	219	83	14.2
3,000 or over---	26	907	235	6.2	0-999-----	76	246	186	16.6
Type 6-----	2	50	1	.1	1,000-1,499---	82	415	341	21.4
0-999-----	1	\$ 4	(6)	(7)	1,500-1,999---	152	565	860	30.3
1,000-1,499---	1	\$ 38	(9)	(7)	2,000-2,999---	(5)	871	1,416	40.3
					3,000 or over---				

¹ Earners other than husband and wife in families of types 1, 2, and 3 are not shown by income because of the small number of cases. (See table 129.)

² Averages are based on the number of earners other than husband and wife in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had earners other than husband and wife.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 129).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ \$0.50 or less.

⁷ 0.050 percent or less.

⁸ Not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Type-4 families, it will be recalled, occupied a relatively favorable income position when all families, relief and nonrelief, were considered. Among nonrelief families only, their median income, \$1,250, dropped to fifth place in the ranking of the nine family types, this shift resulting from the fact that type 4 included relatively fewer relief families than types 8 and 9.

Husband's earnings averaging \$1,045 per family in type 4 were the most important single component of total family income, providing 69 percent of the aggregate. But if the type groups had been ranked by husbands' earnings only, type 4 would have ranked below the younger groups, 2, 3, and 6. The high average income from all sources other than earnings of husbands received by type-4 families, compared with types 2, 3, and 6, served to give the older group its higher income rank. Earnings of family members, not husbands, and

net receipts from roomers and boarders provided 14 percent of the aggregate income of type-4 families; money income from sources other than earnings and nonmoney income from home ownership and home-produced food, 17 percent (table 114).

TABLE 75.—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families of specified types with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Families having supplementary earners ¹	Earnings from supplementary earners			Family type and income class (dollars)	Families having supplementary earners ¹	Earnings from supplementary earners		
		Average per earner ²	Average per family ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴			Average per earner ²	Average per family ³	Percentage of total family earnings ⁴
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Type 1.....	13	246	33	3.6	Type 5.....	39	236	131	9.4
0-999.....	11	89	10	2.4	0-999.....	34	101	45	6.8
1,000-1,499.....	14	240	33	3.5	1,000-1,499.....	42	178	109	10.0
1,500-1,999.....	24	464	110	7.8	1,500-1,999.....	48	271	193	12.8
2,000-2,999.....	14	469	67	3.4	2,000-2,999.....	38	432	233	10.9
3,000 or over.....	8	750	58	1.3	3,000 or over.....	26	708	206	5.5
Type 2.....	15	229	35	2.9	Type 6.....	11	156	18	1.5
0-999.....	15	93	14	2.2	0-999.....	11	112	13	2.0
1,000-1,499.....	13	227	31	2.8	1,000-1,499.....	12	218	27	2.4
1,500-1,999.....	19	326	62	4.0	1,500-1,999.....	7	95	6	.4
2,000-2,999.....	14	544	75	3.4	2,000-2,999.....	14	138	19	.9
3,000 or over.....	20	408	82	1.9	3,000 or over.....	7	⁵ 84	6	.2
Type 3.....	17	211	36	2.8	Type 7.....	32	233	112	8.8
0-999.....	20	65	13	1.9	0-999.....	22	92	26	3.9
1,000-1,499.....	18	237	43	3.8	1,000-1,499.....	32	207	89	7.9
1,500-1,999.....	13	436	58	3.7	1,500-1,999.....	41	208	159	10.8
2,000-2,999.....	9	502	47	2.2	2,000-2,999.....	40	357	197	9.7
3,000 or over.....	9	⁵ 232	20	.5	3,000 or over.....	(⁶)	623	445	12.8
Type 4.....	37	307	139	11.0	Types 8 and 9.....	49	333	302	21.8
0-999.....	29	126	44	8.1	0-999.....	38	113	58	10.0
1,000-1,499.....	45	243	132	12.7	1,000-1,499.....	41	174	135	12.1
1,500-1,999.....	41	362	185	12.8	1,500-1,999.....	53	332	303	19.0
2,000-2,999.....	39	543	263	12.8	2,000-2,999.....	70	496	776	35.5
3,000 or over.....	28	661	248	6.7	3,000 or over.....	(⁶)	673	1,093	31.2

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of supplementary earners in each class.

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 129) regardless of source of earnings.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

Families of Type 5

Average size 5.38 persons; 1.80 children under 16; 1.58 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

A large proportion of husbands and wives, 71 and 65 percent, in these families were in their forties or fifties; median age of husbands was 47, of wives, 44 years. Children were growing up; by definition one was still under 16 but one was older. The definition of this type allowed latitude as to whether there were three or four members (other than husband and wife) and as to the age of two of these addi-

tional persons. The five-person families outnumbered the six-person; 61 percent of the families were of the former size and 39 percent of the latter. Children under 16 averaged 1.80 per family and thus outnumbered sons and daughters and others 16 or older (not husband or wife), who averaged 1.58 per family. About four-fifths of the family members 16 or older were sons and daughters; 12 percent were parents of the husband and wife; 9 percent were other relatives, many of them spouses of the married sons and daughters living at home (tables 126 and 127).

These families resembled type 4 in the manner in which responsibility for family support was met. The median income of the non-relief families of type 5, \$1,316, was exceeded only by that of type 8 or 8 and 9 combined. Earnings of husbands were 76 percent of the aggregate income; earnings of other family members, 11 percent; and from roomers and boarders, 1 percent. Money income from sources other than earnings averaged \$82; nonmoney income from housing and from home-produced food, \$111. Together they provided 12 percent of aggregate income.

Families of types 5, 4, and 8 and 9 were the three groups with the smallest proportion of sole-earner families—60, 58, and 50 percent, respectively. Of the 230 supplementary earners in type-5 families, 66 percent were sons and daughters, 21 percent wives, and only 13 percent husbands. Relatively few earning husbands, only 7 percent of all, had given up their role of chief breadwinner to others. Contributions of supplementary earners were a smaller proportion of aggregate earnings at the two extremes of the income scale, below \$1,000 and \$3,000 or above than at intermediate levels, a pattern similar to that in families of type 4 (table 75).

Families of Type 6

Average size 5.29 persons; 3.28 children under 16; none older

Seventy percent of the type-6 families had three children under 16; only 30 percent had the maximum number, four, allowed by definition (table 126). The husbands tended to be a little older than husbands in the families with but one or two children; only 12 percent were under 30, or fewer than half as many as in type 2. Although this type group included only 8 percent of the families (relief and non-relief), it included almost one-fourth, 24 percent, of the children under 16 in the sample from the 46 villages (table 68). These families, therefore, had heavy responsibilities for the rearing of the children in these villages.

Husbands assumed a greater share of the task of provision of family income in this group than in any other. Their earnings, averaging \$1,159 per family, were 89 percent of the aggregate income of the nonrelief families of this type. Wives were the only other potential earners 16 or older. With their many household cares relatively few, 10 percent, earned and their average earnings, \$201 apiece, were less than those of wives in most other types. Their contributions, therefore, were but a minor part of total income, 1.5 percent. In no other type did husbands have so little help from other breadwinners.

Relatively fewer families, 34 percent, in this type group than in any other had nonmoney income from owned homes and from rent received as pay. Only 22 percent had money income from investments, pensions, and cash gifts. Income from these sources and from home-produced food was a comparatively small proportion, 9.5 percent, of the aggregate income of this type group.

Families of Type 7

Average size 7.31 persons; 3.90 children under 16; 1.40 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Eight-member families of this type were rarer than seven-member, 28 percent of the total number compared with 72 percent. By definition, only one child of the family need be under 16; however, almost three-fourths of the family members other than husband and wife were of this age. Although this type group comprised but 5 percent of the families in the 46-village sample (relief and nonrelief combined) it included as many as 17 percent of the children under 16. A large proportion of the families, 44 percent, had received relief during the year. Therefore, the median income of the nonrelief families, \$1,272, and the rank of this median (fourth) present an over-optimistic picture of the economic status of large families, compared with small.

Two-thirds of these nonrelief families were in the wage-earner group, a larger proportion than in any other type. Of those in business and the professions, about three-fourths were in independent business, many doubtless in small-scale enterprises.

The families of type 7 had a very difficult problem of family maintenance to solve, if size of family is evidence of degree of difficulty. The average size of the nonrelief families was 7.31 members; none but the families of type 9 were larger. The average number of earners per family was 1.47 or about one from every five members. This ratio is in marked contrast to type 1, in which 49 percent of the family members earned. Type-7 families in the higher-income brackets had more earners but they also had more members to be supported than those with incomes of less than \$1,000 (table 80).

While the general pattern of family support was similar to that found in families of type 5, husbands carried somewhat heavier responsibilities. Their earnings averaged \$1,132 per family and provided 78 percent of aggregate income. Earnings of other family members provided 9 percent. There were 84 of these other earners—wives, sons, and daughters—or the equivalent of about one-half earner per family. However, their earnings would have furnished only \$125 per family, or about one-ninth as much as husbands' earnings, if they had been equally distributed among all families in the group. Had these workers been counted as earner-equivalents instead of as persons (i. e., if their earnings were compared with those of husbands taken as 1.0), then each family would have had an average of 1.11 earner-equivalents, a smaller number than the 1.47 persons. Since so many supplementary workers made so little, the figure for average number of such workers per family is not indicative of the share of family support they lifted from the shoulders of chief earners.

The large number of persons to be fed may have been an incentive to home food production. Whatever the reason, these type-7 families had a higher income from the food they raised than did any other type. The average value, \$50, was greater than the average value of nonmoney income from home ownership and rent received as pay, \$48. These nonmoney items, together with money income from sources other than earnings, provided 12 percent of aggregate income.

Families of Types 8 and 9

Type 8, average size 5.20 persons; no children under 16; 3.19 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

Type 9, average size 9.23 persons; 4.75 children under 16; 2.49 persons (other than husband and wife) 16 or older

The nonrelief families of types 8 and 9 have been combined for the analysis of sources of income. Neither group was sufficiently large for analysis alone; the two were similar in that both represented large families and each had a comparatively high average number of persons 16 and older, other than husband and wife. However, it must be remembered that there were points of difference. Type-8 families had no children under 16 to be maintained while those of type 9 had an average of 5.35 per family in the relief and nonrelief groups combined, and an average of 4.75 in the nonrelief group. Almost one-half, 49 percent, of the entire group of type-9 families and only 16 percent of those in type 8 in the 46 villages had received relief during the year. The median income of families of type 8, relief and nonrelief, \$1,225, ranked first among medians of the type groups; that of type 9 could not be computed since almost half of the families had relief status, but it undoubtedly was low. When nonrelief families alone were considered, the median income of type 8, \$1,446, was higher than that of type 9, \$1,312. The median income of the two groups combined was \$1,362.

Husbands in type 8, with no young children, were, as a group, older than those of type 9; median ages of the two groups (nonrelief families) were 58 and 47 years. The median age of husbands in types 8 and 9 combined was 51.

Husbands provided relatively less, 63 percent, and other family members relatively more, 25 percent, of aggregate family income than in any other family type. Sons and daughters provided the greater part of the receipts from family members other than husbands; they constituted 44 percent, husbands 49 percent, and wives 7 percent of all earners in types 8 and 9. In the group of earners from all family types combined, sons and daughters were but 13 percent of the total number.

The relative number of earning sons and daughters in families of types 8 and 9 was much greater at the upper-income levels than the lower—152 per 100 families in the income class \$2,000–\$2,999, and 38 per 100 in the class under \$1,000. Their contributions were 39 percent of aggregate earnings at the former level and 14 percent at the latter.

Nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food, and money income from investments constituted about 11 percent of aggregate income; family earnings from keeping roomers and boarders about 1 percent. These families received a smaller average amount, \$55, and a smaller proportion, 3.5 percent, of their total income from home ownership than did others (types 1 and 4) in which the median age of husbands was in the fifties. Average value of home-produced food, \$45, was higher than in any other type except the larger families of type 7.

Households of the Family-Type Groups (Nonrelief Families)

Nonfamily members occurred less frequently in the households of family types 8 and 9 than in any of the other family-type groups. The proportion of families having nonfamily members in their households ranged from 28 percent in types 8 and 9 to 44 percent in types 2 and 3, as follows:

Family-type group: ¹	Percentage of families with nonfamily house- hold members
1.....	43
2 and 3.....	44
4 and 5.....	39
6 and 7.....	37
8 and 9.....	28

¹ No analysis of data by separate family types was made.

The large families of types 8 and 9 had the smallest proportion of overnight guests, probably because of their crowded living quarters. Only 17 percent of these families compared with 26 to 30 percent of those in the other type groups reported guests staying the night or longer. However, 14 of the 151 families found room to house paying guests, i. e., roomers and boarders; the proportion with such household members was 9 percent, similar to that in the slightly smaller families of types 6 and 7.

Families having children under 16 reported paid help living in more frequently than the other families; 10 percent of families of types 2 and 3, and 8 percent of types 6 and 7 had such household members as compared with 4 percent of types 8 and 9. The large families of the latter types may have had household help as often as the former, but used such help without supplying living quarters (table 128).

Earning sons and daughters rooming and boarding at home and hence not counted as members of the economic family or as family earners did not occur very frequently. They were reported by 1 percent of the families of types 6 and 7; 2 percent of those of types 2 and 3; 5 percent of those of type 1 and types 8 and 9; and 6 percent of those of types 4 and 5.

Family Type in the Three Village Units Separately (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The three village units were fairly similar in the size and composition of families as the following percentage distributions by type of family show:

Family types:	<i>Percentage distributions of relief and nonrelief families by type in—</i>		
	<i>Pennsylvania and Ohio</i>	<i>Michigan and Wisconsin</i>	<i>Illinois and Iowa</i>
All.....	100	100	100
1.....	29	30	27
2.....	15	15	14
3.....	11	12	11
4.....	20	19	21
5.....	9	8	9
6.....	9	9	8
7.....	4	4	6
8 and 9.....	3	3	4

One-fifth of the children under 16 in the Illinois-Iowa villages were in families of type 7, and such families of seven or eight members comprised 6 percent of all families. In Pennsylvania and Ohio type-7 families were 4 percent of the total number and included 12 percent of the children under 16. In Michigan and Wisconsin 4 percent of all families were type 7 and they included 16 percent of the children under 16.

Type-4 families were also slightly more prevalent in the Illinois-Iowa villages than in the other areas, but families of types 1 and 2 were less frequent. In Pennsylvania and Ohio 29 percent and in Michigan and Wisconsin 30 percent of the families were of type 1, and 15 percent were of type 2, while in Illinois and Iowa these percentages were 27 and 14.

In the two more eastern village groups the proportion of relief families among the types having several young children (types 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 combined) was substantially greater than among families of types 1 through 4. In Illinois and Iowa, where the proportion of families receiving relief was greater, families of types 2 and 3 were similar to type 5; families of types 6, 7, and 8 and 9 combined had a markedly greater proportion of families on relief than did the other types (table 76).

The median income of each of the family-type groups, relief and nonrelief families combined, was lower in the Illinois-Iowa villages than in the two more industrial village groups. No medians were computed for families of types 7, and 8 and 9 combined in the former village unit, but it may be assumed that their median income was approximately the same, or lower than that of type 6, i.e., that these three groups ranked below the others.

In the two more eastern groups of villages, families of type 1 (relief and nonrelief) had the lowest median income. Families of types 6 and 7 ranked just above them. Families of types 8 and 9 combined fared better as to rank than in Illinois and Iowa where the group included more relief families.

TABLE 76.—INCOME: *Median income of relief and nonrelief families combined and percentage of families receiving relief, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Median income of relief and nonrelief families ¹			Percentage of families receiving relief		
	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.....	923	942	679	11.6	10.8	22.4
2.....	1,031	1,152	797	14.8	10.1	28.9
3.....	1,122	1,201	777	12.9	11.7	35.9
4.....	1,170	1,181	875	13.6	16.3	26.6
5.....	1,120	1,153	791	20.8	23.6	28.1
6.....	985	1,061	339	23.0	23.6	48.6
7.....	932	1,056	(1)	35.1	33.0	55.1
8 and 9.....	1,162	1,179	(1)	28.6	23.4	52.0

¹ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample; however, in the Illinois-Iowa villages for types 7, and 8 and 9 combined, in which more than 50 percent of the families had received relief, this assumption was not tenable. Hence no medians were computed.

The average size of nonrelief families was larger in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages than in Michigan and Wisconsin and was smallest in Illinois and Iowa. Among nonrelief families there were relatively fewer children under 16 in the Illinois-Iowa villages, and more 16 or older than in the other village groups (table 118).

As was true of relief and nonrelief families combined, the median incomes of the nonrelief family-type groups in the more westerly villages were lower than in the two other units. Nonrelief families of the first six types had higher median incomes, those of types 7, and 8 and 9 combined, lower median incomes in Michigan and Wisconsin than in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The difference was least in the case of families of types 8 and 9 combined, the median being \$1,479 in the former villages and \$1,484 in the latter (table 77).

TABLE 77.—INCOME: *Quartiles of family income, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Combined village units			Pennsylvania-Ohio			Michigan-Wisconsin			Illinois-Iowa		
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
All types.....	806	1,154	1,651	843	1,167	1,653	859	1,208	1,704	699	1,074	1,585
1.....	635	977	1,441	681	1,003	1,440	700	1,020	1,449	526	894	1,431
2.....	823	1,146	1,603	838	1,151	1,538	892	1,228	1,704	738	1,045	1,572
3.....	911	1,210	1,628	925	1,206	1,582	998	1,281	1,729	816	1,129	1,510
4.....	874	1,250	1,882	920	1,300	1,930	943	1,351	1,913	749	1,156	1,784
5.....	958	1,316	1,843	954	1,342	1,972	1,020	1,404	2,009	917	1,238	1,695
6.....	843	1,162	1,531	884	1,159	1,430	911	1,220	1,750	729	1,019	1,471
7.....	947	1,272	1,664	955	1,393	1,833	1,052	1,261	1,677	812	1,205	1,587
2 and 3.....	858	1,176	1,613	876	1,177	1,555	931	1,250	1,716	770	1,083	1,549
4 and 5.....	900	1,271	1,871	930	1,310	1,940	965	1,366	1,930	809	1,181	1,747
6 and 7.....	872	1,195	1,599	901	1,204	1,498	984	1,233	1,728	758	1,104	1,539
8 and 9.....	1,006	1,362	1,895	1,094	1,484	1,881	1,009	1,479	2,146	898	1,163	1,687

TABLE 78.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Percentage distribution of all families by relief status and income, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by income, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families of type—									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8 and 9
ALL FAMILIES										
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100	Per-cent 100
All families.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relief families.....	12	15	13	14	21	23	35	19	35	29
Nonrelief families.....	88	85	87	86	79	77	65	81	65	71
0-999.....	44	33	28	27	22	28	18	19	9	13
1,000-1,499.....	24	29	35	25	22	35	18	23	23	23
1,500-1,999.....	11	13	15	15	15	5	15	23	24	23
2,000-2,999.....	7	8	7	14	10	8	11	16	9	12
3,000 or over.....	2	2	2	5	10	1	3	0	0	0
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All families.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relief families.....	11	10	12	16	24	24	33	12	31	23
Nonrelief families.....	89	90	88	84	76	76	67	88	69	77
0-999.....	43	29	22	24	18	22	12	16	20	19
1,000-1,499.....	26	32	35	24	24	27	33	16	23	20
1,500-1,999.....	9	15	16	17	15	14	7	28	8	16
2,000-2,999.....	8	10	10	13	13	8	9	24	10	16
3,000 or over.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	6	4	8	6
ILLINOIS-IOWA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All families.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relief families.....	22	29	36	27	28	49	55	15	71	52
Nonrelief families.....	78	71	64	73	72	51	45	85	29	48
0-999.....	45	34	25	28	22	26	16	21	12	15
1,000-1,499.....	16	18	23	20	25	14	14	34	11	19
1,500-1,999.....	7	10	8	11	16	5	12	6	6	6
2,000-2,999.....	7	7	5	10	7	4	3	12	0	4
3,000 or over.....	3	2	3	4	2	2	0	12	0	4
NONRELIEF FAMILIES										
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(1)	100	100
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(1)	100	100
0-999.....	50	40	32	30	28	36	29	(1)	13	18
1,000-1,499.....	28	34	40	29	28	46	27	(1)	37	33
1,500-1,999.....	12	15	17	18	20	7	23	(1)	37	33
2,000-2,999.....	8	9	8	17	12	10	17	(1)	13	16
3,000 or over.....	2	2	3	6	12	1	4	(1)	0	0
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	100
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	100
0-999.....	48	33	25	29	24	29	19	(1)	(1)	25
1,000-1,499.....	29	35	41	29	31	36	49	(1)	(1)	27
1,500-1,999.....	11	16	18	20	20	18	10	(1)	(1)	20
2,000-2,999.....	9	11	11	15	17	10	14	(1)	(1)	20
3,000 or over.....	3	5	5	7	8	7	8	(1)	(1)	8
ILLINOIS-IOWA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	100
All incomes.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	100
0-999.....	57	47	39	38	31	48	36	(1)	(1)	31
1,000-1,499.....	21	26	36	27	35	28	32	(1)	(1)	38
1,500-1,999.....	9	14	13	15	22	11	26	(1)	(1)	13
2,000-2,999.....	9	10	8	14	9	9	6	(1)	(1)	9
3,000 or over.....	4	3	4	6	3	4	0	(1)	(1)	9

¹ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases. (See table 111.)

The proportion of nonrelief families with incomes under \$1,000 differed less from one family type to another in the Illinois-Iowa villages than in the two other village groups. In the former communities the proportion ranged from 31 percent of the families of type 5 and types 8 and 9 combined, to 57 percent of those of type 1. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, the range was from 18 percent of the families of types 8 and 9 to 50 percent of those of type 1; in Michigan and Wisconsin, from 19 percent of the families of type 7 to 48 percent of those of type 1. In each unit type 1 had the largest proportion of families at this income level (table 78).

Relatively more of the husbands in type-1 families were under 50 and more in their forties in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in the central or westerly villages (table 122). This greater proportion of young husbands in the former unit than in the two latter is reflected in a slightly greater proportion of type-1 families in the three major occupational groups and a smaller proportion in the fourth. Families without earners or deriving their major earnings from farm operation constituted 10 percent of the type-1 nonrelief group in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 14 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin, and 20 percent in Illinois and Iowa (table 79).

TABLE 79.—FAMILY TYPE AND OCCUPATION:¹ *Percentage distribution of families by occupation, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type ² No.	Pennsylvania-Ohio				Michigan-Wisconsin				Illinois-Iowa			
	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Busi- ness and profes- sional	Other	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Busi- ness and profes- sional	Other	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Busi- ness and profes- sional	Other
All types-----	Per- cent 60	Per- cent 12	Per- cent 24	Per- cent 4	Per- cent 54	Per- cent 13	Per- cent 27	Per- cent 6	Per- cent 43	Per- cent 13	Per- cent 34	Per- cent 10
1-----	52	11	27	10	51	11	24	14	34	9	37	20
2-----	64	12	22	2	60	12	26	2	46	17	34	3
3-----	62	12	26	0	55	15	30	(³)	46	16	36	2
4-----	59	13	24	4	49	14	31	6	44	14	33	9
5-----	62	11	26	1	58	15	25	2	52	13	28	7
6-----	70	13	16	1	56	9	34	1	53	10	31	6
7-----	63	10	27	0	76	12	12	0	60	9	29	2
8 and 9----	67	9	22	2	64	10	22	4	53	13	34	0

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families of the specified type (table 118).

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Although the general income level of nonrelief families in the Michigan-Wisconsin villages appears to have been higher than in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the median income of type-1 families (nonrelief) in the two areas did not differ greatly (\$1,020 compared with \$1,003) because of the difference in general character of this type group.

For type-1 families, average family income from earnings was greater in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in Michigan and Wisconsin. In the former communities 89 percent of the type-1 husbands and 16 percent of the wives earned; in the latter, 84 and 16 percent. In addition,

average per capita earnings of the breadwinners were greater in the former communities, as the following figures show:

Item:	<i>Pennsylvania and Ohio</i>	<i>Michigan and Wisconsin</i>	<i>Illinois and Iowa</i>
Type 1:			
Average total earnings per family-----	\$970	\$897	\$927
Average earnings per working husband-----	1,015	1,008	1,093
Average earnings per working wife-----	304	230	268
Types 4 and 5:			
Average total earnings per family-----	1,409	1,330	1,158
Average earnings per working husband-----	1,254	1,253	1,076
Average earnings per working wife-----	382	237	218
Average earnings per worker other than husband and wife-----	445	370	345

In Illinois and Iowa 81 percent of the type-1 husbands and 12 percent of the wives earned—proportions smaller than in the two other village units. However, the average earnings of employed husbands in type-1 families were higher in Illinois and Iowa than in the two other village units. Of the families of type 1 in the former villages (Illinois and Iowa) a large proportion were in business and the professions and although average earnings of husbands in business and professional families were lower than in the families of the same occupational group elsewhere they were higher than in wage-earner and clerical families in the other areas.

Families of types 4 and 5 had a somewhat higher median income in Michigan and Wisconsin than in Pennsylvania and Ohio or in Illinois and Iowa, \$1,366 compared with \$1,310 and \$1,181. However, average (mean) income in the second village group was a little higher than in the first, as were average money earnings. This difference in average earnings of families of these types in the two groups of villages reflects differences in contributions of family members other than husbands; the proportion of husbands who worked for money and their average earnings per person were approximately the same in the two units. However, in the Michigan and Wisconsin villages 15 percent of the wives were breadwinners, and their earnings averaged \$237; in the Pennsylvania and Ohio villages 17 percent were breadwinners, and their earnings averaged \$382 each. The proportion of sons, daughters, and others (not husband or wife) who earned also was greater in the latter villages, 27 percent compared with 25, and their average per capita earnings were higher as is shown above. Since relatively more wives, sons, daughters, and others (not husbands) earned in the easterly villages, the proportion of families with supplementary earners was greater, 41 percent compared with 36 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin; average earnings per family from such earners also were greater \$175 compared with \$118 (table 133).

Families of types 2 and 3, and 6 and 7 tended to be younger in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages than in the two other units (table 122). Average earnings of families of these two type groups in these eastern villages were somewhat below those of similar groups in Michigan and

Wisconsin, but were higher than in the western villages as the following figures show:

Item:	Pennsylvania and Ohio	Michigan and Wisconsin	Illinois and Iowa
Types 2 and 3:			
Average total earnings per family-----	\$1,244	\$1,301	\$1,160
Average earnings per working husband----	1,186	1,244	1,158
Types 6 and 7:			
Average total earnings per family-----	1,220	1,331	1,054
Average earnings per working husband----	1,166	1,302	1,026

That average earnings per family were higher in the central group of villages was due chiefly to the greater earnings of breadwinning husbands. The average number of earners per family in types 2 and 3 was the same in the central and eastern villages, 1.17; in the western villages, 1.10. In types 6 and 7, the average number of earners per family was 1.19 in the central villages, 1.21 in the eastern, and 1.26 in the western (table 80).

TABLE 80.—FAMILY SIZE AND EARNERS: *Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family type No.	Average ¹ persons in families in specified income classes						Average ² earners in families in specified income classes					
	All	\$0- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000 or over	All	\$0- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000 or over
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1-----	2.02	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.01	2.00	0.99	0.92	1.02	1.18	1.07	0.96
2-----	3.01	3.01	3.00	3.02	3.01	3.02	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.16	1.14	1.16
3-----	4.00	4.00	4.01	3.99	3.99	4.02	1.16	1.20	1.18	1.13	1.09	1.09
4-----	3.46	3.36	3.52	3.48	3.53	3.56	1.40	1.26	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.31
5-----	5.38	5.39	5.41	5.33	5.34	5.45	1.54	1.43	1.60	1.70	1.54	1.29
6-----	5.29	5.31	5.31	5.19	5.27	5.20	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.14	1.00
7-----	7.31	7.27	7.31	7.29	7.40	7.43	1.47	1.27	1.43	1.76	1.55	1.71
8 and 9-----	7.23	7.18	7.53	7.59	6.46	6.25	1.89	1.49	1.78	1.88	2.57	2.62
PENNSYLVANIA- OHIO												
1-----	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.04	2.01	2.00	1.05	.97	1.10	1.24	1.07	1.00
2 and 3-----	3.43	3.38	3.47	3.45	3.36	3.46	1.17	1.16	1.18	1.18	1.12	1.18
4 and 5-----	4.03	3.93	4.05	4.05	3.92	4.49	1.48	1.27	1.62	1.55	1.60	1.31
6 and 7-----	5.86	5.76	6.06	6.50	6.05	6.50	1.21	1.17	1.15	1.60	1.14	1.25
8 and 9-----	7.56	6.77	7.78	7.91	7.27	-----	1.87	1.50	1.56	1.94	2.78	-----
MICHIGAN- WISCONSIN												
1-----	2.02	2.01	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.00	.99	.96	.98	1.14	1.07	.94
2 and 3-----	3.45	3.39	3.48	3.48	3.46	3.50	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.09	1.17
4 and 5-----	4.00	3.85	4.11	3.93	4.12	4.07	1.41	1.29	1.45	1.55	1.36	1.45
6 and 7-----	5.91	5.78	6.06	5.55	6.11	6.00	1.19	1.06	1.24	1.06	1.36	1.36
8 and 9-----	7.35	7.60	8.38	6.68	6.30	7.50	2.02	1.58	1.69	2.00	2.40	3.50
ILLINOIS-IOWA												
1-----	2.01	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.00	.93	.85	.96	1.13	1.09	.95
2 and 3-----	3.41	3.37	3.47	3.39	3.37	3.54	1.10	1.13	1.07	1.04	1.15	1.00
4 and 5-----	3.99	3.83	4.15	4.20	3.90	3.81	1.44	1.34	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.12
6 and 7-----	6.06	5.93	6.16	6.45	5.85	5.00	1.26	1.14	1.26	1.56	1.42	.75
8 and 9-----	6.73	7.13	6.68	8.17	5.00	5.00	1.79	1.40	2.06	1.50	2.50	1.75

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

Within each family-type group, families with more than one earner were more prevalent in the central part of the income range than at the extremes. Thus, among families of type 1 in the income class \$1,500-\$1,999, the average number of earners in Pennsylvania and Ohio was 1.24; in Michigan and Wisconsin, 1.14; and in Illinois and Iowa, 1.13. At the lower extreme of the income distribution, the averages for the three units were 0.97, 0.96, and 0.85 (table 80).

Among families of types 4 and 5, the average number of earners in the three income classes in the range \$1,000-\$2,999 was between 1.55 and 1.62 in Pennsylvania and Ohio; between 1.36 and 1.55 in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Average money income from sources other than earnings and average nonmoney income was lower for each family-type group in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in the other two areas, and thus the general differences between the areas already noted for families of all types appear in the data for each type group. Moreover, within each area the differences among the family types were similar. Families of type 1 and types 4 and 5 tended to receive relatively more money income other than earnings and more nonmoney income from the owned home, and the proportion of families having such income was also greater than among families of other types.

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

The 46 Villages Combined

Wage-earner jobs provided the major source of earnings of more than half, 53 percent, of the white nonrelief families in this group of villages. Business and professions provided for somewhat more than one-fourth, as follows:

Occupational group:	<i>Percentage distribution of nonrelief families</i>
All occupations-----	100
Wage-earner-----	53
Clerical-----	12
Business and professional-----	28
Independent business-----	16
Independent professional-----	2
Salaried business-----	5
Salaried professional-----	5
Other-----	7

Of the 340 families in the so-called fourth or "other" occupational group, 266 or more than three-fourths were without earnings and thus had no occupational classification; 74 were families of farm operators living in the villages but still carrying responsibility for their farm business (table 111). Doubtless the group without earnings included many retired operators no longer actively managing farm operations. Other retired farm families with sons or daughters earning were classified in one of the three major occupational groups. The count of farm families in villages, therefore, does not tell the number of families of former operators that still received incomes from owned farms or the number that had sold their land.

Families in independent business (such as small factories, retail stores, restaurants, filling stations, and garages) accounted for more than one-half of the business and professional group. The number of families in salaried business and professional occupations was slightly smaller relatively than in the small cities, doubtless because there are fewer such positions in villages (table 112).

Characteristics of Families and of Households in Each Occupational Group

Husbands in families without earnings or obtaining their major earnings from farms they operated were older than those in the three other occupational groups. Their median age was 68 years while that of husbands in business and professional families was 46; in clerical families, 45; and in wage-earner, 44. In the business and professional group, husbands tended to be older at the extremes of the income distribution than in intermediate classes, as the following figures show:

Family-income class:	<i>Median age of husband by family occupational group—</i>		
	<i>Wage-earner</i>	<i>Clerical</i>	<i>Business and professional</i>
All.....	44	45	46
\$0-\$999.....	45	48	55
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	42	41	44
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	43	46	44
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	48	47	44
\$3,000 or over.....	¹ 45	43	48

¹ Median based on only 12 cases.

Apparently, the low-income families in business and professions included but few of the young husbands embarking upon careers; only 8 percent of those in the \$0-\$999 class were under 30 (table 124).

Wage-earner families were larger than any others, and carried a heavier burden of child support. The average size was 3.71 persons, contrasted with 3.56 in the clerical and 3.44 in the business and professional group. The average number of children under 16 was 1.16 per wage-earner family, 0.99 per clerical, and 0.92 per business and professional family. Families in the fourth occupational group were much smaller, 2.59 persons, with older persons relatively more numerous. One-fourth of the wage-earner families had five or more members; only one-fifth of the clerical and the business and professional families were of this size, as is shown below:

Occupational group:	<i>Percentage of families having—</i>		
	<i>2 members</i>	<i>3 or 4 members</i>	<i>5 or more members</i>
Wage-earner.....	27	48	25
Clerical.....	26	54	20
Business and professional.....	32	48	20
Independent business.....	35	45	20
Independent professional.....	36	47	17
Salaried business.....	28	53	19
Salaried professional.....	23	56	21
Other.....	67	26	7

Persons other than family members were found in 50 percent of the business and professional families, relatively more than in the other occupational groups. Forty-four percent of the clerical families, 36

percent of the wage earner, and 31 percent of the families in the occupational group classified as "other" reported having such persons in their households. The average length of time nonfamily members were in these households ranged from 16 weeks in the fourth occupational group to 30 weeks in the business and professional group (table 128).

Families whose only earnings were derived from keeping roomers and boarders were classified as business and professional. However, the proportion of families in that group having income from this source was only slightly higher than in the two other groups, 15 percent compared with 12 percent of the wage-earner and 11 percent of the clerical families. In each occupational group more of the families reported guests than any other type of nonfamily member, 34 percent of the business and professional families, 32 percent of the clerical, and 24 percent of the wage-earner and of the fourth occupational groups.

Relatively more of the business and professional than of the other groups had paid help living in the household, 10 percent as compared to 7 percent of the clerical and of the fourth occupational groups, and 5 percent of the wage-earner families.

TABLE 81.—FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE: *Percentage distribution of families by income, quartiles of family income, and average size of family, by occupation, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Item	All families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families					Other families ¹
				All	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	
	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100	Pct. 100
All incomes.....									
\$0-\$249.....	2	2	(²)	1	2	0	(²)	(²)	11
\$250-\$499.....	7	8	4	4	6	0	1	1	15
\$500-\$749.....	12	16	7	6	10	1	2	3	17
\$750-\$999.....	18	25	16	9	10	3	4	9	16
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	17	21	18	12	16	5	9	10	14
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	12	13	13	12	14	9	7	15	10
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	9	7	11	12	12	7	17	12	4
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	6	4	9	10	7	9	14	13	3
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	5	2	8	8	6	7	9	13	3
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	3	1	4	6	5	6	7	6	1
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4	1	5	8	5	11	13	10	1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	2	(²)	3	4	2	10	5	4	2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	1	(²)	1	2	2	3	3	1	1
\$4,000 or over ³	2	(²)	1	6	3	29	9	3	2
Quartiles of family income:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1st quartile.....	806	744	961	1,103	920	1,742	1,526	1,275	482
Median.....	1,154	1,007	1,352	1,609	1,363	2,604	1,929	1,746	851
3rd quartile.....	1,651	1,329	1,925	2,261	1,948	4,212	2,699	2,220	1,286
Average persons ⁴ per family.....	No. 3.54	No. 3.71	No. 3.56	No. 3.44	No. 3.41	No. 3.29	No. 3.46	No. 3.59	No. 2.59

¹ Families that had no income from earnings, families of farm operators living in villages, and 1 family of unknown occupation.

² 0.50 percent or less.

³ Largest income reported, over \$20,000.

⁴ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Income Levels in Each Occupational Group

Business and professional families, as a group, reached a higher income level than did the other three groups. Their median income of \$1,609 was \$602 above that of the wage-earner families and \$257 above that of the clerical. Families of independent professional workers had the highest median income of any of the four subgroups of families in business and professions, \$2,604; families in business for themselves, the lowest, \$1,363 (table 81).

The fourth occupational group, largely families without earnings, had a median income of only \$851; three-fourths of the families had incomes below \$1,286. However, some of the 16 families that reached or passed the \$3,000 line had incomes high enough to raise the average of this top class to \$4,394 (table 114).

Although wage-earner families constituted only 53 percent of the nonrelief sample they were considerably more than half of the low-income groups and considerably less than half of those at the upper-income levels. Thus, 69 percent of the families with incomes in the range \$500–\$999 were classed as wage-earner; but only 4 percent of those in the income class \$3,000–\$3,499. The reverse was true of the business and professional families; they constituted 28 percent of the nonrelief sample and were but 14 percent of the group in the class \$500–\$999 and 65 percent of those in the \$3,000–\$3,499 level (fig. 12).

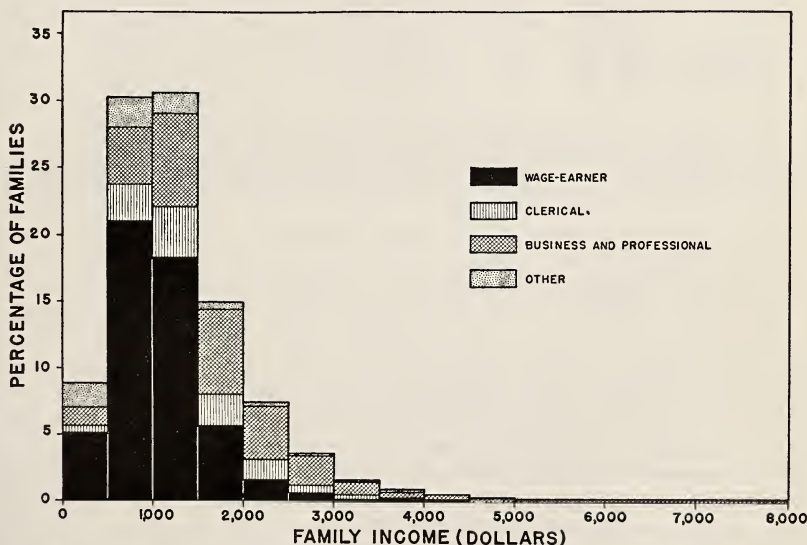


FIGURE 12.—Occupation and income: Percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935–36.

Sources of Income in Each Occupational Group

Breadwinners in business and professional families tended to receive more for their labor than did those in clerical or wage-earner families. Average earnings per family amounted to \$1,701, \$1,326, and \$956 in the three groups, respectively. While these averages differ considerably, the proportion of aggregate income derived from earnings was approximately the same, 88 percent in the two former groups and 90 percent in the latter (table 82).

TABLE 82.—SOURCES OF INCOME BY OCCUPATION: *Average earnings per family, and percentage of total family income derived from earnings, from money income other than earnings, and from nonmoney income, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from ¹ —				Clerical families' income derived from ¹ —				Business and professional families' income derived from ¹ —			
	Earnings ²		Money income other than earnings	Non-money income ³	Earnings ²		Money income other than earnings	Non-money income ³	Earnings ²		Money income other than earnings	Non-money income ³
	Dol. 956	Pct. 90	Pct. 4	Pct. 6	Dol. 1,326	Pct. 88	Pct. 5	Pct. 7	Dol. 1,701	Pct. 88	Pct. 6	Pct. 6
All incomes.....												
0-999.....	609	88	4	8	623	86	6	8	521	78	9	13
1,000-1,499.....	1,094	91	3	6	1,111	90	3	7	1,124	90	3	7
1,500-1,999.....	1,550	92	3	5	1,513	89	5	6	1,527	88	5	7
2,000-2,999.....	2,083	89	6	5	2,089	88	7	5	2,138	89	5	6
3,000 or over.....	2,660	69	27	4	3,111	88	7	5	4,467	87	10	4

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (table 114).

² Includes money earnings from all individual earners, from roomers and boarders, and from other sources not attributable to individuals. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 114).

³ Includes nonmoney income from owned homes, from rent as pay, and from home-produced food.

Earnings usually provided approximately nine-tenths of income, whatever the income level or occupational group; but there were two exceptions—business and professional families with low incomes, and wage-earner families at the top of the income distribution. Business and professional families with incomes below \$1,000 received but 78 percent of their total income from earnings. They differed from clerical and wage-earner families of this income class in that they were older. The median age of husbands in the former group was 55; in the two latter, 48 and 45 years. It is not surprising therefore that a larger proportion of the low-income business and professional families were home owners and their nonmoney income from home ownership was greater, an average of \$56 compared with \$39 for the clerical and \$36 for the wage-earner group. Business and professional families at this low economic level also had higher money income from sources other than earnings than the two other major occupational groups; their average receipts of \$58 were \$12 higher than those of clerical and \$30 higher than those of wage-earner families.

The 12 wage-earner families with incomes of \$3,000 or more had an average of \$1,023 (27 percent of aggregate income) from investments, pensions, and cash gifts. As a consequence, earnings had lessened importance as a component of aggregate income, constituting

but 69 percent. The high receipts of these few families are not to be considered typical of wage-earner high-income groups but are a consequence of sampling fluctuations. Some of these families had rents from property or pensions of more than \$1,000; annuities and a few large cash gifts were the other major items in the total.

The families without earnings or deriving their major earnings from farm operation, as a group, fared better than the three major occupational groups with respect to money income from investments, pensions, cash gifts, and the like. Four-fifths had income of this sort. Receipts averaged \$672 per family (on an all-family basis) or more than five times those of any other occupational group. This average was affected by the large amounts received by a small number of well-to-do families. Yet the average of \$306 for the families with incomes below \$1,000 was five times as great as for business and professional families at this level.

Business and professional families ranked above clerical and wage-earner families with respect to money income other than earnings; receipts of the three groups averaged \$125, \$82, and \$45 per family, and were 6, 5, and 4 percent of their aggregate income. Such income, therefore, played only a minor part in determining the groups' general income levels (table 114).

The fourth occupational group also ranked above the three major occupational groups with respect to nonmoney income from housing and from home-produced food. Relatively more of the families in this fourth group owned their homes and had gardens, orchards, and other facilities for producing food for their own use. Average receipts per family (all family basis) from these two sources combined were \$192; from housing, \$129; from food, \$63.

Nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food together averaged \$119 for business and professional, \$97 for clerical, and \$70 for wage-earner families. Differences in the averages were due to differences in income from owned homes; each of the three groups had a little less than \$25 per family from home-produced food.

Responsibility for Family Support in Each Occupational Group

Principal and supplementary earners.

In all three occupational groups, principal earners carried the major share of the burden of family support. They contributed similar proportions of the aggregate income of the three groups, 83 percent of that of the business and professional, and a little less, 80 percent, of that of the clerical and the wage-earner families. However, this similarity did not persist at all income levels. Below \$1,000, principal earners provided but 69 percent of the aggregate income of the families in business and professions, compared with 80 percent of that of the clerical and 83 percent of that of wage-earner families. A relatively large proportion, 28 percent, of the income of the former group was derived from keeping roomers and boarders and sources other than earnings. The proportion of the total income of business and professional families received from principal earners was about the same, 84 or 85 percent, at all income levels above \$1,000; from secondary earners, 2, 3, or 4 percent (table 83).

TABLE 83.—INCOME FROM PRINCIPAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES: *Percentage¹ of total family income derived from principal earners, from supplementary earners, and from all other sources, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from—			Clerical families' income derived from—			Business and professional families' income derived from—		
	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ²	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ²	Principal earners	Supplementary earners	All other sources ²
All incomes.....	Percent 80	Percent 8	Percent 12	Percent 80	Percent 7	Percent 13	Percent 83	Percent 3	Percent 14
0-999.....	83	3	14	80	4	16	69	3	28
1,000-1,499.....	84	6	10	84	5	11	85	3	12
1,500-1,999.....	78	13	9	81	6	13	84	4	12
2,000-2,999.....	69	18	13	81	6	13	84	4	12
3,000 or over.....	64	1	35	72	16	12	85	2	14

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (table 114). They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. See table 114.

² Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, money income other than earnings, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food.

Clerical families in the three income intervals within the range \$1,000-\$2,999 resembled the business and professional, though contributions of principal earners were somewhat less important as components of aggregate income and contributions of secondary earners, more important. In the income class \$3,000 or more, however, the two occupational groups differed; contributions of principal earners in the 31 clerical families were but 72 percent of the aggregate; those of secondary earners increased to 16 percent.

In the wage-earner group the contributions of principal earners were a smaller proportion of aggregate income at levels above \$1,500 than below; the contributions of secondary earners, a higher proportion except at the level \$3,000 or more. (The unusual income pattern of the 12 wage-earner families in this top income interval has already been mentioned.) Wage-earner families within the income range \$1,500-\$2,999 thus depended upon supplementary earners to a greater extent than did families with similar incomes in the two other occupational groups.

While the contributions of the chief breadwinners of families were about the same proportion of aggregate income in the three occupational groups, they were very different in amount. In the business and professional group they averaged \$1,614 per family; in the clerical, \$1,214; in the wage-earner, \$861. Differences in general income levels of these three groups, therefore, are largely a reflection of the earning abilities of their principal earners (table 130).

Many principal earners were the only members of their families working for money—82 percent of those in business and professional families and 73 percent of those in clerical and wage-earner families (table 131). In the business and professional group there were 42 families without any individual breadwinners because their major earnings were from keeping roomers and boarders, a family undertaking.

Supplementary earners were found in 18 percent of the business and professional families, and in a larger proportion, 27 percent, of the clerical and wage-earner families. Differences in the proportion of families with more than one breadwinner were reflected in the average number of earners per family in the three occupational groups, 1.18 in the former and 1.33 in each of the two latter groups. Among the wage-earner families in the two income classes \$1,500–\$1,999 and \$2,000–\$2,999, the average number of earners was 1.59 and 1.70 per family—higher averages than at any other income level for this group or any level below \$3,000 for either of the two other groups (table 91).

Average earnings of all secondary workers in business and professional and in clerical families were approximately the same, \$300 and \$305; in the wage-earner group the average was considerably smaller, \$246. However, in the three income intervals within the range \$1,000–\$2,999, average earnings of the secondary workers in wage-earner families were higher than in the two other occupational groups (table 84).

TABLE 84.—SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Percentage of families with supplementary earners, average amounts earned, and percentage of total family earnings derived from supplementary earners, by family occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families with supplementary earners			Average ² earnings per supplementary earner			Average ³ earnings per family from supplementary earners			Percentage ⁴ of family earnings derived from supplementary earners		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
All incomes.....	Pct. 27	Pct. 27	Pct. 18	Dol. 246	Dol. 305	Dol. 300	Dol. 81	Dol. 101	Dol. 63	Pct. 8.5	Pct. 7.6	Pct. 3.7
0-999.....	21	19	15	99	142	100	23	30	18	3.8	4.8	3.5
1,000-1,499..	28	26	18	231	195	201	78	65	43	7.1	5.9	3.8
1,500-1,999..	44	32	18	366	288	298	215	109	66	13.9	7.2	4.3
2,000-2,999..	48	28	19	588	398	414	411	136	93	19.7	6.5	4.4
3,000 or over.....	17	48	17	⁵ 340	723	573	57	560	124	2.1	18.0	2.8

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners.

² Averages are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class (table 131).

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any supplementary earners.

⁴ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 82).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

There was greater disparity between the average earnings of principal and of supplementary earners in the business and professional group than in the two others. This greater disparity and the smaller average number of supplementary earners per family are both reflected in the lower percentage of aggregate earnings received from such earners by business and professional families.

Husbands as breadwinners.

Husbands were the chief breadwinners in nine-tenths or more of the families of each major occupational group. They had this role with a

little greater frequency in the wage-earner families than in the others, as the following figures show:

Occupational group:	Percentage of families in which husband was—		
	Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Without earnings
Wage-earner.....	95	3	2
Clerical.....	90	6	4
Business and professional.....	93	3	4
Other.....	21	-	79

Because so many husbands were the chief support of their families the proportion of aggregate income derived from their earnings was only a little less than that derived from all principal earners. Thus, in the business and professional group, husbands provided 82 percent, principal earners, 83 percent of total income. In the clerical group the two percentages, 77 and 80, were a little farther apart because of the greater number of husbands who were supplementary earners in this group than in the others (tables 83 and 85).

TABLE 85.—EARNINGS OF FAMILY MEMBERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME: *Percentage*¹ of total family income derived from earnings of husbands, of wives, of other family members, and from all other sources, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families' income derived from—				Clerical families' income derived from—				Business and professional families' income derived from—			
	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ²	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ²	Husbands	Wives	Other family members	All other sources ²
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All incomes.....	79.1	3.8	5.1	12.0	77.1	3.2	7.0	12.7	81.8	2.0	2.8	13.8
0-999.....	81.0	2.6	2.5	13.9	73.9	3.8	6.5	15.8	67.2	1.8	3.2	28.0
1,000-1,499.....	82.0	3.6	3.9	10.5	81.5	2.3	4.9	11.3	82.0	3.5	2.4	12.4
1,500-1,999.....	76.0	6.4	8.2	9.4	76.8	3.7	7.1	12.7	82.4	2.6	2.6	12.5
2,000-2,999.....	68.5	4.8	13.7	13.1	78.5	2.7	6.3	12.7	83.2	1.5	3.6	12.0
3,000 or over.....	62.4	1.5	1.6	34.6	70.2	4.3	13.7	11.9	83.4	1.1	2.3	13.9

¹ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (table 114). They may not add to 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. See table 114.

² Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, money income other than earnings, and nonmoney income from housing and home-produced food.

Husbands in business and professional families provided about the same proportion, 82 or 83 percent, of total income at all income levels save the lowest where 14 percent did not earn as individuals. Earnings from the family undertaking, keeping roomers and boarders, provided 6 percent of the aggregate income of these low-income families. Husbands in the wage-earner families within the income range \$1,500-\$2,999 received considerably more help from other family members than did business and professional husbands at any income level. In the clerical group, the 31 families with incomes of \$3,000 or more received 18 percent of their income from wives, sons, and daughters.

Husbands in the business and professional group were the sole earners of their families somewhat more often than were husbands in the two other major occupational groups, as might be anticipated

from the smaller proportion of income received from other family earners. The three occupational groups differed more with respect to proportion of sole-earner husbands at upper- than at lower-income levels. Among the business and professional families with incomes of \$2,000 or more, husbands provided a little more of aggregate income and received a little less help from earning wives than at lower levels; 82 percent of those in the highest-income group were the only breadwinners of their families (table 86).

TABLE 86.—HUSBANDS AS EARNERS: *Percentage of total families with husbands as sole earners, average amounts received by earning husbands, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Percentage ¹ of families with husbands as sole earners			Average ² earnings per husband			Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from husbands		
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
	Percent 71	Percent 71	Percent 78	Dollars 866	Dollars 1,206	Dollars 1,654	Percent 88.5	Percent 87.6	Percent 93.2
All incomes.....									
0-999.....	76	75	71	584	569	520	92.6	86.5	85.8
1,000-1,499.....	72	74	79	997	1,013	1,049	90.6	90.8	91.2
1,500-1,999.....	55	65	80	1,311	1,386	1,450	82.8	87.2	92.9
2,000-2,999.....	52	69	80	1,621	1,971	2,020	77.2	89.1	93.3
3,000 or over.....	75	48	82	2,609	2,545	4,311	89.9	79.2	95.9

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class.

² Averages are based on the total number of earning husbands in each class.

³ Percentages are based on total family earnings in each class (table 82).

In the wage-earner and clerical groups, where contributions of wives, sons, and daughters played a more important role in the achievement of income levels above \$1,500, the proportion of sole-earner husbands was smaller above than below this dividing line. (An exception is the unusual situation in the group of 12 wage-earner families at the top of the income distribution, already discussed.)

Average earnings of husbands in business and professional families were almost double those of husbands in wage-earner families, \$1,654 contrasted with \$866. Ninety-three percent of the husbands in the former group were engaged in business and in professions; 97 percent of the latter had wage-earner jobs (table 90). The higher average earnings of men in the former than in the latter type of work has already been shown (table 59).

Wives as breadwinners.

Wives' earnings provided a little greater share of aggregate family income in the wage-earner group than in the two others. A larger proportion worked for money, 18 percent, compared with 15 percent in clerical families and 10 percent in business or professional families. Wives in the former group made less, however; average per capita earnings for the three groups of wives were \$233, \$317, and \$358, respectively (table 87).

TABLE 87.—WIVES AS EARNERS: *Number and percentage of wives earning, average earnings per wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from wives, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wives earning ¹						Average ² earnings per wife			Percentage ³ of total family earnings derived from wives		
	Wage-earner families		Clerical families		Business and professional families		Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families	Wage-earner families	Clerical families	Business and professional families
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All incomes.....	476	18	94	15	150	10	233	317	358	4.3	3.6	2.2
0-999.....	223	17	25	15	32	11	108	191	110	3.0	4.5	2.4
1,000-1,499..	155	17	27	14	46	13	261	203	335	4.0	2.6	3.9
1,500-1,999..	74	26	22	18	37	12	426	354	386	7.0	4.2	3.0
2,000-2,999..	22	18	15	14	24	8	634	469	478	5.4	3.1	1.7
3,000 or over.	2	17	5	16	11	7	4 340	935	816	2.1	4.8	1.2

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of wives in each class.² Averages are based on the number of earning wives in each class.³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 82).⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Relatively fewer wives earned in business and professional families with incomes of \$2,000 or above than at lower levels. In the two other occupational groups the percentage of wives earning was greatest in the income class \$1,500-\$1,999. Above and below this level, percentages were similar.

In wage-earner families earning wives outnumbered earning sons and daughters by almost two to one at the income level below \$1,000. But as income rose the numerical importance of the two groups changed; in the income class \$2,000-\$2,999, there were about three times as many sons and daughters as wives working for money. In the two other major occupational groups, the pattern was similar—more wives than sons and daughters among the earners from low-income families and the reverse at higher-income levels; but differences in the numerical importance of the two groups of earners were somewhat less marked than in wage-earner families. The greater number of breadwinning sons and daughters, compared with wives, at high- than at low-income levels reflects a greater number of such potential earners per family among the more well-to-do (table 111).

Differences in the number of wives and sons and daughters earning, however, are not always indicative of differences in average income per family from each of these groups of breadwinners since their per capita earnings differed. At some income levels per capita earnings of wives were below those of sons and daughters and at some they were above. Wage-earner families with incomes of less than \$1,000 would have received \$18 apiece from wives and \$17 from sons and daughters, had the aggregate earnings of these two groups been equally apportioned among all families; yet there were 223 working wives and but 126 sons and daughters. In general, however, average income per family from wives was more similar to that from sons and daughters at the lower-income levels than at the upper where the latter were more numerous (table 129).

A little more than one-fifth, 32 of the 150 breadwinning wives in business and professional families were principal earners. In the two other groups the proportion was a little smaller, 17 of the 94 in clerical families, and 53 of the 476 in wage-earner families. In each occupational group, the proportion of principal-earner wives found in the family-income class below \$1,000 was greater than the proportion of families at that level.

Sons, daughters, and others as breadwinners.

Of the sons and daughters 16 or older in the business and professional families, 22 percent were earners; in clerical families, 37 percent; in wage-earner families, 30 percent²⁶ (table 88). Few children under 16 earned in any occupational group—they numbered fewer than 1 percent of the total earners.

TABLE 88.—FAMILY MEMBERS EARNING: *Number and percentage of husbands, wives, and other family members earning, by occupation, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Families	Family members earning					Percentage ¹ of specified family members earning				
		All	Hus-bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older	All	Hus-bands	Wives	Others under 16	Others 16 or older
All occupations.....	No. 5, 067	No. 6, 150	No. 4, 654	No. 726	No. 47	No. 723	Pct. 34. 4	Pct. 91. 8	Pct. 14. 3	Pct. 0. 9	Pct. 27. 6
Wage-earner.....	2, 670	3, 546	2, 610	476	30	430	35. 9	97. 7	17. 8	1. 0	30. 3
Clerical.....	623	830	600	94	7	129	37. 5	96. 3	15. 1	1. 1	36. 5
Business and professional.....	1, 433	1, 694	1, 373	150	10	161	34. 4	95. 8	10. 4	. 1	21. 8
Other.....	341	80	71	6	0	3	9. 0	20. 8	1. 8	. 0	2. 8

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of specified family members in each class.

The minor importance of contributions of sons and daughters as a share of the aggregate income of families in each occupational group has already been noted. Their earnings were a little larger proportion of the total income of clerical families than of wage-earner or of business and professional—7 percent in the former and 5 and 3 percent in the two latter groups (table 85). However, in some of the families in each occupational group, sons and daughters provided an important share of the income. For example, in clerical families with incomes below \$1,000, such workers had average earnings amounting to \$407 apiece—half or more of the income of many families at this level (table 89).

²⁶ These figures do not include earning sons and daughters who were at home on a rooming and boarding basis and were not members of the economic family. Such sons and daughters were found in the same proportion, 4 percent, of the families of each occupational group. There were relatively more business and professional than wage-earner or clerical families with two or more such household members; but since so few households were involved, the inclusion of such members in the count of earners would not have altered the ranking of the three groups with respect to proportion of older sons and daughters earning (table 128). The group of family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) included sons, daughters, and a few other related persons such as parents of the husband or wife and daughters- and sons-in-law. However, since the related persons were few in number, the group will be designated as "sons and daughters" in the interest of brevity.

TABLE 89.—EARNERS OTHER THAN HUSBAND AND WIFE: *Number and average earnings of earners other than husband and wife, and percentage of total family earnings derived from such earners, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group and income class (dollars)	Earners other than husband and wife per 100 families	Average earnings of earners other than husband and wife				Percentage ³ of family earnings derived from earners other than husband and wife
		Per earner ¹			Per family ²	
		All	Male	Female		
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Wage-earner.....	17	319	338	270	55	5.7
0-999.....	10	180	186	164	17	2.8
1,000-1,499.....	18	262	281	210	47	4.3
1,500-1,999.....	35	394	420	332	139	9.0
2,000-2,999.....	53	609	637	537	323	15.5
3,000 or over.....	8	770	720		60	2.3
Clerical.....	22	484	456	535	106	8.0
0-999.....	12	407	341	472	48	7.6
1,000-1,499.....	20	310	244	396	61	5.5
1,500-1,999.....	25	489	516	413	123	8.1
2,000-2,999.....	26	578	551	676	150	7.2
3,000 or over.....	65	747	651	866	482	15.5
Business and professional.....	12	454	430	502	54	3.2
0-999.....	9	243	183	320	21	4.1
1,000-1,499.....	10	314	272	417	30	2.7
1,500-1,999.....	12	390	279	622	45	3.0
2,000-2,999.....	16	545	549	535	86	4.0
3,000 or over.....	16	756	855	597	118	2.6

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning family members other than husband and wife in each class.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any earners³ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class (table 82) regardless of source of earnings

Average earnings of all breadwinning sons and daughters in clerical families were \$484; in business and professional families, \$454; in wage-earner families, \$319. These averages include some very low and some sizable amounts. A considerable number of these sons and daughters were the chief breadwinners of their families. About one-third, 44 of the 136 such earners in clerical families, had this role; almost one-fifth, 32 of the 171 in business and professional families; and a similar proportion, 88 of the 460 in wage-earner families (table 130).

Daughters were principal earners more often than sons in the business and professional families, 20 instances compared with 12. In clerical families honors were about evenly divided, 20 daughters and 24 sons; but in wage-earner families few daughters made enough to have this role, 16 compared with 72 sons. In the two former occupational groups average earnings of daughters were higher than those of sons; in the wage-earner group sons made an average of \$338; daughters, \$270.

Occupation of Husband and Others as Related to Family Occupation

The occupational classification of the principal earner was the same as that of the family in nearly all wage-earner and clerical families; in fewer than 1 percent did it differ. In the business and professional group, the proportion of families in which the principal

earner engaged in this type of work was smaller, 96 percent; almost 3 percent of the families had no principal earner but received their major earnings from the family enterprise of keeping roomers and boarders. In 1 percent the principal earner was in some other occupation and the family's classification was based upon joint earnings of two or more supplementary workers (table 90).

TABLE 90.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group, and status and chief occupation of earners	Com- bined vil- lage units	Pennsyl- vania- Ohio	Michi- gan-Wis- consin	Illinois- Iowa
	Number	Number	Number	Number
All families ¹	5,067	1,748	1,670	1,649
Wage-earner families	2,670	1,044	912	714
Occupation of husbands:				
Wage-earner	2,597	1,011	896	690
Clerical	6	5	0	1
Business and professional	6	3	1	2
Farm-operator and unknown	1	0	0	1
Occupation of principal earners: ²				
Wage-earner	2,660	1,041	910	709
Clerical	5	1	1	3
Business and professional	2	1	1	0
Farm-operator and unknown	0	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²				
Wage-earner	642	273	209	160
Clerical	128	48	37	43
Business and professional	107	37	32	38
Farm-operator and unknown	2	1	0	1
Clerical families	623	204	210	209
Occupation of husbands:				
Wage-earner	23	5	5	13
Clerical	568	186	195	187
Business and professional	8	3	2	3
Farm-operator and unknown	1	0	0	1
Occupation of principal earners: ²				
Wage-earner	1	0	1	0
Clerical	621	204	209	208
Business and professional	0	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown	1	0	0	1
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²				
Wage-earner	100	31	28	41
Clerical	68	19	26	23
Business and professional	38	13	13	12
Farm-operator and unknown	1	1	0	0
Business and professional families	1,433	428	445	560
Occupation of husbands:				
Wage-earner	39	12	16	11
Clerical	5	0	3	2
Business and professional	1,328	396	403	529
Farm-operator and unknown	1	0	0	1
Occupation of principal earners: ²				
Wage-earner	17	7	7	3
Clerical	2	0	1	1
Business and professional	1,371	409	417	545
Farm-operator and unknown	1	0	0	1
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²				
Wage-earner	123	34	45	44
Clerical	82	24	29	29
Business and professional	96	23	29	44
Farm-operator and unknown	2	0	1	1

¹ Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed. (See table 111.)

² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

The husband's occupational classification was the same as that of the family a little less frequently than was that of the principal earner—in 97 percent of the wage-earner families, 93 percent of the business and professional, and 91 percent of the clerical. In the latter occupational group, the proportion of husbands who were sup-

plementary earners was greater than in the two former, 6 percent compared with 3 percent (table 131). In clerical families most of the husbands who had a secondary earning position were wage earners.

Wage-earner jobs provided the main source of earnings of secondary workers in families of each of the three major occupational groups. In wage-earner families, 73 percent of the secondary breadwinners were in such jobs, 15 percent were in clerical positions, and 12 percent in business or professions. In the clerical families, only one-third, 33 percent, of the secondary breadwinners followed the family occupation; 48 percent were wage earners; 18 percent in business or professions. Almost one-third of the secondary workers in the business and professional families had this family occupational classification; 41 percent were wage earners; 27 percent in clerical positions. The short periods of time during which many supplementary workers were employed and their low earnings are indicative of the character of much of the wage-earner work they did.

Of the 245 supplementary earners in business and professions, about three-fifths (141) were in independent business; about one-third (79) in salaried professions. The proportion of supplementary earners engaged in business and professions was greater in the more well-to-do than in the low-income families—33 percent of those in families with incomes of \$3,000 or more and only 14 percent of those in families with incomes below \$1,000 (table 134).

The Three Village Units Separately

The occupational differences already noted with respect to size of family are in evidence in the data from each of the three groups of villages. Wage-earner families were the largest, then clerical, business and professional, and families in the fourth group in the order named. In the Illinois-Iowa villages, families in the lower-income classes in each occupational group tended to be larger than those at the same level in the two other village units. Thus, regardless of their occupation, Illinois-Iowa families in the lower-income brackets carried a heavier burden of family support than did families at similar levels in the two other groups of villages. At levels above \$2,000, however, clerical families and those of business and professional workers in Illinois and Iowa were considerably smaller than were comparable groups in the other areas (table 91).

Each of the three main occupational groups had a lower median income in Illinois and Iowa than in the two other groups of villages. The low-income level of these westerly villages was thus not the result of a predominance of certain occupational groups but of circumstances which affected all occupational groups. Approximately one-third, 34 percent, of the Illinois-Iowa families derived the major portion of their income from business and professional service; relatively fewer of the families in Michigan and Wisconsin, 27 percent, and in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 24 percent, were in such occupations. In each village unit the occupational groups show the differences in income level already noted for all villages combined. Accordingly, if the income level of each occupation in Illinois and Iowa had been the same as in the other village units, the median income of all families would have been much higher (table 92).

TABLE 91.—FAMILY SIZE AND EARNERS: *Average number of persons and average number of earners in families, by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Average ¹ persons in—					Average ² earners in—				
	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies	Cler- ical fam- ilies	Business and pro- fessional families	Other fam- ilies	All fam- ilies	Wage- earner fam- ilies	Cler- ical fam- ilies	Business and pro- fessional families	Other fam- ilies
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS										
All incomes-----	Num- ber 3.54	Num- ber 3.71	Num- ber 3.56	Number 3.44	Num- ber 2.59	Num- ber 1.21	Num- ber 1.33	Num- ber 1.33	Number 1.18	Num- ber 0.23
0-999-----	3.23	3.42	3.01	3.01	2.48	1.10	1.23	1.21	1.06	.20
1,000-1,499-----	3.72	3.88	3.73	3.54	2.58	1.25	1.34	1.33	1.20	.21
1,500-1,999-----	3.81	4.21	3.80	3.50	3.12	1.36	1.59	1.38	1.21	.38
2,000-2,999-----	3.68	4.14	3.71	3.54	2.65	1.33	1.70	1.34	1.22	.47
3,000 or over-----	3.77	4.67	3.99	3.72	3.25	1.23	1.17	1.77	1.22	.31
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO										
All incomes-----	3.56	3.69	3.54	3.45	2.45	1.25	1.34	1.31	1.16	.22
0-999-----	3.25	3.44	2.94	2.72	2.35	1.12	1.22	1.16	.97	(³)
1,000-1,499-----	3.68	3.81	3.61	3.45	2.50	1.28	1.36	1.25	1.21	(³)
1,500-1,999-----	3.84	4.33	3.76	3.40	2.20	1.41	1.65	1.37	1.20	(³)
2,000-2,999-----	3.78	3.78	3.96	3.74	3.33	1.39	1.70	1.50	1.20	(³)
3,000 or over-----	3.96	4.00	3.85	4.01	3.33	1.22	1.00	1.70	1.18	(³)
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN										
All incomes-----	3.54	3.68	3.58	3.49	2.48	1.20	1.30	1.32	1.19	.14
0-999-----	3.16	3.31	2.97	3.02	2.39	1.10	1.23	1.22	.99	(³)
1,000-1,499-----	3.71	3.86	3.73	3.57	2.43	1.21	1.29	1.30	1.23	(³)
1,500-1,999-----	3.68	4.01	3.64	3.43	2.89	1.32	1.51	1.39	1.19	(³)
2,000-2,999-----	3.79	4.67	3.67	3.57	2.25	1.27	1.68	1.18	1.20	(³)
3,000 or over-----	3.96	⁴ 5.33	4.26	3.82	3.20	1.36	⁴ 1.33	1.87	1.33	(³)
ILLINOIS-IOWA										
All incomes-----	3.51	3.77	3.55	3.41	2.73	1.19	1.34	1.36	1.19	.30
0-999-----	3.27	3.52	3.09	3.15	2.58	1.08	1.25	1.24	1.14	(³)
1,000-1,499-----	3.77	4.06	3.87	3.58	2.78	1.25	1.40	1.47	1.18	(³)
1,500-1,999-----	3.92	4.30	4.04	3.66	3.80	1.34	1.59	1.38	1.24	(³)
2,000-2,999-----	3.41	4.07	3.51	3.29	2.60	1.32	1.72	1.38	1.27	(³)
3,000 or over-----	3.33	4.00	3.50	3.30	3.25	1.06	1.00	1.67	1.12	(³)

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² Averages are based on the number of families in each class.³ Data not shown by income for village units separately because of the small number of cases.⁴ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The income distributions of wage-earner families in the Michigan-Wisconsin and the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages were very similar, but the median and average incomes of clerical families were more than \$100 greater in the former than in the latter village group. The wage-earner families in Pennsylvania and Ohio achieved the same income level as those in Michigan and Wisconsin through the earnings of a relatively greater number of family members. Twenty-nine percent of the Pennsylvania-Ohio families of this occupational group and 25 percent of those in Michigan and Wisconsin received income from the earnings of two or more family members (table 131). Wage-earner families with two or more earners had a median income of approximately \$1,200 in both village units, but the one-earner families fared somewhat better as a group in Michigan and Wisconsin than in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The median income of business and professional families was also somewhat higher in Michigan and Wisconsin than in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but, owing to a few higher incomes, the average income was higher in the latter village group. Relatively more business and professional families in Michigan and Wisconsin had supplementary earners, but in neither area was the difference in income distribution between one-earner families and those with more than one as great for business and professional families as for wage-earner and clerical families.

TABLE 93.—INCOME AND EARNINGS: *Average amount and percentage of income and of earnings derived from specified sources, and percentage of families having supplementary earners, by occupation, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and family occupational group	Average ¹ total family income	Average ¹ earnings per family from—			Percentage ³ of total family income derived from—				Percentage ³ of total family earnings de- rived from—			Families having sup- plementary earners ⁵
		All sources ²	Principal earners	Supple- mentary earners	All earn- ings	Principal earners	Supple- mentary earners	All other sources ⁴	Husbands	Wives	O ther family members	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO												
All occupations.....	1,379	1,211	1,098	Dol. 92	Pct. 87.8	Pct. 79.7	Pct. 6.6	Pct. 13.9	Pct. 88.8	Pct. 4.1	Pct. 5.4	Pct. 24.5
Wage-earner.....	1,115	1,010	886	105	90.6	79.5	9.4	11.2	85.9	5.9	6.3	29.4
Clerical.....	1,505	1,336	1,213	108	88.7	80.6	7.2	12.4	86.0	2.9	10.0	26.0
Business and profes- sional.....	2,043	1,817	1,721	66	88.9	84.3	3.1	13.1	93.5	2.0	2.8	15.9
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN												
All occupations.....	1,415	1,188	1,104	68	84.0	78.1	4.8	17.4	91.2	3.4	4.1	22.5
Wage-earner.....	1,108	978	899	66	88.2	81.1	6.0	13.0	90.6	3.6	4.5	25.3
Clerical.....	1,618	1,424	1,308	104	88.0	80.9	6.3	12.8	88.9	4.4	5.9	26.2
Business and profes- sional.....	2,012	1,757	1,658	71	87.4	82.5	3.5	14.4	92.5	2.7	3.2	19.8
ILLINOIS-IOWA												
All occupations.....	1,309	1,082	1,012	60	82.7	77.3	4.6	18.3	91.4	2.4	5.2	20.8
Wage-earner.....	957	851	777	66	88.9	81.2	6.9	12.1	89.7	2.8	6.6	25.5
Clerical.....	1,385	1,218	1,118	93	87.9	80.7	6.7	12.7	87.7	3.4	8.3	28.2
Business and profes- sional.....	1,796	1,566	1,492	57	87.2	83.1	3.2	14.0	93.6	1.9	3.4	17.3

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 129).

² Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders and other sources not attributable to individuals.

³ Percentages are based on the total family income in each class (column 2). The sum of the percentages in columns 6 and 9 may not equal 100 because business losses, deducted from total family income, are not deducted in this table. (See table 114.)

⁴ Includes money earnings from roomers and boarders or other sources not attributable to individuals, money income other than earnings, and nonmoney income from housing and from home-produced food.

⁵ Percentages are based on total family earnings for each class (column 3).

⁶ Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (table 129).

Family earnings amounted to an average of \$1,010 for wage-earner families in Pennsylvania and Ohio—a larger amount than in Michigan and Wisconsin where the average was \$978. However, the average earnings of principal earners were slightly lower in the former than in the latter group of villages (table 130). The share of the aggregate income contributed by supplementary earners in the wage-earner

families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages was 9.4 percent, a larger proportion than for other occupational groups in the same area. This proportion also was greater than for wage-earner and other occupational groups in the other areas, not only because relatively more families in Pennsylvania and Ohio had two or more earners but also because the earnings of the supplementary earners were higher in relation to average amounts received by principal earners (table 93).

Wage-earner families with two or more earners obtained an average of \$356 from supplementary earnings in Pennsylvania and Ohio, \$260 in Michigan and Wisconsin, and \$258 in the Illinois-Iowa villages. The individual earners averaged \$305 in Pennsylvania and Ohio, \$216 in Michigan and Wisconsin, and \$194 in Illinois and Iowa (table 131). The average earnings of supplementary earners in the other occupational groups were likewise greater in the most eastern village unit.

Since the principal earner was usually the husband, the wage-earner and clerical families were found to receive a smaller part of their aggregate earnings from husbands in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in the other villages. Wives and family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) contributed 12 percent of the earnings of wage-earner families and 13 percent of the earnings of clerical families in Pennsylvania and Ohio; in Michigan and Wisconsin, the percentages were 8 and 10; in Illinois and Iowa, 9 and 12. Among business and professional families there appeared to be no marked regional difference. Husbands' earnings amounted to between 92 and 94 percent of aggregate earnings in each of the areas.

Husbands in low-income business and professional families were considerably older than were those in families having incomes above \$1,000; more than half were over 50 years of age in each group of villages. Families in the highest-income class \$3,000 or over, ranked next with respect to age of husband; those in intermediate classes included the greatest proportion in the younger age groups. Wage-earner families also tended to be older at the extremes of the income distribution, but the order of difference was not the same; in this occupational group the median age of husbands in the top income class was from 1 to 4 years above the median for the \$0-\$999 class (table 94).

TABLE 94.—MEDIAN AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Median age of husbands, by family occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Pennsylvania-Ohio			Michigan-Wisconsin			Illinois-Iowa		
	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
All incomes	42	44	47	44	45	45	45	46	47
0-999	43	45	56	48	53	58	45	47	52
1,000-1,499	41	39	46	42	41	42	44	44	43
1,500-1,999	42	48	45	42	45	43	44	47	43
2,000-2,999	47	51	43	50	47	41	¹ 46	45	47
3,000 or over	(²)	40	48	(²)	³ 43	47	(²)	(²)	48

¹ Median based on 25 cases.

² Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

³ Median based on 15 cases.

There were relatively more young men among the wage-earner husbands in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages than in the two other units. Their median age was 42 years, compared with 44 in Michigan and Wisconsin and 45 in Illinois and Iowa (table 94). This fact, combined with census data on the increasing population of these villages, suggests that the employment opportunities there were sufficient to keep the younger families from migrating to larger communities.

Money income other than earnings and nonmoney income from housing had a higher average value for each occupational group in Michigan and Wisconsin than in the other village units. Thus, average money income other than earnings of wage-earner families was \$56 in Michigan and Wisconsin, \$40 in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and \$37 in Illinois and Iowa; and the percentages of families having such income followed the same order, 25, 23, and 18. Business and professional, and clerical families in Illinois and Iowa received more than those in Pennsylvania and Ohio from money income other than earnings, although relatively more families had such income in the latter than in the former group of villages (table 114).

The general picture of the Illinois-Iowa villages as agricultural trade centers in contrast with the two other village groups is completed by noting the relatively large number of retired families and farmers. Seven percent of the families had no income from earnings and 3 percent derived most of their earnings from the operation of a farm. In Michigan and Wisconsin the two groups constituted 6 percent; in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 4 percent of the total number of nonrelief families (table 111).

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals

Type of Living Quarters (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The one-family house was the usual type of family dwelling in these 46 villages. Approximately nine-tenths, 88 percent, of the relief and nonrelief families studied occupied living quarters of this type. Eight percent lived in two-family houses; a scant 4 percent, in apartments for three or more families, in dwelling units located in business buildings, and in living quarters of other types (table 143).

The three groups of villages differed somewhat with respect to prevalence of the one-family house. In the villages of Illinois and Iowa, 95 percent of the families lived in such homes; in the more industrial villages of Pennsylvania and Ohio, 80 percent. Two-family dwellings were much more widely used in the latter villages than in the former, as the following figures show:

State:	Percentage of relief and nonrelief families occupying—		
	One-family dwellings	Two-family dwellings	Other types of quarters
All.....	88	8	4
Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	80	15	5
Michigan and Wisconsin.....	89	8	3
Illinois and Iowa.....	95	2	3

Home Ownership

Home Ownership, by Family Income and by Age of Husband
(Relief and Nonrelief Families)

More than half of these village families were home owners. Among the nonrelief families, the relative number of owners was greater at the upper and lower ends of the income distribution than at intermediate levels. Thus 60 percent or more of the families with incomes of less than \$500 or of more than \$2,000 owned their homes, compared with 54 percent or fewer at the levels within the range \$500–\$1,999, as follows:

Family income and relief status:	<i>Percentage of families owning homes</i>
All families.....	51
Relief families.....	37
Nonrelief families.....	54
\$0–\$249.....	66
\$250–\$499.....	65
\$500–\$999.....	46
\$1,000–\$1,499.....	53
\$1,500–\$1,999.....	54
\$2,000–\$2,999.....	59
\$3,000 or over.....	77

Two-family houses and apartments were occupied by relatively more of the renting than of the owning families—by 17 percent of the former tenure group and 6 percent of the latter. Economic status seems to have been somewhat associated with a family's choice of type of dwelling. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages where two-family houses were most frequent, low-income families showed a greater tendency to occupy such dwellings than did the well-to-do.

Differences among the income groups with respect to proportion of home owners reflect relationship of both income and age to tenure. That the proportion of owners at income levels above the class \$500–\$999 is greater than in that class is due in part to the increase in ability to spend for home purchase. The higher proportion of owners among families with incomes under \$500 than in the class \$500–\$999 is related to age. More than half, 53 percent, of husbands in families in the former income group were 60 or older compared with 25 percent of those in the latter.

The relationship between age and home tenure is shown by a comparison of the age distribution of husbands in renting and owning families at each income level. The proportion of owners was consistently greater among the families in which the husband was middle-aged or older than among those in which he was young. For example, at the level \$1,000–\$1,499, 79 percent of the families with the husband 50 or older owned their homes, and only 16 percent of those in which he was under 30. The median age of husbands for all nonrelief home-owning families was 54 years, for all renting families, 38 years, and a similar age difference appeared in each income class (tables 95 and 150).

Since there were substantially more owners than renters at low-income levels as well as at high, the median income of all nonrelief home-owning families was not substantially greater than that of all

nonrelief renting families, \$1,202 compared with \$1,116. The difference between these two medians, \$86, does not differ greatly from the average imputed net income from home ownership of nonrelief owning families, \$123 (table 149). Classed by age of husband, the difference in the median income of the owning and that of the renting families ranged from \$103 to \$216, as is shown by the following figures:

Age of husband:	Median income of—	
	Owning fam- ilies	Renting fam- ilies
Under 30.....	\$1, 155	\$1, 044
30-39.....	1, 394	1, 178
40-49.....	1, 404	1, 189
50-59.....	1, 225	1, 074
60 or older.....	918	815

In the age groups 30-39 and 40-49 years, the difference between the median family income of owners and that of renters was large enough to suggest a difference in the level of money income of the two tenure groups. The average net imputed income from mortgaged homes of families in every income class was less than \$200, as was that from mortgage-free homes in all income classes below \$2,500. It is probable, therefore, that in the great majority of cases the net income from owned home was less than \$200. In contrast, the difference between the median income of owners and that of renters in the age group 60 or older was small and no conclusion can be drawn from the data in this form as to the level of money income of the two tenure groups.

TABLE 95.—HOME OWNERSHIP BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, by age of husbands and by family income,¹ Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All ages	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older
	Percent 54	Percent 14	Percent 32	Percent 56	Percent 68	Percent 84
All incomes.....						
0-999.....	50	10	21	42	61	82
1,000-1,499.....	53	16	34	58	74	86
1,500-1,999.....	54	13	37	62	63	85
2,000-2,999.....	59	23	41	58	76	85
3,000 or over.....	77	71	57	75	84	94

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Percentages are based on the total number of husbands in the specified age groups in each class. (See table 150.)

That the incomes of owners were more similar to those of renters in these villages than in the seven cities of the region was therefore due to differences in income and age distribution of home owners and in value of owned home in the two groups of communities. The median income of the nonrelief village families was \$1,154 while that of the city families was \$1,322. With most of the village families concentrated within a narrower income range than the city families, the median incomes of the owning and renting families would tend to be more similar in the former communities than in the latter. The village sample included more older families than the city sample.

Husbands in the nonrelief village families had a median age of 46 years and 22 percent were 60 or older. Husbands in city families had a median age of 44 years and only 16 percent had reached or passed 60. The proportion of home owners in the villages was 54 percent of the nonrelief families; in the cities, 49 percent. It seems reasonable to assume therefore that the owning group in the villages included relatively more old families with low incomes than did the owning group in the cities, a situation that would tend to make the median incomes of the owners and renters more similar in the villages than in the cities. The net nonmoney income of owners from occupancy of their homes was smaller in the villages than in the cities; the average in the former communities was \$123 and in the latter \$197. Owning families in villages, therefore, would show less difference between their total incomes and their money incomes than would owning families in cities.

The proportion of home owners was a little higher in the Michigan-Wisconsin villages than in the two other village units, 55 percent of the relief and nonrelief families compared with 50 percent in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and 48 percent in Illinois and Iowa. For the nonrelief families alone, the proportion of home owners was somewhat higher than for the relief and nonrelief combined, in each of the three village samples. The central villages still ranked first when relief families were excluded; but the more westerly villages with their comparatively large number of families receiving relief ranked second, rather than third. In each of the three income classes below \$2,000, the central villages had relatively more home owners than the two others; in the two income classes above \$2,000, the proportion of owners was higher in the Illinois-Iowa communities.

Mortgages on Owned Homes (Nonrelief Families)

Owned homes that were free from mortgage greatly outnumbered those that were mortgaged in the 46-village unit; 71 percent of the owners had no indebtedness on their dwellings. The proportion of owned homes that were mortgage-free tended to be larger at the extremes of the income distribution than in the center. For example, in the three lowest \$250-income classes (under \$750), 92, 83, and 81 percent of the home owners had no mortgage payments to meet. In the seven income classes in the range \$750-\$2,499, from 62 to 70 percent of the owned homes were without mortgages; in the four classes above \$2,500, from 69 to 86 percent (table 149). Age may be one explanation of this situation; the proportion of older families was greater at the extremes than the middle of the income scale. A long period of ownership would offer more opportunities than a short one for clearing a home of indebtedness.

The Illinois-Iowa villages in which 74 percent of the homes of the nonrelief families were mortgage-free ranked a little ahead of the two other units in this respect, perhaps because of the slightly greater proportion of older families. The Pennsylvania-Ohio villages ranked next, 71 percent; the Michigan-Wisconsin villages, third, 68 percent. In all three groups of villages the percentage of owned homes without mortgages was greater at the extremes of the income distribution, as was found in the combined unit.

Rents and Rental Values

Monthly Rent (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

More than one-third, 34 percent, of the renting families (relief and nonrelief) in the sample from the 46 villages paid less than \$10 a month for house rent; only 5 percent paid \$25 or more. As income rose, the proportion of families in the higher rental classes increased. Of the nonrelief families with incomes below \$1,000, only 4 percent paid monthly rents that reached or exceeded \$20; but among those with incomes of \$3,000 or more, 82 percent paid rents of this amount (table 96).

TABLE 96.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income, by occupation, and by family type,¹ Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Home-owning and renting families	Renting families	Average monthly rent ²	Percentage ² of renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Un-der \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40 or over	
All families	No. 6, 179	No. 3, 050	Dol. 12	Pct. 3	Pct. 31	Pct. 35	Pct. 18	Pct. 8	Pct. 4	Pct. 1	Pct. (³)	Pct. (³)	
Relief families	1, 282	805	8	8	58	29	4	1	(³)	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	4, 897	2, 245	14	1	21	37	23	10	6	2	(³)	(³)	
Income class:													
\$0-\$999	1, 887	931	11	2	36	44	14	3	1	(³)	(³)	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499	1, 502	702	14	(³)	15	41	30	11	3	(³)	(³)	(³)	
\$1,500-\$1,999	734	338	16	0	9	26	33	20	8	3	(³)	1	
\$2,000-\$2,999	552	223	20	0	2	14	28	21	24	8	1	2	
\$3,000 or over	222	51	24	0	0	2	16	33	29	10	8	2	
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner	2, 563	1, 351	12	1	26	43	21	7	2	(³)	(³)	(³)	
Clerical	597	261	15	1	17	31	28	13	8	2	(³)	0	
Business and profes- sional	1, 403	595	17	1	11	23	27	17	13	5	1	2	
Other	334	38	12	3	32	30	22	8	5	0	0	0	
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	1, 513	530	14	1	21	36	22	11	5	2	1	1	
Type 2	743	454	14	2	22	35	24	10	6	1	(³)	(³)	
Type 3	537	346	14	1	21	33	24	11	6	2	1	1	
Type 4	1, 034	338	14	1	14	38	26	14	5	2	(³)	0	
Type 5	397	176	13	0	20	38	28	7	5	2	0	0	
Type 6	357	243	13	0	26	38	23	9	4	(³)	0	(³)	
Type 7	169	89	13	0	33	35	17	8	4	1	1	1	
Types 8 and 9	147	69	13	0	20	43	20	7	10	0	0	0	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are 54 nonrelief families and 23 relief families that received part, or all, of their rent as a gift. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rental is an estimated figure.

² Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. 2 relief families and 1 nonrelief family, income class \$0-\$999, and 2 nonrelief families, income class \$1,000-\$1,499, did not report monthly rent.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

Rents tended to be a little lower in the villages of Illinois and Iowa than in the more industrialized villages of the two other units. Average rental per month for the relief and nonrelief families combined was \$10 and for the nonrelief, \$12. Rentals paid by the similar groups of families in Pennsylvania and Ohio averaged \$13 and \$14; in Michigan and Wisconsin, \$14 and \$15. At comparable income levels, the

average rental for the westerly villages tended to be lower than for the two other groups; that for the central villages, higher (table 145).

Rent as a Percentage of Income (Nonrelief Families)

The proportion of income spent for rent declined as income rose, although average expenditures for rent were more than twice as great at the upper-income levels as at the lower. Families with incomes of less than \$250 spent 79 percent of their aggregate incomes for rent during the year. Many of these families drew on reserves or went into debt to meet their living expenses. Families in the income class \$500-\$749, more typical of the low-income group that managed to make ends meet, spent 18 percent of their total incomes for rent; those in the income classes above \$2,250, 10 percent or less (table 97).

TABLE 97.—RENT AND INCOME: *Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income,¹ Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Combined village units			Pennsylvania-Ohio			Michigan-Wisconsin			Illinois-Iowa		
	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent
All incomes.....	No. 2,245	Dol. 14	Pct. 13	No. 823	Dol. 14	Pct. 13	No. 714	Dol. 15	Pct. 13	No. 703	Dol. 12	Pct. 13
0-249.....	32	10	79	10	11	104	7	11	72	15	8	69
250-499.....	113	10	30	29	11	34	27	11	34	57	9	25
500-749.....	293	10	18	94	11	20	87	11	20	112	8	16
750-999.....	493	11	16	200	12	16	140	13	17	153	10	14
1,000-1,249.....	411	13	14	165	13	14	133	14	14	113	12	14
1,250-1,499.....	291	14	13	102	15	13	106	15	13	83	14	12
1,500-1,749.....	199	16	12	70	15	12	64	16	12	65	15	11
1,750-1,999.....	139	17	11	53	17	11	47	18	12	39	16	11
2,000-2,249.....	101	20	11	42	19	11	32	22	12	27	17	16
2,250-2,499.....	56	20	10	22	20	11	20	20	10	14	20	10
2,500-2,999.....	66	22	10	19	25	11	29	21	9	18	20	9
3,000-3,499.....	26	24	9	5	22	8	14	25	10	7	24	9
3,500-3,999.....	8	21	7	5	22	7	1	20	(5)	2	22	(5)
4,000 or over.....	17	24	5	7	23	5	7	24	6	3	23	6

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the end of the report year and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

² Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: Combined village units, 54 families; Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, 14 families; Michigan-Wisconsin villages, 14 families; Illinois-Iowa villages, 26 families.

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 96, footnote 2.)

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

With the lower rental rates in Illinois and Iowa, the renting families in those villages tended to spend a little less of their incomes for housing than did families with comparable incomes in the two other village units. In none of the village units did renting families with incomes of \$750 or above spend as much as one-fifth of their funds for housing. Their budget plans therefore would have differed considerably from those of large-city families, many of whom must count upon giving the landlord one-fourth of their income, 1 week's pay each month.

Monthly Rental Values of Owned Homes (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

Average monthly rental values of owned homes in these villages exceeded average monthly rents, \$18 compared with \$12, for the two tenure groups, relief and nonrelief families combined. This difference was due in part to the greater proportion of owners than of renters among the more well-to-do families with better houses; but income differences are not the sole explanation. At every income level, average rental values were \$4 or \$5 above average rents. For example, renting families with incomes under \$1,000 paid average rents of \$11; owning families in the same income group estimated that their homes had rental values averaging \$15 (tables 144 and 145).

The three groups of villages resembled the combined unit in this respect; average rental values of all owned homes were \$4 to \$6 higher than average rents paid by nonowners, relief and nonrelief combined. However, in the Illinois-Iowa communities, rental values of owned homes differed less from rents than in the two other units; differences between the two averages ranged from \$1 to \$4 in the five income classes. In Pennsylvania and Ohio they ranged from \$4 to \$10.

An owner's estimate of the rental value of his home may be subject to an upward bias. However, a special study of homes occupied by renting and owning families in these villages indicates that there was a difference in the kind of housing the two groups obtained. Homes of owners were larger than those of renters at comparable income levels, as the following figures show:

Family-income class:	Average number of rooms per dwelling	
	Owners	Renters
All.....	6. 78	6. 20
\$250-\$499.....	6. 21	5. 32
\$500-\$749.....	6. 45	5. 62
\$750-\$999.....	6. 46	5. 90
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	6. 58	6. 24
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	6. 83	6. 30
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	6. 87	6. 32
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	6. 87	6. 61
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7. 03	7. 05
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7. 25	7. 05
\$3,000-\$3,999 ¹	7. 96	7. 44

¹ Averages not presented for higher income groups because of small number of cases.

Housing as Related to Family Occupation (Nonrelief Families)

The 46 Villages Combined

Type of dwelling and tenure.

One-family dwellings housed the great majority of the families of each occupational group. However, there were some differences among the groups with respect to the type of house occupied. Relatively twice as many wage-earner as business and professional families lived in two-family houses, 10 percent of the former and 5 percent of the latter. A larger proportion of the business and professional families than of the others occupied living quarters in business buildings—4 percent compared with 2 percent in the wage-earner and clerical groups. Doubtless some of the former families had apartments above their stores, offices, or other places of business (table 143).

The proportion of home owners, 58 percent, among the business and professional families was greater than in the two other occupational groups, but clerical families ranked a close second with 56 percent. The proportion in the wage-earner group was appreciably lower, 47 percent. The higher general income level of the business and professional families is partially responsible for this difference. In two of the three income classes within the range \$1,000-\$2,999, the proportion of home owners in this group was smaller than among clerical families; in one, smaller than among the wage-earner families (table 98). This would seem to indicate that the standards of home ownership were much the same in the three groups, and that families tend to buy homes when they think they can afford them, regardless of the kind of occupation from which they derive their income. There were not enough cases for comparison of the three groups in the highest income class, \$3,000 or over. (The fourth group was too small for tabulation of data by income.)

TABLE 98.—HOME OWNERSHIP, RENTAL VALUE, AND RENT: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent paid, by occupation and income,¹ Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families			Clerical families			Business and professional families		
	Percent- age ² occu- pying owned homes	Aver- age ³ monthly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ monthly rent	Percent- age ² occu- pying owned homes	Aver- age ³ monthly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ monthly rent	Percent- age ² occu- pying owned homes	Aver- age ³ monthly rental value	Aver- age ⁴ monthly rent
	Percent 47	Dollars 16	Dollars 12	Percent 56	Dollars 20	Dollars 15	Percent 58	Dollars 22	Dollars 17
All incomes.....									
0-999.....	44	14	11	46	15	11	58	15	11
1,000-1,499.....	49	17	13	54	19	15	54	19	15
1,500-1,999.....	49	19	15	59	23	17	53	22	18
2,000-2,999.....	60	22	17	67	22	18	55	25	22
3,000 or over...	50	31	17	77	27	23	77	30	25

¹ See table 96, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of home-owning families in each class (table 146).

⁴ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent (table 146).

At the income level under \$1,000, the proportion of home owners in the business and professional group, 58 percent, was markedly higher than in the clerical (46 percent) or the wage-earner (44 percent). Age differences in these three groups were considerable, also. The median age of the husbands in the former families was 55; in the two latter, 48 and 45, respectively.

The relation between home ownership and age was noticeable also in the high proportion, 88 percent, of owners among the families in the fourth occupational group, those without income from earnings or receiving the major part of their earnings from operating a farm. Almost three-fourths, 72 percent, of the husbands in these families were 60 or older.

Rents and rental values.

Average rents paid by families in the three occupational groups were the same in the income class \$0-\$999. But at all higher levels wage-earner families spent less for rent than did business and professional or clerical families with comparable incomes. Thus, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, the average monthly rent of the families of the former group was \$13; of the two latter, \$15 (table 98).

Monthly rents of \$20 were paid by relatively few wage-earner families (9 percent), but by almost one-fourth (23 percent) of the clerical group, and by more than one-third (38 percent) of the business and professional group. In contrast, rents of less than \$10 were paid by a larger proportion, 27 percent, of the former group, compared with 12 percent of the latter (table 96).

Homes owned by wage-earner families tended to have lower rental values than did those of families in the two other occupational groups with comparable incomes. For each of the three groups, the average rental value of owned homes exceeded average rents paid by renting families (table 146).

The Three Village Units Separately

The variation among occupational groups with respect to prevalence of home ownership was greater in the eastern villages than in those farther west. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio communities, 60 percent of the business and professional families occupied owned homes and 45 percent of the wage-earner families; in Illinois and Iowa the percentages were 54 and 46. In the two income classes below \$1,500, the percentage of home owners tended to be greater among business and professional than among wage-earner families. At income levels above \$1,500 the percentage of home-owning families in the wage-earner groups approached and even exceeded the percentage in the business and professional families in all three groups of communities.

The communities resembled each other also with respect to trends observed in the occupational groups. Among wage-earner families the percentage of home owners tended to increase from the lowest- to the highest-income level, as in Michigan-Wisconsin where 48 percent of the families with incomes under \$1,000 and 59 percent of those within the class \$2,000-\$2,999 owned their homes. Among business and professional families the percentage tended to be higher in the lowest- and the highest-income classes than in the central part of the income range. The percentage of home owners among clerical families tended to increase with income and in nearly every income class was higher than among wage-earner families in each of the village groups.

Wage-earner families usually reported lower average rental value for owned homes than clerical or business and professional families, and the rents paid by renting families showed a similar difference between occupations. Thus in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages the average rent paid by wage-earner families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 was \$13, as compared with \$15 for clerical families and \$16 for business and professional families in the same income group (table 146).

Housing as Related to Family Type (Nonrelief Families)

The 46 Villages Combined

Tenure.

Among the families of types 2, 3, and 6 the proportion of home owners ranged from 32 to 39 percent; among the older families of types 4 and 1 the proportion was larger, 67 and 65 percent, respectively (table 99). It will be recalled that the median age of husbands in types 2 and 3 was 35 years and in type 6, 37 years, while in types 4 and 1 the medians were higher, 53 and 57 years, respectively.

However, size of family, as well as age, seems to be related to ownership. About half, 53 percent, of the families of types 8 and 9 (median age of husbands 51 years) were owners, a substantially lower proportion than of families of types 4 and 1. The former families (types 8 and 9) were considerably larger than the latter (types 4 and 1) and therefore may have found it more difficult to accumulate reserves for home buying.

TABLE 99.—HOME OWNERSHIP, RENTAL VALUE, AND RENT: *Percentage of families occupying owned homes, average monthly rental value of owned homes, and average monthly rent paid, by family type and income.*¹ Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	All types	Family type 1	Family type 2	Family type 3	Family type 4	Family type 5	Family type 6	Family type 7	Family types 8 and 9
PERCENTAGE ² OF FAMILIES OCCUPYING OWNED HOMES									
All incomes.....	54	65	39	36	67	56	32	47	53
0-999.....	51	68	31	20	62	35	19	41	46
1,000-1,499.....	53	63	42	37	67	62	35	44	62
1,500-1,999.....	54	51	42	51	69	62	40	50	44
2,000-2,999.....	60	65	44	42	72	63	41	68	52
3,000 or over....	77	88	72	65	81	74	73	(3)	(3)
AVERAGE ⁴ MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE									
All incomes.....	19	18	19	20	19	19	18	16	17
0-999.....	15	15	14	14	15	14	12	12	13
1,000-1,499.....	18	20	17	17	18	16	17	14	15
1,500-1,999.....	21	22	22	22	22	19	20	15	21
2,000-2,999.....	24	26	24	25	23	26	24	20	24
3,000 or over....	29	30	29	31	30	30	26	33	19
AVERAGE ⁴ MONTHLY RENT									
All incomes.....	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
0-999.....	11	11	10	10	12	10	10	10	10
1,000-1,499.....	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12
1,500-1,999.....	16	17	17	18	16	15	15	12	15
2,000-2,999.....	20	20	20	23	20	18	20	26	17
3,000 or over....	24	27	24	26	21	22	22	24	⁶ 25

¹ See table 96, footnote 1.

² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

³ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁴ Averages are based on the number of home-owning families in each class (table 147).

⁵ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 96, footnote 2.)

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Families of type 1 differed from those of the other types with respect to trend in home ownership with increase in income. The proportion of owners was lower in the income class \$1,500–\$1,999 than in the two classes above and the two below this level. In the other type groups (except 8 and 9 in which there were few cases, and 3) the relative number of home owners increased with each successively higher income class, the increase being greatest for type 6. For example, among the type-6 families, 19 percent of those with incomes of less than \$1,000 and 73 percent of those with incomes of \$3,000 or more were home owners; in type 4, the two percentages were 62 and 81 (table 99).

Rents and rental values.

Average monthly rents paid by the large families (those in types 5, 6, 7, and 8 and 9 combined) were a little lower than those of the smaller families (types 1, 2, 3, and 4), \$13 compared with \$14. This difference tended to persist at comparable income levels. Of the families of type 7 that rented homes, 33 percent paid less than \$10 a month—a larger percentage than in any other type group. Type 6 ranked next with 26 percent of its renters paying these rates while type 4 had the smallest proportion, 15 percent (table 96).

The homes owned by families of types 6, 7, and 8 and 9 tended to have average rental values a little below those of the homes of owners in other type groups. Family size may have tended to limit the value of homes purchased.

The Three Village Units Separately

Family-type groups in the three village units showed much the same similarities and differences as in the larger 46-village unit. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio and the Michigan-Wisconsin villages, the proportion of home owners among families of type 1 was higher at the extremes of the income distribution, under \$1,000 and \$3,000 or over, than in the intermediate-income classes. Among families of other types, the percentage of home owners tended to increase from the lowest income level to the highest, the greatest rate of increase appearing in the type groups 2 and 3, and 6 and 7. In the lower-income classes the percentage of home owners among families of these types (2 and 3, and 6 and 7) was well below that among families of type 1 and types 4 and 5, while in the highest-income classes the difference was much less. Thus in the Michigan-Wisconsin villages in the income class under \$1,000, 72 percent of type-1 families and only 27 percent of families of types 2 and 3 owned their homes; in the income class \$2,000–\$2,999 the percentages were 56 and 58.

Families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5 reported higher average rental values for owned homes than families of types 6 and 7 and types 8 and 9 in each village unit but the differences were relatively small. The average rents paid by renting families likewise showed only slight differences among the different types in the same area.

SECTION 3. THE NEW ENGLAND REGION

Small Cities and Villages Studied

Description of Communities

In the New England region, the Bureau of Home Economics studied two small cities—Westbrook, Maine, and Greenfield, Mass.—six villages in Vermont, and eight villages in Massachusetts.¹

Villages have been treated as a single unit in the tabulation and analysis of the data on income and expenditures.

Westbrook, in southern Maine, had about 10,800 inhabitants in 1930. The population increase in the period 1920-30 was 14.3 per cent. The city is located on the Presumpscot River, which furnishes considerable water power for manufacturing. Chief among the manufacturing plants are silk and cotton mills, paper and flour mills, and machine shops. Frequent interurban service to Portland, only 6 miles away, probably means that the economic life of Westbrook is influenced by a larger city to a more marked extent than is true of any other small city studied by this Bureau.

Greenfield, Mass., located in the northwestern part of the State in the heart of the Connecticut and Deerfield River valleys, had a population in 1930 of 15,500, with little change in the period 1920-30. Plentiful water power led to the early establishment of manufacturing industries in this locality; a nearby hydroelectric development furnishes power for local industries. The first cutlery and baby carriages made in the United States were manufactured in this city. The world's largest producer of taps and dies is located here. Other goods manufactured are cutlery, silverware, paper boxes, bricks, toys, and baby carriages. In addition, it is the county seat and trade center of Franklin County, the most predominantly agricultural county in Massachusetts.

Owing to its historic setting, scenic location, and reputation as a center for winter sports, Greenfield also has a large tourist business, in both winter and summer. It is the terminus of the historic Mohawk Trail, the famous highway west through the Berkshires.

The eight Massachusetts villages—Avon, Bryantville and South Hanson, East Bridgewater, Hebronville, Kingston, North Easton, North Dighton, and North Raynham—are in the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, and Norfolk, in the southeastern part of the State. In accordance with the general plan of the study the villages selected were in or near the localities selected for the farm study, Bristol and Plymouth counties.² These villages are in a densely populated area dominated by Fall River, New Bedford, Brockton, and other industrial cities. Avon, East Bridgewater, and North Easton are within 5 miles and Bryantville and South Hanson within 10 miles of Brockton

¹ Two additional small cities in this region, Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn., were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Because of the relatively small number of native-born families in these counties only a few schedules were obtained and tabulation of the farm data has been limited.

(population 64,000), where many of their inhabitants work. Hebronville is virtually a part of Attleboro, a city of 22,000, 4 miles away, and depends on it for high school and library facilities in addition to employment opportunities. North Dighton and North Raynham are within 5 miles of Taunton, an industrial city of 37,000 inhabitants; and Kingston is about 15 miles from Plymouth (population 13,000). Shoe manufacturing is carried on extensively in this section, and furnishes employment to large numbers of workers. In addition, there are textile mills, cordage works, stove manufacturing plants, silverware factories, and other industries.

The selection of villages in Massachusetts, in accordance with the general plan of studying those with populations from 1,000 to 2,500, presented special problems. The minor civil division in Massachusetts is the town, which is equivalent to townships elsewhere. Villages are not separated from the entire town either for political administration or for enumeration of the population. It was therefore necessary to assign arbitrary boundaries to the villages so as to exclude the rural farm population of the town and nonfarm groups more closely associated with other settlements.

The six villages in Vermont (combined with the Massachusetts villages for analysis) are located in Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Washington Counties, in the northwestern part of the State, near the Canadian border. Chittenden and Franklin Counties were chosen for the study of farm families. The villages—Bristol, Essex Junction, Northfield, Richford, Swanton, and Waterbury—serve as trading centers for the surrounding farm area. The manufacturing industries include granite and marble works; wood- and paper-product factories, textile mills, and industries connected with farm and dairy products. Northfield is the seat of a small university; and Essex Junction contains a fort and an Army post.

Size of Sample

The sample in Westbrook, Maine, included 87.5 percent of the dwellings; that in Greenfield, Mass., 50 percent. To obtain the 927 schedules that were acceptable for analysis in the former community, 2,106 families were visited. In the latter community 658 acceptable schedules resulted from 1,997 families visited. In the villages every dwelling unit was included in the survey; 5,562 families were visited to obtain the 2,005 schedules tabulated (table 187).

Approximately one-half of the families interviewed were eliminated because they could not meet the eligibility requirements (see Glossary, Eligibility Requirements). Presence of a foreign-born husband or wife was the most frequent reason for exclusion. For a discussion of the population groups excluded and the representative character of the sample, see Appraisal (p. 419).

The schedules obtained were divided between nonrelief and relief families, as follows:

Community:	<i>Nonrelief families</i>	<i>Relief families</i>
Westbrook, Maine.....	869	58
Greenfield, Mass.....	547	111
Vermont-Massachusetts villages.....	1, 587	418

Composition of the Native-White, Unbroken Families and of Their Households (Eligible Families, Relief and Nonrelief)

Size and Type of Family

One-third of the native-white, unbroken families in Greenfield consisted of two persons, the husband and wife, while in Westbrook 27 percent and in the villages 24 percent were of this type. Families of six or more constituted 10 percent of all families studied in Greenfield, 15 percent in Westbrook, and 17 percent in the villages. Corresponding to the larger number of two-person families, the proportion of families in which the husband was 50 years or older was larger in Greenfield than in Westbrook, 31 percent as compared with 27 percent. In the villages, as in those of other regions, the percentage of older families was higher than in the cities (table 100).

TABLE 100.—SIZE OF FAMILY: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families by number of persons in family and by number of persons under 16 years of age, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Persons ¹ (number)	Families by number of persons in family			Families by number of persons under 16 years of age		
	Westbrook, Maine	Greenfield, Mass.	Vermont-Massachusetts villages	Westbrook, Maine	Greenfield, Mass.	Vermont-Massachusetts villages
All families ²	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
None				42	45	42
1				24	25	22
2	27	33	24	17	16	16
3	26	26	26	8	7	10
4	19	20	19	3	3	5
5	13	11	14	3	2	3
6	7	5	7	3	2	2
7	3	3	4			
8	3	1	3			
9 or more	2	1	3			

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Included in this table are 1 nonrelief family in Greenfield and 2 in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income. These families are excluded from all subsequent tables unless otherwise indicated.

Among the nonrelief groups the relative frequency of small families was likewise greater in Greenfield than in Westbrook or the villages. Families of type 1 were 31 percent of the nonrelief group in Greenfield, 29 percent in Westbrook, and 27 percent in the villages. Families of five or more persons (types 5 through 9) were 20 percent in the Massachusetts city, 26 percent in both Westbrook and the villages. Differences between the two cities with respect to the distribution by type of family must be recognized in comparing the income data presented for the five family-type groups. Insofar as differences exist, for example, between families of type 4 and those of type 5, the relative number of each type in the combined group will affect a comparison between cities. In Greenfield, type-4 families were 73 percent of the combined group; in Westbrook, 64 percent (tables 151 and 168). Moreover, in the comparison of the income data for all

family types combined the difference in average family size and composition must be kept in mind.

Age of Husbands and of Wives

Nearly three-fifths (58 percent) of the husbands in the Westbrook families were in the age group 30-49, slightly more than were found in this age group in Greenfield and in the villages (56 percent and 52 percent, respectively). The proportion of husbands under 30 years of age was highest, 15 percent, in Westbrook and lowest, 12 percent, in the villages. There were approximately as many wives as husbands in the age group 30-49. However, there were relatively more wives than husbands under 30: In Westbrook, 21; in Greenfield, 20; and in the villages, 19 percent. Wives who were 50 or older accounted for 21 percent of those in Westbrook, 26 in Greenfield, and 29 percent in the villages, smaller percentages than found for husbands 50 or older (table 101). Inasmuch as couples that had been married for less than 1 year were not included in the study since they could not supply a year's record of income and expenditure for the family group, it is probable that the sample includes relatively fewer of the younger married men and women than does the population as a whole.

TABLE 101.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Percentage distribution of husbands and of wives in relief and nonrelief families, by age, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Age group (years)	Husbands			Wives		
	Westbrook, Maine	Greenfield, Mass.	Vermont- Massachu- setts villages	Westbrook, Maine	Greenfield, Mass.	Vermont- Massachu- setts villages
	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
All ages.....						
Under 20.....	(¹)	0	(¹)	1	1	1
20-29.....	15	13	12	20	19	18
30-39.....	29	31	26	33	31	28
40-49.....	29	25	26	25	23	24
50-59.....	15	16	17	12	14	16
60-64.....	6	5	7	5	5	6
65-69.....	3	5	6	2	4	4
70-74.....	1	2	3	1	2	2
75 or older.....	2	3	3	1	1	1

¹ 0.50 percent or less.

In Westbrook, the proportion of husbands 60 or older was greater in the nonrelief than in the relief group; in Greenfield and in the villages the reverse was true. The percentage of husbands of this age in nonrelief and in relief families was as follows: In Westbrook, 13 and 7 percent; in Greenfield, 16 and 18 percent; in the villages, 18 and 19 percent.

Households

Nonfamily members, such as roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help, and guests were reported by 29 percent of the families in the cities and by 39 percent of those in the villages. More nonrelief families than relief reported persons other than members of

the economic family living with them during the year. Families that had nonfamily members in the household had an average of 0.84 such persons in the cities and 0.64 in the villages.

Guests were reported more frequently than any other type of non-family member; 13 percent of the city and 25 percent of the village households included such nonfamily members. Guest-weeks per family reporting guests averaged 9.4 for city and 5.7 for village families. (See Glossary, Guest-week.) Guests that were with the family 27 weeks or more were considered members of the economic family.

In both the cities and the villages, sons and daughters living at home on a roomer-boarder basis were reported by 7 percent of the households; the same proportion had roomers with board not children of the family. Two percent of the families in the cities and the same percentage in the villages had roomers who ate their meals elsewhere than with the family; boarders without room were reported by 1 percent of the families in both the cities and villages.³ Four percent of the families in the cities and 5 percent of those in the villages had paid help living as household members.

Income Levels of Small-City and Village Families

The income levels of native-white, unbroken families in the New England communities included in this study compare favorably with those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. The median incomes of relief and nonrelief families, \$1,251 in Westbrook and \$1,439 in Greenfield, were higher than in six of the seven North Central cities studied, and the median of \$1,233 in the villages exceeded the median incomes of families in the three village units of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region (table 110).

Greenfield ranked first in proportion of families with incomes of \$2,000 or more; 25 percent of its families (relief and nonrelief combined) were at these upper-income levels. The group of villages had relatively more upper-income families than Westbrook, 20 percent compared with 16 percent. The median income in Westbrook was higher than in the villages, but a larger proportion of the families in the former community were concentrated in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 (table 102).

Native-white, unbroken families constituted a smaller proportion of the total population of families in the New England communities than in those in the Central region. In Greenfield, 52 percent of the families included a husband and wife, both native-born white, married at least 1 year; in Westbrook, 49 percent; and in the villages, 47 percent. From 25 to 30 percent of the families in these communities were foreign-born white, a proportion not equalled in any of the cities or groups of villages studied in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region.

³ Families having the equivalent of more than 10 roomers for the year were ineligible for the family schedule. See Glossary, Roomer, and Roomer-year.

TABLE 102.—FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families and percentage distribution by relief status and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Relief status and family-income class (dollars)	Westbrook, Maine		Greenfield, Mass.		Vermont-Massachusetts villages	
	Number 927	Percent 100	Number 657	Percent 100	Number 2,003	Percent 100
All families.....						
Relief families.....	58	6	111	17	418	21
Nonrelief families.....	869	94	546	83	1,585	79
0-249.....	1	(¹)	4	1	12	1
250-499.....	17	2	10	2	36	2
500-749.....	45	5	18	3	97	5
750-999.....	152	16	44	7	210	10
1,000-1,249.....	190	21	69	10	245	13
1,250-1,499.....	149	16	96	14	244	12
1,500-1,749.....	104	11	84	12	187	9
1,750-1,999.....	62	7	57	9	150	7
2,000-2,249.....	37	4	59	9	115	6
2,250-2,499.....	33	4	25	4	69	3
2,500-2,999.....	30	3	39	6	83	4
3,000-3,499.....	17	2	15	2	53	3
3,500-3,999.....	12	1	14	2	18	1
4,000 or over ²	20	2	12	2	66	3

¹ 0.50 percent or less.² In both Westbrook and Greenfield, the largest income reported was between \$10,000 and \$15,000. In the Vermont-Massachusetts villages, the largest income reported was between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Owing to this large proportion of ineligible families, the income level of the native-white, unbroken families was considerably above that of the total population of families. Available data indicate that relatively more of the ineligible—the foreign-born, the one-person and broken families—than of the eligible group were in the lower-income brackets. However, the extent to which the foreign-born differ from the native-born in income level seems to depend on their origin, length of residence in the United States, and other related factors. The foreign-born in these New England communities were largely of northern European and French-Canadian stock, and thus would be expected to resemble the native-born group more closely than would foreign-born from some other countries. It may be concluded, therefore, that the difference between the income level of the native-born group and that of the entire population in New England would not be much greater than in the Central region, although the percentage of ineligible families was higher in the communities of the former region than of the latter.

On the basis of a small study of the incomes of ineligible families in Westbrook, the median income of all families (eligible and ineligible, relief and nonrelief) was estimated to be as follows:

Community:	Median income (eligible and ineligible families)
Greenfield, Mass.....	\$1, 220
Westbrook, Maine.....	1, 170
Vermont-Massachusetts villages.....	1, 050

A more detailed discussion of the special study of the ineligible families and of the basis of these estimates is given in the Appraisal (p. 427).

The relative number of native-white, unbroken families that had received relief at some time during the year was lowest in Westbrook, 6 percent as compared with 17 percent in Greenfield and 21 percent in the villages (table 102). The nonrelief families as a group, however, had lower incomes in Westbrook than in Greenfield or the villages, as is shown below:

Community:	Median income (nonrelief families)
Greenfield, Mass.-----	\$1, 595
Vermont-Massachusetts villages-----	1, 447
Westbrook, Maine-----	1, 299

These medians reflect the types of economic activity prevalent in the communities. Employment in manufacturing plants was the chief source of family income in Westbrook. The census reported 64 percent of those gainfully employed in 1930 to be in such occupations. Other types of employment were more important in Greenfield and in the Vermont villages, where 40 percent and 37 percent of gainfully employed in 1930 were in manufacturing.⁴ The general pattern of occupational distribution of native-white, nonrelief families included in this study in 1935-36 was similar; approximately two-thirds of the families in Westbrook were in the wage-earner group, compared with 61 percent in Greenfield and 56 percent in the villages. Westbrook is less independent as a community than Greenfield. Its proximity to Portland and its general economic character—an industrial community—explain in part its relatively small number of well-to-do families.

Sources of Income (Nonrelief Families)

Earnings

Earnings amounted to 91 percent of aggregate family income of nonrelief families in Westbrook, 90 percent in Greenfield, and 88 percent in the villages. For the great majority of families earnings were the most important if not the sole source of money income. Only 3 percent of the families in the cities and in the villages were without income from earnings (tables 103 and 153).

In Westbrook three-fourths of the families with some income from individual earners had only one breadwinner, in Greenfield 79 percent, and in the villages 81 percent. In most cases the sole breadwinner was the husband. Husbands' earnings constituted 87 percent of aggregate earnings of the Westbrook families; in Greenfield, they constituted 92 percent; and in the villages, 91 percent. Thus, earners other than the husband were of more importance in Westbrook, where they contributed 11 percent of family earnings, than in Greenfield or in the villages where their contributions were 6 and 7 percent (tables 104 and 163).

Opportunities for persons to find work in Westbrook were reflected not only in the greater proportion of families with supplementary earners than in Greenfield and the villages but in their higher average per capita earnings, \$449 compared with \$368 and \$379 in the two latter community units (table 163). Wage-earner occupations were

⁴ Census of population, 1930. Unpublished data.

the source of earnings of three-fourths of the supplementary workers in Westbrook and of smaller proportions, one-half and two-thirds, of those in Greenfield and the villages (table 171).

Principal earners in Greenfield made an average of \$1,542 each; those in Westbrook and in the villages made less, averages of \$1,270 and \$1,421, respectively. Average number of weeks during which these workers had employment was approximately the same in the three community units, 50, 51, and 50 weeks (table 162).

Of families in the income class \$1,500–\$1,999, 42 percent in Westbrook had more than one breadwinner and the supplementary workers were responsible for 15 percent of the aggregate earnings of the group. In Greenfield 25 percent of the families at this income level had supplementary earners but their earnings were only 6 percent of the aggregate. In the villages, likewise, only 6 percent of the total earnings of this income group came from the supplementary workers who were present in 20 percent of the families (tables 161 and 163).

TABLE 103.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: ¹ Average ² amount and percentage of income derived from specified sources, and average ² amount of business losses, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935–36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born].

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Total family income	Money income from—					Distribution of total income *			
			All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources	Business losses	Non-money income	Money income from—			Non-money income
								All sources (net) ³	Earnings	Other sources	
MAINE, WEST-BROOK											
All incomes....	Number 869	Dollars 1, 517	Dollars 1, 445	Dollars 1, 386	Dollars 61	Dollars 2	Dollars 72	Percent 95	Percent 91	Percent 4	Percent 5
0-999.....	215	794	767	726	42	1	27	97	92	5	3
1,000-1,499.....	339	1, 228	1, 173	1, 122	51	(⁵)	55	95	91	4	5
1,500-1,999.....	166	1, 701	1, 621	1, 578	44	1	80	95	92	3	5
2,000-2,999.....	100	2, 365	2, 242	2, 145	107	10	123	95	90	5	5
3,000 or over.....	49	4, 336	4, 087	3, 914	176	3	249	94	90	4	6
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD											
All incomes....	546	1, 778	1, 690	1, 605	87	2	88	95	90	5	5
0-999.....	76	726	660	602	60	2	66	91	83	8	9
1,000-1,499.....	165	1, 257	1, 199	1, 148	51	(⁵)	58	95	91	4	5
1,500-1,999.....	141	1, 715	1, 641	1, 589	54	2	74	96	93	3	4
2,000-2,999.....	123	2, 354	2, 247	2, 162	85	(⁵)	107	95	92	3	5
3,000 or over.....	41	4, 312	4, 076	3, 687	397	8	236	95	86	9	5
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES											
All incomes....	1, 585	1, 682	1, 564	1, 478	88	2	118	93	88	5	7
0-999.....	355	738	657	606	52	1	81	89	82	7	11
1,000-1,499.....	489	1, 245	1, 158	1, 119	42	3	87	93	90	3	7
1,500-1,999.....	337	1, 716	1, 599	1, 544	55	(⁵)	117	93	90	3	7
2,000-2,999.....	267	2, 356	2, 204	2, 124	82	2	152	93	90	3	7
3,000 or over.....	137	4, 292	4, 032	3, 590	442	(⁵)	260	94	84	10	6

¹ See table 153 for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁴ Percentages are based on the average family income for each class.

⁵ \$0.50 or less.

In Greenfield where the average earnings of husbands were highest, wives and other family members tended to make less than in Westbrook or in the villages. Wives' contributions were 6.3 percent of all family earnings in Westbrook, 3.6 percent in the villages, and 3.2 percent in Greenfield. Other family members contributed 4.6 percent of total earnings in Westbrook as compared with 3.3 in the villages and 2.8 in Greenfield (tables 104 and 168).

TABLE 104.—FAMILY EARNERS: *Average earnings of husband, wife, and other family members, percentage of families with supplementary earners, and percentage of total family earnings derived from specified earners, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families	Average ¹ earnings per earner					Percentage ² of family earnings derived from—			Percentage ³ of families with supplementary earners	Percentage ² of family earnings derived from supplementary earners
		Husband	Wife	Other family members			Husband	Wife	Other family members		
				All	Male	Female					
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Maine, Westbrook....	869	1, 270	480	523	547	502	86.9	6.3	4.6	24.5	9.4
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	546	1, 541	382	436	467	402	91.7	3.2	2.8	20.0	5.3
Vermont-Massachusetts villages.....	1, 585	1, 421	429	461	435	498	90.8	3.6	3.3	18.4	5.6

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands, wives, and other family members.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each locality (table 103).

³ Percentages are based on the total number of families in each locality.

Age was related to the earnings of husbands as was noted in other regions. Both in the cities and in the villages the average earnings of husbands who were principal earners tended to increase to a maximum in the middle-age group and then to decrease. In the village wage-earner group husbands' average earnings reached a maximum in the age period 40-44 years; in the clerical group, in the period 45-49 years; and in the business and professional occupations, in the fifties (table 166). Average earnings of wives in the cities were highest in the age groups under 40, but in the villages no clear trend was defined in the data (table 169).

Income Other Than Earnings

Money income other than earnings, such as from investments, pensions, and gifts, amounted to an average of \$61 per family in Westbrook, \$87 in Greenfield, and \$88 in the villages. The proportion of families having such income was 21, 30, and 26 percent, respectively, in the three community units. Average receipts of families having such income were similar, about \$300, in the two cities and were higher, \$345, in the villages (table 154). There is reason to believe that the data concerning this type of income are less reliable for Greenfield than for the other communities. The average for money income from such sources is influenced strongly by the large amounts received by families with the highest incomes. Since it is probable that the Greenfield sample did not give proportional representation to the high-

income group, there is a likelihood that the average figure for this type of income is too low for that city.

Net nonmoney income from the occupancy of an owned home was reported by 37 percent of the nonrelief families studied in Greenfield and 35 percent in Westbrook. Average income per family from this source was \$80 in the former community and \$72 in the latter. A larger proportion, 51 percent, of the village families had nonmoney income from homes they owned and such income averaged \$89, a larger amount than in either city. For the owning families, average net income from their homes was, of course, greater than the average for all families, \$209 in Greenfield, \$201 in Westbrook, and \$174 in the villages (table 153).

Family Composition and Income (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

The relative numbers of families of each type that had received relief at some time during the year were as follows:

Family type:	Percentage of families of specified types receiving relief in—		
	Westbrook, Maine	Greenfield, Mass.	Vermont- Massachusetts villages
1.....	3	19	14
2.....	5	16	14
3.....	6	12	16
4.....	4	10	21
5.....	10	23	29
6.....	8	21	27
7.....	11	26	35
8 and 9.....	24	25	38

In the two cities and in the villages relatively more families of types 5, 6, and 7 than of types 1, 2, 3, and 4 had received some relief during the year. In Westbrook only 3 percent of type-1 families were included in the relief classification, compared with 11 percent of the type-7 families. In Greenfield a larger proportion of type-1 families than of types 2, 3, and 4 had received relief, a fact associated with the relatively large number of older families in this city.

The median incomes of relief and nonrelief families ⁵ in the first seven types were as follows:

Family type:	Median income of relief and nonrelief families combined in—		
	Westbrook, Maine	Greenfield, Mass.	Vermont-Massa- chusetts villages
1.....	\$1, 203	\$1, 262	\$1, 157
2.....	1, 184	1, 421	1, 281
3.....	1, 243	1, 590	1, 318
4.....	1, 427	1, 742	1, 308
5.....	1, 404	1, 656	1, 398
6.....	1, 175	1, 125	1, 084
7.....	1, 125	1, 175	1, 100

¹ Based on 27 cases.

Although type-5 families had a large relief percentage, they ranked high with respect to median income. Both in the cities and in the villages, types 6 and 7 were lowest in median income and types 3, 4,

⁵ In the computation of any medians presented in this report for relief and nonrelief families combined, it has been assumed that all relief families had incomes below the median. Data available concerning their incomes substantially support this assumption.

and 5 highest. In the villages, for example, the median of type-5 families was about \$300 higher than that of type-7 families and about \$240 higher than that of type-1 families.

Among nonrelief families, the median incomes of families of types 4 and 5 were considerably higher than those of types 1, 2, 3, and 6 (table 105). In the villages, where the sample included a sufficient number of type-7 families to warrant a comparison, the median income of these larger families was between those of types 4 and 5. The differences between median incomes of families of the various types were larger in Greenfield and in the villages than in Westbrook. Thus the median income of type-4 families exceeded that of type-1 families by \$446 in Greenfield, \$257 in the villages, and \$242 in Westbrook. The median income of each type of family was lower in Westbrook than in Greenfield or in the villages. The differences between the two cities were largest in the case of families of types 4 and 5. Type-5 families in Greenfield had a median income \$404 greater than that in Westbrook, while the median income of type-6 families differed by only \$96.

TABLE 105.—INCOME: *Quartiles of family income, by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Westbrook, Maine			Greenfield, Mass.			Vermont-Massachusetts villages		
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
All types.....	\$1,003	\$1,299	\$1,735	\$1,219	\$1,595	\$2,117	\$1,042	\$1,447	\$2,017
1.....	943	1,222	1,627	1,009	1,418	2,003	867	1,299	1,809
2.....	958	1,212	1,536	1,221	1,555	2,055	1,016	1,412	1,905
3.....	967	1,298	1,920	1,379	1,660	2,027	1,100	1,416	1,955
4.....	1,106	1,464	1,934	1,438	1,864	2,375	1,130	1,556	2,155
5.....	1,171	1,471	2,071	1,539	1,875	2,469	1,309	1,938	2,445
6.....	949	1,225	1,506	979	1,321	1,875	1,020	1,310	1,730
7.....	932	1,193	1,677	¹ 1,100	¹ 1,375	¹ 2,000	1,156	1,656	2,168
2 and 3.....	961	1,236	1,685	1,292	1,610	2,042	1,050	1,414	1,928
4 and 5.....	1,131	1,466	1,972	1,470	1,867	2,412	1,170	1,647	2,221
6 and 7.....	942	1,212	1,570	1,031	1,341	1,896	1,049	1,436	1,940
8 and 9.....	¹ 1,260	¹ 1,575	¹ 2,062	¹ 1,500	¹ 1,875	¹ 2,750	1,417	1,731	2,667

¹ Quartiles and medians based on more than 9 but fewer than 30 cases.

In the cities and in the villages, earnings amounted to a somewhat larger proportion of the average income of families of types 2 and 3 and 6 and 7 than in the case of other family types. In the villages, for example, earnings accounted for 94 percent of the average income of families of types 2 and 3 and but 81 percent of the income of type-1 families. The majority of families of each type group in each locality were dependent upon a single earner, and the sole earner or principal earner in families with more than one earner was usually the husband. Husbands' earnings accounted for more than 90 percent of total earnings of families of types 2 and 3 and types 6 and 7, but families of type groups 4 and 5 and of 8 and 9 derived a smaller part of total earnings from husbands. In Westbrook 81 percent, in Greenfield and in the villages 87 percent, of the earnings of families of types 4 and 5 came from husbands' employment (table 106).

TABLE 106.—SOLE EARNERS AND HUSBANDS' EARNINGS: *Percentage of families with only one earner, and percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Percentage ¹ of families of specified types having only 1 earner					Percentage ² of family earnings derived from husbands in families of specified types				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>
Maine, Westbrook-----	69	83	61	84	55	85.3	93.8	81.3	94.2	68.1
Massachusetts, Greenfield-----	72	85	63	91	75	90.2	96.3	86.8	96.7	84.0
Vermont-Massachusetts vil- lages-----	75	86	66	88	63	90.7	95.4	86.7	92.8	78.3

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families.

² Percentages are based on the total family earnings (table 161).

Relatively more wives of each family type were employed in Westbrook than in Greenfield or in the villages. Among families of type 1, 24 percent of the wives in Westbrook, 16 percent in Greenfield, and 15 percent in the villages contributed to family earnings. Among those of types 4 and 5, the percentage of wives with some earnings was 18 in Westbrook and 13 in Greenfield and in the villages (table 161). Wives' earnings thus accounted for a larger proportion of earnings of each type of family in Westbrook than in the other localities. Among families of the type groups 4 and 5, the earnings of family members other than husband and wife amounted to 11 percent of aggregate family earnings in Westbrook, 8 percent in Greenfield, and 7 percent in the villages. Because of the relatively larger number of type-7 families in the villages, earners other than husband and wife in the type group 6 and 7 contributed a larger share of total earnings than in the cities.

The supplementary earners in each family-type group—usually wives, sons, and daughters—had higher average earnings in Westbrook than in Greenfield or the villages. In the income class \$1,500-\$1,999, type-1 families in Westbrook received an average of \$286 from such workers; those in Greenfield, \$134; and those in the villages, \$63. Among families of types 4 and 5 at the same income level, the averages were \$251 for Westbrook, \$153 for Greenfield, and \$121 for the villages (table 164).

Families of type 1 and types 4 and 5 received in money income from sources other than earnings and in nonmoney income from the owned homes larger average amounts than families of types 2 and 3 and 6 and 7. Families of type groups 2 and 3 and 6 and 7 received averages of less than \$50 from money income other than earnings; families of type group 4 and 5, \$50 to \$100; and type-1 families, more than \$100. The average nonmoney income from owned homes received by village families of type groups 1, 4 and 5, and 6 and 7 was larger than that received by city families of similar composition. Families of types 2 and 3 in Greenfield received an average income from owned homes greater than did those in the villages (table 153).

TABLE 107.—FAMILY OCCUPATION AND QUARTILES OF INCOME: *Percentage distribution of families, quartiles of family income, and average number of persons per family, by occupation, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group	Westbrook, Maine				Greenfield, Mass.				Vermont-Massachusetts villages			
	Income			Percent- age dis- tribu- tion ¹	Income			Percent- age dis- tribu- tion ¹	Income			Average persons per family ²
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile		First quartile	Median	Third quartile		First quartile	Median	Third quartile	
All occupations.....	Dollars 1, 003	Dollars 1, 299	Dollars 1, 735	Percent 100	Dollars 1, 219	Dollars 1, 595	Dollars 2, 117	Percent 100	Dollars 1, 042	Dollars 1, 447	Dollars 2, 017	Number 3, 75
Wage-earner.....	959	1, 213	1, 548	66	1, 153	1, 487	1, 883	56	965	1, 284	1, 679	3, 84
Clerical.....	1, 086	1, 397	1, 844	13	1, 375	1, 691	2, 227	15	1, 216	1, 658	2, 151	3, 68
Business and professional.....	1, 325	1, 958	2, 903	18	1, 521	2, 208	3, 135	25	1, 441	2, 032	3, 011	3, 76
Independent business.....	1, 141	1, 646	2, 681	9	1, 000	1, 625	2, 500	10	1, 094	1, 637	2, 580	3, 85
Independent professional.....	4, 2, 812	4, 4, 625	4, 6, 094	7	(³)	(³)	(³)	2	4, 1, 938	4, 3, 375	4, 4, 938	3, 84
Skilled business.....	1, 719	2, 200	3, 250	9	1, 938	2, 469	3, 016	8	1, 629	2, 239	3, 007	3, 80
Salaried business.....	4, 1, 417	4, 2, 000	4, 3, 250	4	4, 1, 766	4, 2, 125	4, 3, 938	5	1, 738	2, 192	3, 007	3, 55
Salaried professional.....	4, 475	4, 750	4, 1, 175	3	4, 338	4, 542	4, 1, 281	4	411	775	1, 500	2, 70
Other ⁴												

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of families.

² Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ See table 132 for number of families in the business and professional subgroups.

⁴ Medians and quartiles based on more than 9 but fewer than 30 cases.

⁵ Medians and quartiles not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in villages.

Family Occupation and Income (Nonrelief Families)

The wage-earner group was a larger proportion of the nonrelief families studied in Westbrook than in Greenfield or the villages, 66 percent in the former city compared with 61 and 56 percent in the two latter community units, respectively. Greenfield ranked first with respect to proportion of clerical families while the villages had the largest proportion of families in business or professions (table 107).

The median income of each of the three major occupational groups was lower in Westbrook than in the two other units. For example, the median income of wage-earner families in Westbrook was \$1,213; in the villages, \$1,284; and in Greenfield, \$1,487.

In each major occupational group the percentage of families that had only one breadwinner was lower in Westbrook than in Greenfield or in the villages. Among wage-earner families, 73 percent in Westbrook, 78 in Greenfield, and 79 in the villages were dependent on the earnings of one individual. Average earnings of supplementary workers in wage-earner and business and professional families were higher in Westbrook than in the other localities; moreover, their contributions were a larger proportion of aggregate earnings. In each income class the average earnings per family from supplementary workers in the wage-earner group were more than twice as much in Westbrook as in Greenfield (table 164).

Living Quarters, Home Tenure, and Rentals (Relief and Nonrelief Families)

One-family dwellings housed fewer than half of the families in Westbrook and Greenfield and fewer than three-fourths of those in the New England villages. Two-family houses, the two-decker type more often than side by side, provided for more than half of the remaining families. Apartments and other types of living quarters, such as those in business buildings, were less prevalent, as is evidenced by the following figures:

Community:	Percentage of relief and nonrelief families occupying—		
	One-family dwellings	Two-family dwellings	Other types of quarters
Westbrook, Maine.....	45	39	16
Greenfield, Mass.....	48	37	15
Vermont-Massachusetts villages.....	71	23	6

This pattern of family housing differs considerably from that found in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, where one-family dwellings were occupied by 84 to 93 percent of the families in the seven cities and by 88 percent of those in the villages.

Two-family houses were occupied by renters far more frequently than by owners. Owners constituted about one-fifth of the families in such quarters in villages and a smaller proportion, one-seventh, in both Westbrook and Greenfield (table 172).

Almost one-half of the village families were home owners, compared with 35 percent of the families in Westbrook and 34 percent of those in Greenfield. The 1930 census reported a higher percentage of owners in both of these cities, 47 percent of the native-white families in the former and 50 percent of those in the latter. A comparison of these figures is not strictly valid because the census "native-white" group

includes one-person and broken families. The differences between the percentages, however, suggests a decrease in the prevalence of home ownership during the 6-year period between the census and this survey, due perhaps to the severe financial depression in the early thirties.

In the villages the proportion of home owners was higher among families with incomes of less than \$500 than among those in the income class \$500-\$999. Above \$1,000, however, the proportion increased in each higher income class as follows:

Family relief status and income class:	<i>Percentage of village families owning their homes</i>
All families.....	49
Relief families.....	35
Nonrelief families.....	52
\$0-\$499.....	67
\$500-\$999.....	39
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	46
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	54
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	62
\$3,000 or over.....	80

In the cities the samples were too small for division of the families with incomes under \$1,000 into two income classes as was done in the village sample. Both cities showed the same tendency as the villages with respect to an increase in percentage of home owners in each successively higher income level above \$1,000 (table 173).

Rents in Greenfield were higher than in Westbrook, averaging \$24 per month for all renting families (relief and nonrelief) studied in the former city and \$17 in the latter. More than two-thirds, 69 percent, of the Westbrook families paid less than \$20 per month for rent; only 28 percent of those in Greenfield. This difference is not to be explained by the greater proportion of high-income families in the Massachusetts city; it persisted when families in the same income class were compared. Rental rates in the villages were similar to those in Westbrook (table 108).

Greenfield families spent a larger proportion of their income for rent than did the families of Westbrook at comparable income levels. In each income class within the range \$1,000-\$2,999 where the number of families in the three community units was adequate for comparison, the proportion of income used for rent by the Greenfield families was greatest; that by the village families, second; and that by Westbrook families, lowest. The cities and the villages were similar in that the proportion of income used for rent decreased as income rose. (See table 109.)

Average rental values of owned homes of nonrelief families were \$8 above average rents in Greenfield and in the villages, and \$9 higher in Westbrook. Similar differences between the averages for the two tenure groups were found at each income level.

In Westbrook, more than two-thirds, 68 percent, of the owning families reported their homes free from mortgage; in the villages, 51 percent; in Greenfield, 34 percent. Similar differences among the three community groups were found at each income level. The proportion of owned homes that were free of debt was greater in the income class below \$1,000 than in the class \$1,000-\$1,499 in both of the cities and in the villages—a situation similar to that found in the North Central region (table 177).

TABLE 108.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and percentage distribution of renting families by amount of monthly rent, by relief status and income,¹ New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class, (dollars)	Home- owning and rent- ing fam- ilies	Renting families	Average monthly rent ²	Percentage ² of renting families reporting monthly rent of—										
				Under \$5	\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40- or over		
MAINE, WESTBROOK														
All families.....	No. 916	No. 595	Dol. 17	Pct. (³)	Pct. 3	Pct. 27	Pct. 39	Pct. 21	Pct. 5	Pct. 3	Pct. 1	Pct. 1		
Relief families.....	57	44	13	2	9	59	25	5	0	0	0	0		
Nonrelief families.....	859	551	18	(³)	2	24	41	23	5	3	1	1		
0-999.....	211	172	15	1	3	34	45	15	2	0	0	0		
1,000-1,499.....	336	226	17	0	1	25	43	25	3	2	1	0		
1,500-1,999.....	163	95	19	0	1	13	36	34	11	4	0	1		
2,000-2,999.....	100	45	22	0	0	9	29	20	20	9	13	0		
3,000 or over.....	49	13	26	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)		
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD														
All families.....	630	413	24	0	(³)	8	20	24	24	13	5	6		
Relief families.....	106	94	19	0	0	20	37	27	10	4	1	1		
Nonrelief families.....	524	319	26	0	(³)	4	14	23	28	16	7	8		
0-999.....	70	42	19	0	0	19	36	24	17	2	0	2		
1,000-1,499.....	158	113	22	0	1	3	19	34	30	9	4	0		
1,500-1,999.....	138	86	26	0	0	2	7	21	34	29	5	2		
2,000-2,999.....	117	58	30	0	0	3	12	31	21	17	16	16		
3,000 or over.....	41	20	43	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)		
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES														
All families.....	1,967	1,005	17	(³)	9	27	29	16	12	4	2	1		
Relief families.....	407	263	12	1	24	46	21	5	2	1	0	0		
Nonrelief families.....	1,560	742	19	0	4	20	31	20	15	6	3	1		
0-999.....	342	196	14	1	11	43	30	9	5	1	0	0		
1,000-1,499.....	479	261	18	0	2	21	43	21	10	3	0	0		
1,500-1,999.....	336	155	22	0	1	5	25	28	29	8	4	0		
2,000-2,999.....	266	102	24	0	0	6	18	27	27	9	9	4		
3,000 or over.....	137	28	31	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)		

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families, the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages and percentages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. In the Vermont-Massachusetts villages, 1 family, income class \$1,000-\$1,499, did not report monthly rent.

³ 0.50 percent or less.

⁴ Percentage distributions not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

Wage-earner families in the villages tended to spend less for rent than did the business and professional families and the clerical families at comparable income levels. Business and professional families in the income classes \$0-\$999 and \$1,000-\$1,499 included relatively more home owners than did wage-earner families with similar incomes—a difference associated with the greater median age of the former group (table 158). In the two higher levels, \$1,500-\$1,999 and \$2,000-\$2,999, the situation was reversed; relatively more wage-earner than business and professional families owned their homes. In the cities, there were not enough cases for comparison of the three

occupational groups at each income level with respect to rents paid or to tenure (table 175).

The relationship between age and home ownership was noted in the smaller proportion of owners among families of types 2 and 3 and types 6 and 7 than among the types in which there were relatively more families of middle age or older (table 176).

TABLE 109.—RENT AND INCOME: *Number of renting families, average monthly rent paid, and percentage of total income spent for rent, by income,¹ New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Westbrook, Maine			Greenfield, Mass.			Vermont-Massachusetts villages		
	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent	Renting families ²	Average ³ monthly rent	Percentage of total income spent for rent
All incomes.....	Number 551	Dollars 18	Percent 16	Number 319	Dollars 26	Percent 18	Number 742	Dollars 19	Percent 16
0-249.....	0	-----	-----	1	⁴ 30	(⁵)	3	14	102
250-499.....	10	16	46	4	26	75	12	14	40
500-749.....	33	15	28	8	18	34	56	13	24
750-999.....	129	15	21	29	18	24	125	14	20
1,000-1,249.....	132	17	18	44	21	22	131	17	19
1,250-1,499.....	94	17	15	69	24	21	130	18	16
1,500-1,749.....	58	20	15	52	26	19	91	21	16
1,750-1,999.....	37	18	12	34	26	17	64	22	14
2,000-2,249.....	14	21	12	32	27	15	51	23	13
2,250-2,499.....	18	22	11	10	38	19	27	25	13
2,500-2,999.....	13	24	11	16	33	15	24	25	11
3,000-3,499.....	6	27	10	7	39	14	18	28	11
3,500-3,999.....	5	23	7	7	39	13	6	28	9
4,000 or over....	2	⁴ 30	(⁵)	6	52	10	4	49	12

¹ Includes only those families that rented at the end of the report year and that did not change living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

² Excludes families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: 4 families in Westbrook, 1 in Greenfield, and 10 in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages.

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

SECTION 4. SUMMARY OF FAMILY-INCOME DATA

White Families in Small Cities and Villages of Five Regions

The amount of a family's income usually limits the amount it can spend for living; relatively few families have enough capital to live beyond their incomes for long. The distribution of a group of families by income, therefore, indicates their potential levels of living. Family composition is related to sources of income (number of earners) as well as to patterns of spending. Tenure of the family home, whether owned or rented, helps determine the nonmoney income families receive. Such facts as these concerning families and their incomes are presented for a sample of some 40,000 families in 19 small cities and villages in 5 regions (not only the 2 regions discussed in this report). These families are a good cross section of the population this study was designed to cover, namely unbroken, white families in which both husband and wife were native-born. They represent a somewhat higher economic level than all families in these communities, since a large proportion of the group excluded from the study had low incomes.¹

The small cities and villages surveyed differed not only in geographic location but in economic function and population characteristics. A large fraction of the population in some was foreign-born or non-white; in others nearly every family was native-white. Variations among the small cities and village groups with respect to the occupations followed and the incomes received by the families studied were found to be associated with differences in the socioeconomic characteristics of the community, as well as in conditions prevailing during the period.

Median income of native-white families (relief and nonrelief combined) ranged from \$737 to \$1,617 among the small cities and the groups of villages (table 110). In 11 of the 19 small cities and 6 of the 10 village groups the median was between \$1,000 and \$1,300. Even in the communities that offered more opportunities for higher incomes, families that had received relief during the year or had incomes under \$1,000 outnumbered those with incomes of \$2,500 or more. The proportion of families in the low-income groups ranged from one-fifth to more than one-half, while usually fewer than 20 percent were in the upper-income group. Income levels of village families tended to be lower than those of small-city families in the same region.

¹ The economic level of foreign-born and nonwhite families was probably below that of the native-white group studied in every community. Supplementary surveys made in 9 of the small cities and the study of Negro families in the Southeast indicate that a much larger proportion of foreign-born, nonwhite, and broken families than of native-white, unbroken families were in the lowest-income brackets. The favored position of the native-white group appears to be accentuated where other population groups are numerous, and thus the economic level of the native-white group does not serve as an index of the income level of the total population of families.

About half of the families in the village and combined city units consisted of three or four persons; at least 20 percent included only two persons, the husband and wife; and the remainder, five or more. In view of the prevalence of families of three or four members, the average size of family, usually between three and four, is a representative figure.

At least one-half and in some units as many as two-thirds of the families were responsible for the care and support of one or more children under 16. About one-fourth of the families, however, had only 1 child of this age; almost one-fifth had 2 children, and almost one-tenth, 3. Families with 4 or more children under 16 were comparatively few—from 3 to 12 percent of the total number in the 15 city and village units studied. However, an appreciably larger proportion of the children, 15 to 39 percent, were in such families.

Wage-earner jobs provided the major source of family earnings for 27 to 64 percent of the nonrelief families in these communities. The clerical and independent business groups were the next largest; each included more than 10 percent but fewer than 20 percent of all nonrelief families in most of the city and village units. Families in independent business generally were less prevalent than were clerical families in the small cities but more prevalent in villages. Among other occupational groups, the salaried professional and salaried business each included more families than the independent professional; between 5 and 10 percent of the families usually were in each of the two former (salaried groups), and fewer than 5 percent were in the latter.

The amount that a family had to spend depended to some extent upon the occupations in which its earners engaged. Wage-earner families, the largest group, had the lowest median income; independent professional families, the smallest group, had the highest median. Clerical and independent business families had a median above that of the wage-earner but below that of the salaried professional and business groups. The small number of families not included in these six occupational groups—i. e., families of farm operators living in cities or villages and those without income from earnings—were generally concentrated in the low-income classes, and the median income of the group was lower than that of the wage-earner families except in the Southeast.

Earnings of family members accounted for approximately nine-tenths of the aggregate income of the city families and for only a slightly smaller proportion of those in the villages. Approximately 1 family in 4 had money income from sources other than earnings, but the amount received provided only 7 percent or less of total family income in most units. The proportion received from this source was larger for families at the extremes of the income distributions than for those at intermediate levels. Nonmoney income received from occupancy of owned homes, and in the villages only, from home-produced food, was comparatively small—8 percent or less of aggregate income in all units. Such receipts in kind provided a larger share of the total income of families receiving less than \$1,000 than of the more well-to-do.

Nearly every family had a breadwinner; the few that were without were for the most part older and in the low-income group. Fewer than 27 percent of the families in these communities had more than one person earning at any time during the year except in the South-

east units where the proportions were between 30 and 40 percent. The secondary earners often worked for such short periods and made so little that their contributions usually amounted to only about 5 percent of total family earnings. The family in which two or more earners each carry an appreciable share of the burden of family support is unusual, since from one-fifth to two-fifths of the secondary earners made less than \$100 during the year, and fewer than one-tenth received as much as \$1,000.

The husband usually provided the chief support of these families; about 9 out of 10 were principal earners and 7 out of 10 were the sole support of their families except in the Southeast where there were more supplementary earners. The average amount received by earning husbands ranged from \$1,359 to \$1,641 in the city units and from \$1,098 to \$1,929 in the village units. Their receipts constituted about nine-tenths of the pooled earnings of all workers, except in the Southeast region where they were somewhat more than four-fifths.

When breadwinning husbands were grouped in the three broad age classes—20–39 years, 40–59, and 60 or older—approximately two-fifths (from 35 to 46 percent) were in each of the first two classes; from 12 to 24 percent in the third. Average earnings of husbands in the intermediate-age class tended to exceed those of the younger and the older men in each of the three major occupational groups. The husbands in business and in professions had higher average earnings than did those in the same age range in wage-earner or clerical jobs.

Wives provided but a small proportion of the pooled earnings of all family members, usually less than 5 percent. From 12 to 25 percent of the wives in the city units did paid work at some time during the year; in the village units, from 8 to 28 percent. The Southeast had a higher proportion of breadwinning wives than the other regions. The average receipts of wives who earned ranged from \$416 to \$463 in the city units; in the village units they were even lower, from \$225 to \$429. That many earned very little is due largely to short periods of employment. Household responsibilities undoubtedly kept some women at home. In most units, more wives were earning in families that consisted of husband and wife only than in those of the other types, particularly those in which there were children under 16 years of age. Wives in the two-person families also worked during more weeks of the year and usually had larger average earnings.

Sons, daughters, and other family members 16 or older (not husband or wife) comprised the third group of earners. Only about one-fourth of such persons earned, from 22 to 33 percent in the city units and from 15 to 34 percent in the village units. The average receipts of these earning sons and daughters tended to be a little more than the averages for the working wives, in both the city and village units.

Homes were owned by one-fourth to more than one-half of the families in these communities; the proportions ranged from 25 to 55 percent in the 15 units. Home owners were relatively more numerous at the upper-income levels, although they constituted more than one-third of the group with incomes below \$1,000, except in the Southeast where the proportion was nearer one-fifth in the villages and one-tenth in the cities. Included in these low-income families were many elderly couples who may have purchased their dwellings when their earning power was greater. The average monthly rental value of all

owned homes ranged from \$14 to \$27 in the 10 village units; in cities, values tended to be slightly higher.

Rents in the cities ranged from an average of \$15 to \$22 per month in the 5 regions; in the 10 village units, from \$10 to \$17. Village families tended to spend less for rent than city families in the same region. Average rents were consistently lower than average rental values of owned homes in the same communities. City families with incomes of \$1,500 or more and village families above the \$1,000-income line were able to find housing at prices such that average rentals absorbed less than one-fifth of family income.

Families of Different Types

Families of some composition types were more fortunate than others with respect to income level. The median income of families that consisted of husband and wife only, type 1, was below the general level of all types combined in every group of communities. That a larger proportion of these two-person families than of other types were in lower-income brackets was due in part to their age distribution. Families in which the husband was 65 or older were more prevalent in this group than in others; among such older families there were relatively more that had no income from earnings than in younger groups.

The median incomes of families with one or two children under 16, type 2 and type 3, were somewhat above the general level in most analysis units. Families of these types were more dependent upon the husband's earnings than were those of other types; relatively few of the wives earned and all other family members were under 16. Only a small proportion of the husbands were 50 or older.

Families that included in addition to the husband and wife at least one person 16 or older and not more than three others, type 4 and type 5, had comparatively high median incomes in all analysis units. Husbands in families of these types tended to be concentrated in the age groups where average earnings were highest. In addition, the proportion of families having supplementary earners was greater than among all other types except 8 and 9. The average earnings of secondary workers tended to be less than one-fourth as great as those of principal breadwinners; but there were enough of the former workers in these families that their earnings were a factor in the higher-income level of this group.

Families with three or four children under 16, type 6, and those having five or six family members in addition to husband and wife, at least one under 16, type 7, had median incomes below the general level in every analysis unit. The proportion of families that had received relief during the year was usually considerably greater among these large families than among the small.

Families with seven or eight members, all adults (type 8), or with nine or more persons of any age (type 9), cannot be placed in a general scheme; in some units they were found to have a higher median, in others, a lower median income than the total group of families. The number of such families was relatively small and it is probable that their median income was appreciably affected by sampling fluctuations.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Condensed Table Titles, and Legends for Figures Text Tables, North Central Small Cities

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILIES AND OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Table No.	Page
1. Size of family.....	11
2. Age of husbands and of wives.....	13
3. Families with members under 16.....	14
4. Members of household not in economic family.....	15

FAMILY INCOME

5. Family income: Number of families and percentage distribution.....	20
6. Sources of family income.....	23
7. Money income other than earnings.....	24
8. Principal and supplementary earners.....	26
9. Distribution of all earners and of earning wives by amount of earnings.....	27
10. Earnings from supplementary earners by earnings of principal earner.....	29
11. Earners by amount of earnings and weeks of employment.....	30
12. Occupational classification of earners.....	31
13. Husbands and wives as earners.....	33
14. Earnings and age of husbands.....	34
15. Earnings and age of wives.....	37
16. Family earners: * * * distribution of earners * * * average earnings per person.....	38
17. Earners other than husband and wife.....	39
18. Family earners: Average earnings * * * percentage of families with supplementary earners, and percentage of * * * earnings derived from specified earners.....	40

FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME

19. Age of husbands and of wives.....	43
20. Family type and income.....	45
21. Children under 16.....	47
22. Family type: * * * distribution by occupation of families.....	49
23. Earnings and age of husbands.....	50
24. Wives as earners.....	51
25. Husbands as earners.....	53
26. Supplementary earners.....	54
27. Earners other than husband and wife.....	58
28. Family size and earners.....	58
29. Family members earning.....	59
30. Income: Quartiles.....	61
31. Sole earners and husbands' earnings.....	61

FAMILY OCCUPATION AND INCOME

32. Family size and earners.....	65
33. Family income and size.....	67
34. Sources of income by occupation.....	69
35. Income from principal and supplementary earners and from other sources.....	70
36. Supplementary earners.....	71
37. Earnings from supplementary earners by earnings of principal earner.....	72
38. Earnings of family members as a percentage of income.....	74
39. Husbands as earners.....	74
40. Wives as earners.....	75

Table No.	Page
41. Family members earning.....	76
42. Earners other than husband and wife.....	77
43. Occupation of earners.....	78
44. Family occupation and quartiles of family income.....	80

LIVING QUARTERS, HOME TENURE, AND RENTALS

45. One-family house.....	82
46. Home ownership by age of husbands.....	84
47. Monthly rent.....	86
48. Rent and income.....	87
49. Home ownership, rental value, and rent: * * * by occupation and income.....	89
50. Home ownership, rental value, and rent: * * * by family type and income.....	91

Text Tables, Middle Atlantic and North Central Villages

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILIES AND OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

51. Members of household not in economic family.....	95
52. Size of family.....	96
53. Age of husbands and of wives.....	97

FAMILY INCOME

54. Family income.....	99
55. Sources of family income: * * * Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined.....	101
56. Principal and supplementary earners: * * * village units combined.....	102
57. Occupational classification of earners.....	103
58. Husbands and wives as earners.....	105
59. Earnings and age of husbands.....	106
60. Family earners.....	107
61. Earnings and age of wives.....	109
62. Earners other than husband and wife: * * * village units combined.....	110
63. Sources of family income: * * * village units separately.....	111
64. Principal and supplementary earners: * * * village units separately.....	113
65. Earners other than husband and wife: * * * village units separately.....	114

FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME

66. Age of husbands and of wives.....	116
67. Family type and income: * * * village units combined.....	117
68. Children under 16.....	119
69. Family type: * * * distribution by occupation of families.....	120
70. Earnings and age of husbands.....	122
71. Wives as earners.....	123
72. Husbands as earners.....	124
73. Family members earning.....	125
74. Earners other than husband and wife.....	126
75. Supplementary earners.....	127
76. Income: Median income * * * percentage of families receiving relief.....	133
77. Income: Quartiles.....	133
78. Family type and income: * * * village units separately.....	134
79. Family type and occupation.....	135
80. Family size and earners.....	137

FAMILY OCCUPATION AND INCOME

81. Family income and size.....	140
82. Sources of income by occupation.....	142
83. Income from principal and supplementary earners and from other sources.....	144

Table
No.

Page

84. Supplementary earners.....	145
85. Earnings of family members as a percentage of income.....	146
86. Husbands as earners.....	147
87. Wives as earners.....	148
88. Family members earning.....	149
89. Earners other than husband and wife.....	150
90. Occupation of earners.....	151
91. Family size and earners.....	153
92. Family occupation and quartiles of income.....	154
93. Income and earnings.....	155
94. Median age of husbands.....	156

LIVING QUARTERS, HOME TENURE, AND RENTALS

95. Home ownership by age of husbands.....	159
96. Monthly rent.....	161
97. Rent and income.....	162
98. Home ownership, rental value, and rent: * * * by occupation and income.....	164
99. Home ownership, rental value, and rent: * * * by family type and income.....	166

Text Tables, New England Small Cities and Villages

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILIES AND OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

100. Size of family.....	170
101. Age of husbands and of wives.....	171

FAMILY INCOME

102. Family income.....	173
103. Sources of family income.....	175
104. Family earners.....	176

FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME

105. Income: Quartiles.....	178
106. Sole earners and husbands' earnings.....	179
107. Family occupation and quartiles of income.....	180

LIVING QUARTERS, HOME TENURE, AND RENTALS

108. Monthly rent.....	183
109. Rent and income.....	184

Appendix B Tables, North Central Small Cities and Middle Atlantic and North Central Villages

FAMILY INCOME

110. Summary of 19 small cities and 10 groups of villages.....	195
111. Family income and family type: Number of families * * * average number of persons per family.....	196
112. Business and professional families.....	219
113. Sources of family income: * * * cities.....	221
114. Sources of family income: * * * village.....	236
115. Food home-produced for family use: * * * Middle Atlantic and North Central * * * and New England villages.....	246
116. Money income other than earnings.....	248
117. Food home-produced for family use: * * * North Central and New England small cities.....	251

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION; AGE OF MEMBERS

Table No.		Page
118.	Family type: Number of families, average size * * * average number of persons * * * under 16 or 16 or older-----	252
119.	Average size of relief families-----	253
120.	Age of husbands and of wives: * * * by relief status and family income-----	254
121.	Age of husbands and of wives: Median age of husbands and of wives, by family type and income-----	258
122.	Age of husbands and of wives: Distribution by age * * * by family type * * * village-----	259
123.	Age of husbands and of wives: Median age of husbands and of wives, by family type * * * cities-----	259
124.	Age of husbands: Number of husbands in specified age groups-----	260
125.	Age of husbands: Median age * * * by family occupation * * * cities-----	261
126.	Composition of families of each type: * * * North Central small cities * * * Middle Atlantic and North Central village units * * * New England small cities * * * and * * * villages-----	261
127.	Family members 16 or older-----	263
128.	Members of household not in economic family-----	264
	<i>See also Table 111.</i>	

EARNERS AND EARNINGS

129.	Money earnings-----	267
130.	Principal earners-----	280
131.	Sole and supplementary earners-----	292
132.	Family earnings: * * * cities-----	304
133.	Family earnings: * * * village-----	306
134.	Occupation of earners-----	308
135.	Earning wives by source of family earnings-----	311
136.	Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands * * * cities combined * * * village units combined-----	313
137.	Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands: * * * village units separately-----	314
138.	Earnings and age of husbands-----	316
139.	Earnings and age of wives-----	317
140.	Family earners-----	318
141.	Distribution of earners by amount of earnings-----	322
142.	Earners by amount of earnings and weeks of employment-----	323

LIVING QUARTERS, HOME TENURE, AND RENTALS

143.	Type of living quarters-----	324
144.	Monthly rental value-----	328
145.	Monthly rent-----	331
146.	Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: * * * by occupation and income-----	334
147.	Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: * * * by family type and income * * * cities combined * * * village units combined-----	336
148.	Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: * * * by family type and income * * * cities separately * * * village units separately-----	338
149.	Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes-----	340
150.	Home tenure by age of husbands-----	344

Appendix B Tables, New England Small Cities and Villages

FAMILY INCOME

151.	Family income and family type: Number of families * * * average number of persons per family-----	345
152.	Business and professional families-----	354
153.	Sources of family income-----	355
154.	Money income other than earnings-----	362
	<i>See also Tables 110, 115, 117.</i>	

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION; AGE OF MEMBERS

Table No.		Page
155.	Family type: Number of families, average size * * * average number of persons * * * under 16 or 16 or older.....	364
156.	Age of husbands and of wives: * * * by relief status and family income.....	365
157.	Age of husbands and of wives: * * * by family type.....	366
158.	Median age of husbands: * * * by family occupation and income.....	367
159.	Family members 16 or older.....	367
160.	Members of household not in economic family.....	368
	<i>See also</i> Tables 127, 151, and 168.	

EARNERS AND EARNINGS

161.	Money earnings.....	370
162.	Principal earners.....	372
163.	Sole and supplementary earners.....	374
164.	Family earnings.....	376
165.	Occupation of earners: Distribution * * * by chief occupation, by family income.....	378
166.	Earning status, age, and earnings of husbands.....	380
167.	Earning wives by source of family earnings.....	381
168.	Size of family and earnings of individual earners.....	382
169.	Earnings and age of wives.....	386
170.	Earnings and age of husbands.....	387
171.	Occupation of earners: Distribution * * * by chief occupation, by family occupation.....	388

LIVING QUARTERS, HOME TENURE, AND RENTALS

172.	Type of living quarters.....	389
173.	Monthly rental value.....	390
174.	Monthly rent.....	391
175.	Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: * * * by occupation and income.....	392
176.	Average monthly rental value and average monthly rent: * * * by family type and income.....	393
177.	Nonmoney income from mortgaged and mortgage-free owned homes.....	394

Appendix C Tables

178.	Consumption sample.....	400
179.	Cities and villages studied * * * by groups used in analysis of income data.....	401
180.	Farm counties studied * * * chief type of farming.....	403
181.	Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by * * * units for analysis of income and consumption sample data.....	404
182.	Summary of collection: * * * schedules * * * tabulated.....	406
183.	Computation of income: * * * for income and consumption samples, city and village families.....	408
184.	Computation of income: * * * for income and consumption samples, farm families.....	409
185.	Evaluation of farm-furnished food: * * * by type of product and locality.....	416

Appendix D Tables

186.	Comparisons with census.....	421
187.	Summary of sampling.....	422
188.	Eligibility for family schedule.....	423
189.	Incomes of ineligible families.....	426
190.	Family occupation of ineligible families.....	427
191.	Report year.....	430

Appendix E Tables

192.	Family-type numbers assigned to families having specified number of year-equivalent persons.....	434
193.	Scale of relative food expenditures for different individuals.....	436

Legends

Figure No.	Page
1. Communities covered in the study of consumer purchases.....	2
2. Incomes of nonrelief families: * * * distributions of families and of aggregate income * * * cities combined.....	18
3. Incomes of nonrelief families: * * * distributions of families by income * * * small cities combined and separately.....	22
4. Sources of family income: * * * cities combined.....	32
5. Average earnings of husbands by occupation and age * * * cities combined.....	33
6. Definitions of family types.....	41
7. Distribution of nonrelief families by income and occupation * * * cities.....	62
8. Occupation and income * * * cities.....	68
9. Rentals paid by nonrelief families * * * cities combined.....	85
10. Incomes of nonrelief families: * * * distributions of families and of aggregate incomes * * * village.....	98
11. Sources of family income: * * * villages.....	104
12. Occupation and income: * * * village.....	141

Appendix B. Tables

All money averages have been rounded to the nearest dollar. In tables giving the break-down of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by \$1, in order to have the sum of the various items comprising the total agree with the total. In a few cases, therefore, discrepancies of \$1 may occur between averages as given on different tables.

North Central Small Cities and Middle Atlantic and North Central Villages

TABLE 110.—SUMMARY OF 19 SMALL CITIES AND 10 GROUPS OF VILLAGES: *Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation, 1935-36*

[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born ¹]

Analysis unit	Average persons per family ²	Median income of ³ —		Distribution of nonrelief families by occupation			
		Nonrelief and relief families ⁴	Nonrelief families	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SMALL CITIES							
<i>New England</i>							
Maine, Westbrook.....	3.80	1,251	1,299	66	13	18	3
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	3.50	1,439	1,595	61	16	20	3
<i>North Central</i>							
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	3.85	1,162	1,307	62	12	22	4
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	3.71	1,078	1,276	53	18	26	3
Illinois, Lincoln.....	3.77	957	1,186	53	13	32	2
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	3.57	1,185	1,253	64	9	21	6
Iowa, Boone.....	3.87	1,154	1,400	52	16	28	4
Missouri, Columbia.....	3.62	1,393	1,508	40	19	37	4
Missouri, Moberly.....	3.45	1,159	1,269	65	15	17	3
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>							
Kansas, Dodge City.....	3.79	1,109	1,327	45	27	23	5
Colorado, Greeley.....	3.59	1,243	1,556	36	22	38	4
Utah, Logan.....	4.50	1,274	1,486	37	15	37	11
Utah, Provo.....	4.39	1,180	1,421	43	21	32	4
<i>Pacific</i>							
Washington, Olympia.....	3.41	1,537	1,676	44	20	33	3
Oregon, Astoria.....	3.20	1,581	1,683	47	15	36	2
Oregon, Eugene.....	3.38	1,539	1,652	42	22	33	3
Oregon, Klamath Falls.....	3.48	1,617	1,689	60	14	24	2
<i>Southeast</i>							
White families only:							
South Carolina, Sumter.....	4.12	1,384	1,596	41	23	34	2
Georgia, Griffin.....	3.94	1,186	1,256	64	14	21	1
Negro families only:							
South Carolina, Sumter.....	3.91	430	493	88	2	9	1
Georgia, Griffin.....	3.95	397	492	92	1	7	(⁶)
VILLAGES							
<i>New England</i>							
Vermont-Massachusetts.....	3.93	1,233	1,447	56	15	25	4
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>							
Combined village units.....	3.71	962	1,154	53	12	28	7
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	3.67	1,039	1,167	60	12	24	4
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	3.66	1,087	1,208	54	13	27	6
Illinois-Iowa.....	3.79	737	1,074	43	13	34	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 110.—SUMMARY OF 19 SMALL CITIES AND 10 GROUPS OF VILLAGES: *Average size and median income of relief and nonrelief families combined, median income of nonrelief families, and percentage distribution of nonrelief families by occupation, 1935-36—Continued*[Families that include a husband and wife, both native-born ¹]

Analysis unit (1)	Average persons per family ² (2)	Median income of ³		Distribution of nonrelief families by occupation			
		Nonrelief and relief families ⁴ (3)	Nonrelief families (4)	Wage-earner (5)	Clerical (6)	Business and professional (7)	Other ⁵ (8)
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>							
North Dakota-Kansas.....	Number 4.06	Dollars 918	Dollars 1,209	Percent 29	Percent 17	Percent 47	Percent 7
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	3.72	1,288	1,467	42	16	38	4
<i>Pacific</i>							
Washington-Oregon.....	3.56	1,024	1,268	45	14	35	6
California.....	3.49	1,355	1,552	57	11	25	7
<i>Southeast</i>							
White families only:							
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3.97	1,548	1,764	27	20	45	8
South Carolina-Georgia.....	3.97	1,125	1,308	44	17	33	6
Negro families only:							
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3.55	373	440	77	2	10	11
South Carolina-Georgia.....	4.02	316	386	83	1	10	6

¹ White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast.² Year-equivalent persons in relief and nonrelief families. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.³ These medians for the eligible families are higher than those for the entire population since the eligibility requirements, based principally on race, nativity, and family composition, had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower income classes. The numerical importance and composition of this group varied in the different localities.⁴ Medians for relief and nonrelief families were computed on the assumption (substantially supported by available data) that all relief families had incomes below the median for the entire sample.⁵ Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities and villages.⁶ 0.50 percent or less.TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 4 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES	ALL OCCUPATIONS												
Combined cities													
All incomes -----	3,719	1,114	642	406	764	308	255	128	58	44	3.51	1.01	0.50
0-249-----	55	31	7	5	6	3	0	1	2	0	2.86	.51	.34
250-499-----	142	71	19	7	26	4	9	4	2	0	2.99	.65	.34
500-749-----	377	142	58	45	62	26	27	10	4	3	3.32	.96	.36
750-999-----	533	170	110	59	86	38	44	12	7	7	3.43	1.03	.39
1,000-1,249-----	608	192	107	68	114	47	48	22	4	6	3.46	1.05	.41
1,250-1,499-----	500	128	92	67	88	47	43	22	7	6	3.70	1.23	.47
1,500-1,749-----	391	116	71	39	76	32	28	18	2	9	3.62	1.10	.51
1,750-1,999-----	253	59	45	28	58	20	17	12	10	4	3.72	1.07	.65
2,000-2,249-----	198	51	39	27	38	25	8	5	3	2	3.57	1.04	.53
2,250-2,499-----	149	42	22	19	45	9	5	4	2	1	3.41	.78	.62
2,500-2,999-----	198	52	30	16	65	16	9	7	3	0	3.41	.79	.62
3,000-3,499-----	113	21	14	7	44	14	4	4	2	3	3.79	.88	.91
3,500-3,999-----	71	12	10	9	20	7	2	5	5	1	3.86	.80	1.08
4,000 or over ⁵ -----	131	27	18	10	36	20	11	2	5	2	3.80	.92	.87

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—con. ¹	WAGE-EARNER												
Combined cities—Continued													
All incomes.....	1, 998	535	352	246	378	181	162	91	25	28	3. 66	1. 16	0. 49
0-249.....	24	8	3	5	3	2	0	1	2	0	3. 54	.96	.58
250-499.....	90	39	15	7	17	3	4	4	1	0	3. 12	.76	.37
500-749.....	258	74	48	37	41	21	22	9	3	3	3. 56	1. 17	.39
750-999.....	365	100	82	46	54	30	36	10	2	5	3. 56	1. 19	.37
1,000-1,249.....	386	96	74	51	76	33	33	16	2	5	3. 64	1. 20	.44
1,250-1,499.....	314	73	54	45	53	34	32	15	5	3	3. 81	1. 36	.45
1,500-1,749.....	205	57	33	21	35	19	18	13	2	7	3. 86	1. 31	.55
1,750-1,999.....	125	21	16	15	33	12	9	10	6	3	4. 05	1. 25	.80
2,000-2,249.....	85	20	16	10	16	13	3	5	1	1	3. 76	1. 12	.64
2,250-2,499.....	43	16	3	5	15	1	1	2	0	0	3. 22	.56	.65
2,500-2,999.....	63	23	5	3	21	6	4	1	0	0	3. 29	.65	.62
3,000-3,499.....	25	5	1	1	11	4	0	2	0	1	3. 82	.52	1. 32
3,500-3,999.....	13	3	2	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	4. 06	.62	1. 46
4,000 or over ⁶	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7 6.00	7 1.50	7 2.50
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	582	182	115	66	123	31	35	14	10	6	3. 37	0. 89	0. 48
0-249.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.19	7 1.00	-----
250-499.....	10	4	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3. 20	.90	.30
500-749.....	30	16	2	3	6	0	1	1	1	0	2. 98	.57	.40
750-999.....	74	20	18	10	17	2	3	1	1	2	3. 33	.89	.44
1,000-1,249.....	105	47	15	9	14	5	9	3	2	1	3. 20	.92	.30
1,250-1,499.....	78	20	20	10	16	5	5	2	0	0	3. 41	.95	.46
1,500-1,749.....	61	18	15	6	12	4	3	3	0	0	3. 36	.87	.49
1,750-1,999.....	46	13	10	6	8	4	4	0	1	0	3. 46	.98	.46
2,000-2,249.....	45	11	10	7	10	3	3	0	1	0	3. 32	.89	.44
2,250-2,499.....	41	13	6	6	8	2	1	2	2	1	3. 59	.93	.68
2,500-2,999.....	40	9	6	7	11	5	1	1	0	0	3. 46	.90	.58
3,000-3,499.....	29	5	6	0	13	1	2	1	0	1	3. 85	1. 07	.76
3,500-3,999.....	10	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	3. 49	.70	.80
4,000 or over ⁸	12	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	3. 50	.33	1. 17
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	1, 003	307	168	92	235	91	56	23	22	9	3. 43	0. 87	0. 56
0-249.....	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2. 25	.25	-----
250-499.....	27	13	2	0	7	1	3	0	1	0	3. 04	.59	.44
500-749.....	63	32	7	4	13	4	3	0	0	0	2. 83	.57	.30
750-999.....	77	40	9	3	10	6	5	1	3	0	3. 05	.64	.42
1,000-1,249.....	98	40	18	8	16	7	6	3	0	0	3. 16	.78	.39
1,250-1,499.....	97	27	16	12	18	8	6	5	2	3	3. 74	1. 13	.59
1,500-1,749.....	116	39	23	12	24	8	7	2	0	1	3. 30	.88	.42
1,750-1,999.....	76	20	18	7	17	4	4	2	3	1	3. 46	.91	.56
2,000-2,249.....	65	18	13	9	12	9	2	0	1	1	3. 53	1. 06	.48
2,250-2,499.....	64	13	13	8	21	6	3	0	0	0	3. 44	.86	.56
2,500-2,999.....	89	18	18	6	31	5	3	5	3	0	3. 51	.85	.65
3,000-3,499.....	59	11	7	6	20	9	2	1	2	1	3. 75	.93	.81
3,500-3,999.....	48	7	6	8	14	6	1	2	3	1	3. 89	.87	1. 04
4,000 or over ⁵	116	23	16	9	32	18	11	2	4	1	3. 80	.98	.81

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family _{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 _{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older _{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—con.													
Combined cities—Continued													
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	118	83	4	1	24	3	2	0	1	0	2.43	0.15	0.28
0-249.....	20	15	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2.35	.10	.25
250-499.....	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	22	17	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2.36	.27	.09
750-999.....	15	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	2.55	.07	.47
1,000-1,249.....	19	9	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	2.77	.21	.58
1,250-1,499.....	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.12	.12	-----
1,500-1,749.....	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.93	.00	.80
1,750-1,999.....	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.17	.17	-----
2,000-2,249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.00	.60	.40
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁸	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	18	7	3	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	3.39	0.89	0.50
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.75	.50	.25
750-999.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	1.00
1,000-1,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,250-1,499.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.33	.33
1,500-1,749.....	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	5.50	2.25	1.25
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	-----
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999 ⁹	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----
ALL OCCUPATIONS ¹⁰													
Ohio, Mount Vernon													
All incomes.....	253	71	36	34	49	26	18	13	3	3	3.67	1.15	0.51
0-249.....	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----
250-499.....	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.00	.25
500-749.....	15	5	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	3.36	1.13	.20
750-999.....	32	7	10	2	4	3	4	1	1	0	3.62	1.25	.38
1,000-1,249.....	64	21	13	3	13	5	6	2	0	1	3.44	.98	.45
1,250-1,499.....	33	7	6	8	5	5	0	2	0	0	3.72	1.15	.54
1,500-1,749.....	32	8	2	5	6	6	2	2	0	1	4.07	1.59	.47
1,750-1,999.....	18	1	0	2	6	0	3	4	1	1	5.09	2.33	.78
2,000-2,249.....	19	5	1	5	4	2	0	2	0	0	3.74	.95	.79
2,250-2,499.....	13	5	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	3.15	.54	.62
2,500-2,999.....	10	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	3.32	.40	.90
3,000-3,499.....	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4.33	1.00	1.33
3,500-3,999.....	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.67	1.00	.67
4,000 or over ¹¹	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.67	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
WAGE-EARNER													
SMALL CITIES—con. <i>Ohio, Mount Vernon—Continued</i>													
All incomes	159	39	22	24	27	19	13	12	0	3	3.93	1.42	0.51
0-249	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 4.00	7 2.00	-----
250-499	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
500-749	10	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3.45	1.20	.20
750-999	25	6	7	2	4	2	3	1	0	0	3.62	1.32	.28
1,000-1,249	46	13	9	3	9	4	6	1	0	1	3.63	1.13	.50
1,250-1,499	22	5	2	7	1	5	0	2	0	0	4.03	1.41	.59
1,500-1,749	17	4	0	1	3	5	1	2	0	1	4.72	2.06	.65
1,750-1,999	11	0	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	1	5.79	3.36	.45
2,000-2,249	13	1	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	4.24	1.31	.92
2,250-2,499	5	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.40	.60
2,500-2,999	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	1.00	.67
3,000-3,499 12	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7 4.00	7 1.00	7 1.00
CLERICAL													
All incomes	30	10	3	2	10	1	1	1	2	0	3.24	0.63	0.63
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.33	7.00	7 1.00
750-999	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3.86	1.00	1.00
1,000-1,249	7	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3.43	1.14	.28
1,250-1,499	5	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.15	.40	.80
1,500-1,749	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.75	.25
1,750-1,999	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4.33	.33	2.00
2,000-2,249	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.00	7.00	7 1.00
2,250-2,499	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,500-2,999 13	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.90	.67	.33
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	55	16	10	7	11	6	4	0	1	0	3.35	0.82	0.53
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7 4.58	7 3.00	-----
750-999	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.00	.50
1,000-1,249	10	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.62	.30	.30
1,250-1,499	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.04	.80	.20
1,500-1,749	11	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.45	1.18	.27
1,750-1,999	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.75	1.00	.75
2,000-2,249	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.75	.25	.50
2,250-2,499	5	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
2,500-2,999	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4.12	.50	1.50
3,000-3,499	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7 5.00	7 1.00	7 2.00
3,500-3,999	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.67	1.00	.67
4,000 or over 11	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.67	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type —										Average number of persons per family ²³	Average number of persons under 16 ²⁴	Average number of persons 16 or older ²⁴
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—CON.													
Ohio, Mount Vernon—Continued													
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	9	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.44	0.33	0.11
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.67	-----
750-999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 3.00	⁷ 1.00	⁷ 1.00
1,250-1,499.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 3.00	⁷ 1.00	-----
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249 ¹³	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	-----	-----
ALL OCCUPATIONS ¹⁴													
All incomes.....	588	177	98	68	126	48	46	12	6	7	3.50	1.01	0.48
0-249.....	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.75	1.25	.50
250-499.....	20	15	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.35	.25	.10
500-749.....	60	27	8	7	7	4	5	1	1	0	3.16	.83	.33
750-999.....	94	30	22	7	13	10	9	1	1	1	3.44	.99	.44
1,000-1,249.....	107	35	17	11	27	8	8	1	0	0	3.24	.83	.41
1,250-1,499.....	88	17	11	13	24	8	9	4	1	1	3.90	1.31	.58
1,500-1,749.....	76	22	14	8	16	5	6	2	1	2	3.66	1.17	.49
1,750-1,999.....	32	5	7	7	6	3	2	1	0	1	3.90	1.34	.53
2,000-2,249.....	26	6	6	5	4	4	1	0	0	0	3.47	1.08	.42
2,250-2,499.....	17	5	4	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	3.65	1.06	.59
2,500-2,999.....	31	7	1	2	15	2	2	2	0	0	3.59	.84	.74
3,000-3,499.....	15	4	2	3	3	1	0	0	1	1	3.97	1.20	.80
3,500-3,999.....	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3.56	.60	1.00
4,000 or over ¹⁵	13	2	2	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	3.71	1.08	.61
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	308	83	52	37	65	26	29	9	3	4	3.63	1.15	0.47
0-249.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 3.50	⁷ 1.50	-----
250-499.....	12	9	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.42	.25	.17
500-749.....	37	13	7	4	5	3	3	1	1	0	3.36	.94	.41
750-999.....	66	17	15	7	11	7	7	1	0	1	3.59	1.15	.44
1,000-1,249.....	60	15	11	4	18	3	8	1	0	0	3.44	.97	.45
1,250-1,499.....	58	11	7	11	13	5	6	3	1	1	3.99	1.45	.53
1,500-1,749.....	36	13	4	4	6	3	2	2	1	1	3.72	1.25	.44
1,750-1,999.....	18	0	5	2	5	3	1	1	0	1	4.42	1.56	.83
2,000-2,249.....	9	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	4.00	1.56	.44
2,250-2,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	8	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	3.41	.88	.50
3,000-3,499 ¹²	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 3.00	⁷ 1.00	⁷ 1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
CLERICAL													
SMALL CITIES—CON. Ohio, New Philadel- phia—Continued	106	34	22	16	18	8	6	0	0	2	3.41	0.97	0.44
All incomes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.50	7 .50	
0-249	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.98	1.00	
250-499	8	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.26	.67	.50
500-749	12	3	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3.26	.58	.31
750-999	26	14	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	3.56	1.06	.50
1,000-1,249	16	3	4	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	3.76	1.28	.50
1,250-1,499	14	1	4	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	3.64	1.28	.28
1,500-1,749	7	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.07	.75	.38
1,750-1,999	8	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.38	1.43	1.00
2,000-2,249	7	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	7 3.00	7 .00	7 1.00
2,250-2,499	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6.53	3.33	1.33
2,500-2,999	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1			
3,000-3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3,500-3,999	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000 or over ¹⁵													
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	154	47	24	15	39	13	10	3	2	1	3.41	0.88	0.53
0-249	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.00	7 1.00	
250-499	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.25	
500-749	9	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.85	.44	.44
750-999	12	7	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3.00	.75	.25
1,000-1,249	21	6	4	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	3.17	.76	.43
1,250-1,499	11	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	0	0	4.32	1.27	1.00
1,500-1,749	23	7	6	1	5	1	2	0	0	1	3.58	1.13	.48
1,750-1,999	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.94	1.00	
2,000-2,249	9	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.30	.89	.44
2,250-2,499	9	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.26	.89	.33
2,500-2,999	21	3	1	1	11	2	1	2	0	0	3.71	.90	.81
3,000-3,499	11	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	3.36	.73	.64
3,500-3,999	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3.56	.60	1.00
4,000 or over ¹⁵	12	2	1	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	3.77	1.08	.66
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes	16	11	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2.70	0.25	0.44
0-249	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7 5.00	7 1.00	7 2.00
250-499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.00		
500-749	5	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2.77	.60	.20
750-999	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.83		.75
1,000-1,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,250-1,499	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.00		
1,500-1,749	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.50	7 .00	7 .50
1,750-1,999 ¹⁶	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.00		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—CON.													
ILLINOIS, LINCOLN													
All incomes-----	372	113	55	55	66	30	28	16	5	4	3.56	1.11	0.44
0-249-----	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.33	.33	1.00
250-499-----	9	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2.78	.56	.22
500-749-----	49	19	11	7	8	0	3	1	0	0	3.06	.88	.16
750-999-----	67	16	15	9	10	7	5	1	2	2	3.67	1.21	.46
1,000-1,249-----	78	24	7	12	15	5	9	5	0	1	3.70	1.33	.37
1,250-1,499-----	50	13	6	10	12	4	1	2	1	1	3.60	1.08	.52
1,500-1,749-----	26	9	2	4	1	4	4	2	0	0	3.81	1.50	.31
1,750-1,999-----	24	6	4	3	2	2	4	1	2	0	3.87	1.21	.67
2,000-2,249-----	16	4	4	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	3.41	1.19	.19
2,250-2,499-----	13	2	1	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	3.99	1.00	1.00
2,500-2,999-----	15	4	4	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	3.33	.93	.40
3,000-3,499-----	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.53	.88	.62
3,500-3,999-----	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁸ -----	12	4	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	3.44	.33	1.08
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes-----	197	45	31	33	35	18	17	11	4	3	3.82	1.32	0.49
0-249-----	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 5.00	2 1.00	2 2.00
250-499-----	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.17	.83	.33
500-749-----	36	13	6	7	6	0	3	1	0	0	3.22	1.03	.17
750-999-----	42	7	12	7	4	5	4	0	2	1	3.80	1.28	.48
1,000-1,249-----	48	7	6	8	11	5	5	5	0	1	4.21	1.69	.52
1,250-1,499-----	28	6	3	6	9	1	0	1	1	1	3.74	1.14	.61
1,500-1,749-----	13	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	4.00	1.69	.31
1,750-1,999-----	9	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	4.20	1.22	1.00
2,000-2,249-----	7	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3.57	1.00	.43
2,250-2,499-----	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.21	1.25	1.00
2,500-2,999-----	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2 4.50	2 1.50	2 1.00
3,000-3,499-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁶ -----	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 6.00	2 2.00	2 2.00
CLERICAL													
All incomes-----	48	14	7	8	11	2	2	3	0	1	3.58	1.08	0.48
0-249-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749-----	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 3.00	2 1.50	2 1.50
750-999-----	10	0	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	4.30	1.90	.40
1,000-1,249-----	11	6	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2.93	.82	.09
1,250-1,499-----	6	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.57	.83	.67
1,500-1,749-----	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4.67	2.00	.67
1,750-1,999-----	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 4.00	2 2.00	-----
2,000-2,249-----	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 3.00	2 1.00	-----
2,250-2,499-----	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2 4.92	2 1.00	2 2.00
2,500-2,999-----	6	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.34	.83	.53
3,000-3,499-----	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.08	.33	.67
3,500-3,999-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁸ -----	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 3.00	2 1.00	2 2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—con. <i>Illinois, Lincoln—Continued</i>													
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	118	50	17	14	15	10	9	2	1	0	3.19	0.86	0.33
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	.....	.....
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	.....	.....
500-749.....	11	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.54	.45	.09
750-999.....	13	9	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3.00	.62	.38
1,000-1,249.....	15	9	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	3.00	.93	.07
1,250-1,499.....	16	5	2	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	3.38	1.06	.31
1,500-1,749.....	9	4	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3.46	1.22	.22
1,750-1,999.....	14	5	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	3.64	1.14	.50
2,000-2,249.....	7	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.38	1.43	.....
2,250-2,499.....	7	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.61	.86	.71
2,500-2,999.....	7	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.86	.14
3,000-3,499.....	5	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3.80	1.20	.60
3,500-3,999.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	.....	.....
4,000 or over ⁸	9	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	3.26	.25	1.25
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	9	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2.51	0.00	0.56
0-249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 3.00	⁷ .00	⁷ 1.00
250-499.....	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	.....	.....
500-749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
750-999.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 3.00	⁷ .00	⁷ 1.00
1,000-1,249.....	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.40	.00	.50
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
1,500-1,749 ¹⁸	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	.....	.....
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam													
ALL OCCUPATIONS ¹⁹													
All incomes.....	404	138	72	46	63	32	31	14	7	1	3.41	1.00	0.42
0-249.....	6	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	3.33	.50	.83
250-499.....	10	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.60	.20	.40
500-749.....	33	21	2	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	2.74	.61	.12
750-999.....	61	26	15	6	4	3	5	2	0	0	3.09	.92	.18
1,000-1,249.....	91	25	15	11	20	7	6	5	1	1	3.59	1.04	.52
1,250-1,499.....	77	25	14	11	7	4	10	4	2	0	3.61	1.31	.30
1,500-1,749.....	43	10	12	4	7	5	5	0	0	0	3.46	1.07	.37
1,750-1,999.....	27	5	8	4	3	5	0	1	1	0	3.72	1.11	.63
2,000-2,249.....	19	7	2	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	3.45	1.05	.37
2,250-2,499.....	14	5	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	3.21	.57	.64
2,500-2,999.....	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.00	1.00
3,000-3,499.....	7	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3.86	1.43	.43
3,500-3,999.....	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	4.75	.40	2.40
4,000 or over ¹⁸	6	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3.70	1.17	.50
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	257	72	50	34	35	23	28	11	3	1	3.60	1.22	0.38
0-249.....	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3.75	.75	1.00
250-499.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
500-749.....	19	8	2	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	3.17	1.00	.16
750-999.....	42	13	12	5	2	3	5	2	0	0	3.41	1.21	.21
1,000-1,249.....	73	15	13	10	17	7	6	3	1	1	3.74	1.20	.53
1,250-1,499.....	63	18	12	9	5	4	10	4	1	0	3.77	1.51	.25
1,500-1,749.....	29	8	7	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	3.44	1.10	.34
1,750-1,999.....	12	1	3	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	3.97	1.33	.67
2,000-2,249.....	6	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3.75	1.00	.67
2,250-2,499.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3.67	.67	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 4.00	⁷ .00	⁷ 2.00
3,000-3,499 ¹²	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 3.00	⁷ 1.00	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—con.													
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam—Continued													
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	37	16	8	7	1	2	1	1	1	0	3.13	0.92	0.22
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
750-999.....	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.37	.38	-----
1,000-1,249.....	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.84	.88	.00
1,250-1,499.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	-----
1,500-1,749.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	-----
1,750-1,999.....	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4.74	1.75	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	7	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.28	1.28	-----
2,250-2,499.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	-----
2,500-2,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----
3,000-3,499.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.50	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5.00	-----	3.00
4,000 or over ²⁰	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	85	31	13	5	22	7	2	2	3	0	3.29	0.65	0.65
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.50	.50	1.00
500-749.....	9	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.22	.11	.11
750-999.....	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.17	.17
1,000-1,249.....	6	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3.67	.50	1.17
1,250-1,499.....	10	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	3.07	.40	.70
1,500-1,749.....	11	2	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.48	1.00	.45
1,750-1,999.....	9	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3.30	.78	.56
2,000-2,249.....	5	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.60	1.00	.60
2,250-2,499.....	9	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.44	.56
2,500-2,999.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.00	.67
3,000-3,499.....	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4.75	2.00	.75
3,500-3,999.....	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	4.69	.50	2.25
4,000 or over ¹⁵	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4.03	1.40	.60
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	24	19	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2.24	0.00	0.21
0-249.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	1.00	1.50
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
750-999.....	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.00	.25
1,000-1,249.....	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.00	.25
1,250-1,499.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,500-1,749.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.67	1.00	1.00
1,750-1,999.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,000-2,249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,250-2,499 ²¹	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—CON.													
Iowa, Boone													
ALL OCCUPATIONS ^{2 2}													
All incomes.....	392	120	62	43	65	33	36	22	4	7	3.70	1.21	0.49
0-249.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	24	10	5	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	3.21	.87	.33
500-749.....	41	12	6	8	5	4	4	2	0	0	3.64	1.17	.46
750-999.....	47	20	5	7	2	2	9	0	1	1	3.48	1.26	.21
1,000-1,249.....	47	11	7	4	10	7	3	3	1	1	3.94	1.30	.64
1,250-1,499.....	55	22	10	6	3	4	4	3	1	2	3.66	1.38	.75
1,500-1,749.....	53	14	10	4	11	3	5	3	0	3	3.81	1.09	.22
1,750-1,999.....	24	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	3.65	1.12	.50
2,000-2,249.....	28	5	7	2	4	4	3	3	0	0	4.04	1.71	.43
2,250-2,499.....	20	5	2	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	3.57	1.10	.45
2,500-2,999.....	23	4	2	1	9	3	3	1	0	0	3.87	1.22	.65
3,000-3,499.....	15	2	2	0	7	2	0	2	0	0	4.04	1.00	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4.17	1.17	1.00
4,000 or over ^{1 5}	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.40	.60	.80
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	204	56	33	24	30	16	24	14	2	5	3.86	1.34	0.52
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	18	5	5	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	3.56	1.17	.39
500-749.....	22	2	4	4	3	3	4	2	0	0	4.31	1.59	.73
750-999.....	31	12	3	5	1	1	8	0	0	1	3.66	1.52	.13
1,000-1,249.....	21	5	1	4	4	3	1	3	0	0	4.14	1.52	.62
1,250-1,499.....	34	12	8	4	3	2	3	0	1	1	3.50	1.24	.24
1,500-1,749.....	31	6	7	4	3	2	4	2	0	3	4.30	1.55	.77
1,750-1,999.....	13	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	3.96	1.08	.85
2,000-2,249.....	10	2	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	4.29	1.80	.50
2,250-2,499.....	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.00	.50
2,500-2,999.....	12	4	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	3.50	1.00	.50
3,000-3,499.....	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3.65	.50	1.25
3,500-3,999 ^{2 3}	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5.00	1.00	2.00
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	61	21	14	6	6	4	6	2	1	1	3.52	1.18	0.33
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749.....	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.67	-----
750-999.....	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.83	.83	-----
1,000-1,249.....	13	3	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	4.08	1.38	.69
1,250-1,499.....	7	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3.71	1.43	.28
1,500-1,749.....	7	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.57	.86	.71
1,750-1,999.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----
2,000-2,249.....	6	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3.67	1.50	.17
2,250-2,499.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.75	1.75	-----
2,500-2,999.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4.00	1.50	1.50
3,000-3,499.....	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.99	1.40	.40
3,500-3,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁵	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—CON. Iowa, Boone—Con.													
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	111	33	14	13	26	11	6	6	1	1	3.64	1.11	0.54
0-249.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
250-499.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	7.00	7.50
500-749.....	9	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.05	.78	.22
750-999.....	8	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3.41	.88	.50
1,000-1,249.....	10	2	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	3.50	.90	.60
1,250-1,499.....	13	6	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	4.18	1.85	.31
1,500-1,749.....	14	6	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	2.89	.28	.57
1,750-1,999.....	8	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.38	1.25	.12
2,000-2,249.....	12	1	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	4.02	1.75	.50
2,250-2,499.....	10	1	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	4.14	1.50	.60
2,500-2,999.....	9	0	1	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	4.33	1.44	.89
3,000-3,499.....	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	4.33	1.00	1.33
3,500-3,999.....	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4.33	1.67	.67
4,000 or over ¹⁵	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.50	.50	1.00
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	13	10	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.38	0.23	0.15
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
250-499.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
500-749.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
750-999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,000-1,249.....	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.33	.67	.67
1,250-1,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	.....	.....
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
1,750-1,999 ⁶	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	.....
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
Missouri, Columbia	1,185	313	226	123	254	101	93	35	21	19	3.57	1.03	0.54
All incomes.....	17	12	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.41	.29	.12
0-249.....	35	13	3	5	4	2	5	2	1	0	3.61	1.17	.43
250-499.....	114	32	20	10	26	12	10	2	0	2	3.50	1.10	.40
500-749.....	130	39	27	13	27	5	11	4	2	2	3.48	1.11	.38
750-999.....	156	48	31	20	20	11	19	4	2	1	3.47	1.13	.35
1,000-1,249.....	137	23	34	15	22	17	18	5	0	3	3.90	1.36	.52
1,250-1,499.....	116	35	19	13	23	9	5	8	1	3	3.66	1.04	.61
1,500-1,749.....	86	23	12	9	22	6	6	2	4	2	3.55	.90	.65
1,750-1,999.....	63	19	12	6	19	3	1	0	2	1	3.25	.65	.57
2,000-2,249.....	47	14	11	6	12	1	1	1	1	0	3.22	.74	.47
2,250-2,499.....	88	27	21	5	18	7	4	3	3	0	3.34	.81	.52
2,500-2,999.....	54	10	9	3	21	7	3	0	1	0	3.50	.76	.74
3,000-3,499.....	44	3	8	9	13	6	1	2	1	1	3.98	1.00	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	98	15	16	8	26	15	9	2	3	4	4.01	1.14	.85
4,000 or over ⁵													

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—CON.													
Missouri, Columbia—Continued													
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	479	108	93	57	94	46	45	20	7	9	3.73	1.22	0.51
0-249.....	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.25	-----
250-499.....	21	6	2	5	2	2	1	2	1	0	3.83	1.24	.57
500-749.....	84	19	10	10	16	8	8	2	0	2	3.66	1.31	.37
750-999.....	83	20	22	8	15	5	8	3	0	2	3.65	1.32	.34
1,000-1,249.....	92	27	18	11	15	8	9	2	1	1	3.50	1.10	.40
1,250-1,499.....	69	8	16	6	13	12	10	3	0	1	4.03	1.51	.52
1,500-1,749.....	54	10	9	7	13	4	3	5	1	2	4.02	1.28	.74
1,750-1,999.....	30	6	2	6	7	2	2	2	2	1	3.79	1.07	.73
2,000-2,249.....	18	6	2	0	6	2	1	0	1	0	3.28	.50	.78
2,250-2,499.....	6	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.33	1.17	.67
2,500-2,999.....	11	1	2	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	3.91	1.00	.82
3,000-3,499.....	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4.25	1.00	1.25
3,500-3,999 ^{2 3}	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4.94	.67	2.33
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	227	60	50	23	51	14	18	6	4	1	3.44	0.91	0.53
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4.33	1.67	.67
500-749.....	6	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.01	.17	.83
750-999.....	18	4	4	2	5	0	2	1	0	0	3.50	1.17	.33
1,000-1,249.....	34	10	7	4	3	1	7	1	1	0	3.54	1.29	.26
1,250-1,499.....	30	7	9	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	3.44	1.03	.40
1,500-1,749.....	23	10	5	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	3.13	.56	.56
1,750-1,999.....	21	4	8	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	3.50	1.00	.48
2,000-2,249.....	19	4	4	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	3.26	.47	.79
2,250-2,499.....	19	6	3	2	5	1	0	1	1	0	3.37	.68	.68
2,500-2,999.....	24	8	6	3	2	4	0	1	0	0	3.46	.96	.50
3,000-3,499.....	15	2	1	1	8	1	2	0	0	0	3.59	.93	.67
3,500-3,999.....	8	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	3.49	.88	.62
4,000 or over ⁸	7	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	3.72	.57	1.14
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	435	119	77	40	103	40	29	9	10	8	3.54	0.93	0.60
0-249.....	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.60	.20	.40
250-499.....	8	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3.37	1.25	.12
500-749.....	16	5	0	0	6	3	2	0	0	0	3.44	.88	.56
750-999.....	26	12	1	3	7	0	1	0	2	0	3.08	.50	.58
1,000-1,249.....	25	9	5	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	3.39	1.12	.28
1,250-1,499.....	34	6	7	5	5	2	5	2	0	2	4.18	1.47	.70
1,500-1,749.....	37	15	5	5	6	3	2	1	0	0	3.25	.81	.43
1,750-1,999.....	32	11	2	2	11	2	2	0	1	1	3.44	.75	.69
2,000-2,249.....	25	9	6	3	5	1	0	0	0	1	3.20	.84	.28
2,250-2,499.....	22	7	8	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2.91	.68	.23
2,500-2,999.....	47	16	12	1	11	2	1	2	2	0	3.19	.70	.49
3,000-3,499.....	35	8	8	1	11	5	1	0	1	0	3.37	.66	.71
3,500-3,999.....	33	1	6	8	10	5	0	1	1	1	4.01	1.06	.97
4,000 or over ⁸	90	13	16	6	23	15	9	2	3	3	4.04	1.20	.83

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—con.													
Missouri, Columbia—Continued													
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes	31	22	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	2.39	0.22	0.16
0-249	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.43	.43	-----
250-499	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.17	.17
750-999	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,000-1,249	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
1,250-1,499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,500-1,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,750-1,999	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,000-2,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.00	.60	.40
3,000-3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁸	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes	13	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	3.61	1.31	0.31
0-249	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
750-999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,249	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.28	1.50	-----
1,250-1,499	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.78	.67	-----
1,500-1,749	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7.50	4.50	1.00
1,750-1,999	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	2.00
2,000-2,249	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	-----
2,250-2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999 ⁸	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	-----
ALL OCCUPATIONS ²⁴													
Missouri, Moberly													
All incomes	925	298	156	75	239	79	30	22	17	9	3.35	0.77	0.58
0-249	24	15	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	2.88	.50	.37
250-499	56	22	12	3	14	0	3	0	2	0	2.94	.59	.37
500-749	104	39	15	9	21	9	2	4	4	1	3.35	.80	.55
750-999	149	44	27	18	34	12	8	4	0	2	3.42	.92	.50
1,000-1,249	122	44	25	14	19	12	3	4	0	1	3.30	.93	.38
1,250-1,499	101	29	19	7	28	9	5	2	2	0	3.40	.79	.60
1,500-1,749	83	26	17	4	22	7	4	2	0	1	3.35	.82	.52
1,750-1,999	76	23	14	4	25	3	3	2	2	0	3.24	.60	.63
2,000-2,249	54	12	9	3	16	9	2	0	2	1	3.71	.92	.80
2,250-2,499	43	12	6	4	15	4	0	0	1	1	3.35	.67	.67
2,500-2,999	56	18	7	4	21	5	0	1	0	0	3.16	.48	.68
3,000-3,499	29	8	0	2	12	4	0	1	0	2	3.77	.59	1.17
3,500-3,999	16	5	2	2	5	0	0	1	1	0	3.37	.50	.88
4,000 or over ⁸	12	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	4.22	.67	1.58

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—CON.													
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	609	192	111	53	141	58	21	17	9	7	3.41	0.86	0.55
0-249.....	14	7	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	3.36	.78	.57
250-499.....	36	10	11	3	10	0	1	0	1	0	3.02	.67	.39
500-749.....	78	25	14	9	15	8	1	3	2	1	3.46	.94	.51
750-999.....	114	35	21	13	23	11	6	4	0	1	3.45	.97	.47
1,000-1,249.....	90	29	22	13	11	10	2	2	0	1	3.35	1.01	.33
1,250-1,499.....	64	17	11	4	16	8	5	2	1	0	3.60	.98	.61
1,500-1,749.....	46	15	8	2	11	4	3	2	0	1	3.58	.98	.59
1,750-1,999.....	41	12	6	4	13	2	1	1	2	0	3.40	.66	.73
2,000-2,249.....	36	9	8	1	9	5	2	0	1	1	3.67	.97	.72
2,250-2,499.....	24	8	4	2	8	1	0	0	0	1	3.23	.71	.50
2,500-2,999.....	37	16	3	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	3.00	.35	.65
3,000-3,499.....	18	6	0	0	8	2	0	1	0	1	3.50	.28	1.22
3,500-3,999.....	10	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	3.40	.60	.80
4,000 or over ⁵	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7 6.00	7 1.00	7 3.00
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	138	40	17	11	50	6	6	3	4	1	3.30	0.60	0.70
0-249.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.19	7 1.00	-----
250-499.....	5	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2.80	.60	.20
500-749.....	11	5	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	3.66	.45	1.18
750-999.....	21	4	4	3	8	0	1	0	0	1	3.33	.67	.67
1,000-1,249.....	13	6	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	3.23	.69	.54
1,250-1,499.....	20	5	5	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	3.08	.50	.60
1,500-1,749.....	19	5	4	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	3.22	.68	.53
1,750-1,999.....	14	7	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2.86	.57	.28
2,000-2,249.....	8	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	3.62	1.00	.62
2,250-2,499.....	8	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3.34	.62	.75
2,500-2,999.....	10	0	1	2	6	0	0	1	0	0	3.79	.70	1.10
3,000-3,499.....	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	.00	1.33
3,500-3,999.....	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	.00	1.33
4,000 or over ⁵	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7 4.50	7 0.00	7 2.50
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	154	50	28	11	41	14	3	2	4	1	3.26	0.67	0.60
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	10	4	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	3.20	.60	.60
500-749.....	13	7	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	2.66	.38	.31
750-999.....	12	5	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3.21	.92	.33
1,000-1,249.....	15	8	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	3.07	.73	.33
1,250-1,499.....	16	6	3	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	3.08	.44	.62
1,500-1,749.....	17	6	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.82	.59	.24
1,750-1,999.....	21	4	7	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	3.18	.52	.67
2,000-2,249.....	9	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	4.00	.78	1.22
2,250-2,499.....	11	2	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	3.64	.64	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	9	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.11	.78	.33
3,000-3,499.....	8	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	4.53	1.50	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	.67	.67
4,000 or over ⁵	9	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	3.96	.78	1.22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—CON.													
Missouri, Moberly—Continued													
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes	22	14	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	2.64	0.14	0.50
0-249	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.14	.00	.14
250-499	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
500-749	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
750-999	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	.50	1.50
1,000-1,249	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.50	.50	1.00
1,250-1,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,500-1,749	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	2.00
1,750-1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,000-2,249 ¹³	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	1.00
VILLAGES													
Combined village units													
ALL OCCUPATIONS ²⁵													
All incomes	5,067	1,569	770	564	1,058	415	367	173	75	76	3.54	1.01	0.52
0-249	102	69	11	1	14	3	3	0	0	1	2.58	.34	.22
250-499	345	184	34	24	64	13	14	6	3	3	2.92	.58	.34
500-749	616	258	102	49	104	27	49	16	7	4	3.20	.87	.32
750-999	915	301	156	104	166	73	69	27	7	12	3.44	1.02	.41
1,000-1,249	903	241	140	124	181	77	75	35	15	15	3.69	1.16	.52
1,250-1,499	648	162	106	96	120	55	62	28	7	12	3.76	1.24	.51
1,500-1,749	449	109	69	49	100	51	26	27	8	10	3.80	1.15	.65
1,750-1,999	305	59	47	41	84	33	18	7	8	8	3.82	1.07	.73
2,000-2,249	231	61	38	24	58	17	20	6	1	6	3.63	1.02	.60
2,250-2,499	149	40	19	13	48	12	4	7	5	1	3.52	.76	.76
2,500-2,999	179	33	23	16	55	23	12	7	9	1	3.87	.96	.89
3,000-3,499	81	17	8	10	22	10	8	3	2	1	3.84	1.09	.75
3,500-3,999	41	8	4	3	14	8	3	0	1	0	3.79	.90	.88
4,000 or over ²⁶	103	27	13	10	28	13	4	4	2	2	3.71	.90	.80
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes	2,670	722	439	306	533	239	223	115	38	55	3.71	1.16	0.53
0-249	48	25	8	0	10	2	2	0	0	1	2.90	.52	.35
250-499	210	98	22	21	41	9	10	5	2	2	3.08	.71	.36
500-749	419	152	78	38	68	23	40	12	5	3	3.36	1.01	.34
750-999	643	177	125	73	108	59	62	24	7	8	3.61	1.18	.42
1,000-1,249	570	131	91	84	119	52	50	22	6	14	3.83	1.26	.55
1,250-1,499	356	73	57	52	71	34	35	22	3	9	3.97	1.39	.58
1,500-1,749	191	40	29	21	36	30	10	16	3	6	4.07	1.39	.68
1,750-1,999	98	8	13	13	28	13	9	4	4	6	4.47	1.39	1.08
2,000-2,249	58	6	11	1	24	5	3	3	1	4	4.09	1.07	1.03
2,250-2,499	33	7	3	3	9	4	1	4	2	0	4.07	1.03	1.06
2,500-2,999	32	2	2	0	17	4	0	1	5	1	4.29	.72	1.56
3,000-3,499	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5.00	2.00	1.00
3,500-3,999	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.75	.25	.50
4,000 or over ⁶	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	6.00	2.20	1.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*GContinued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CLERICAL													
VILLAGES—CON. Combined village units—Continued	623	164	105	81	146	54	39	18	11	5	3.56	0.99	0.57
All incomes	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.33	-----
0-249	26	14	3	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	2.81	.46	.35
250-499	44	16	10	5	11	1	1	0	0	0	3.01	.68	.32
500-749	98	37	15	17	21	4	3	0	0	1	3.09	.76	.36
750-999	107	27	19	20	14	10	6	7	4	0	3.72	1.24	.48
1,000-1,249	82	15	20	10	17	7	8	2	2	1	3.74	1.12	.60
1,250-1,499	68	14	8	8	20	6	6	3	2	1	3.83	1.10	.75
1,500-1,749	56	8	11	8	15	8	4	0	2	0	3.76	1.07	.68
1,750-1,999	47	16	6	4	11	5	5	0	0	0	3.40	.85	.53
2,000-2,249	27	4	3	2	14	1	1	1	0	1	3.80	.81	.96
2,250-2,499	34	6	4	5	7	7	2	3	0	0	4.07	1.32	.70
2,500-2,999	19	4	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	0	3.53	.95	.58
3,000-3,499	7	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	4.07	.71	1.28
3,500-3,999	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	5.60	1.60	2.00
4,000 or over ⁸													
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	1,433	454	210	172	313	109	97	39	24	15	3.44	0.92	0.51
0-249	14	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.14	.14	-----
250-499	57	34	6	2	10	0	3	1	0	1	2.80	.56	.24
500-749	93	41	13	5	20	3	5	3	2	1	3.09	.67	.41
750-999	121	54	15	13	23	8	3	3	0	2	3.15	.75	.40
1,000-1,249	177	54	28	20	33	14	17	5	5	1	3.52	1.07	.46
1,250-1,499	177	51	26	33	28	12	19	4	2	2	3.56	1.16	.40
1,500-1,749	177	46	32	20	43	13	10	8	2	3	3.56	.98	.57
1,750-1,999	140	40	21	20	37	10	5	3	2	2	3.42	.87	.52
2,000-2,249	115	34	20	17	20	7	12	3	0	2	3.56	1.12	.43
2,250-2,499	86	27	13	8	24	7	2	2	3	0	3.26	.67	.59
2,500-2,999	110	22	17	11	31	12	10	3	4	0	3.73	.94	.77
3,000-3,499	53	10	4	9	13	8	5	2	1	1	3.97	1.13	.83
3,500-3,999	27	2	4	3	10	5	2	0	1	0	3.93	1.04	.89
4,000 or over ²⁶	86	26	11	10	21	10	4	2	2	0	3.50	.83	.66
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes	266	194	13	2	44	4	6	1	2	0	2.43	0.20	0.24
0-249	37	29	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	2.34	.19	.14
250-499	44	33	2	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	2.38	.07	.32
500-749	48	41	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	2.29	.23	.06
750-999	34	24	1	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	2.41	.12	.29
1,000-1,249	39	24	1	0	11	1	2	0	0	0	2.56	.23	.33
1,250-1,499	27	19	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	2.43	.30	.18
1,500-1,749	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.50	-----	.50
1,750-1,999	8	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.50	.50
2,000-2,249	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.17	.17
2,250-2,499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,500-2,999	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
3,000-3,499	5	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3.00	.60	.40
3,500-3,999	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
4,000 or over ¹⁵	5	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.20	.40	.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—con.													
<i>Combined village units—Continued</i>													
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	74	35	3	3	21	9	2	0	0	1	3.12	0.59	0.57
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	8	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	.62	.38
500-749.....	12	8	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2.67	.50	.17
750-999.....	19	9	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	1	3.28	.63	.63
1,000-1,249.....	10	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.88	.20	.70
1,250-1,499.....	6	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.83	.33	.50
1,500-1,749.....	5	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3.60	.60	1.00
1,750-1,999.....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4.33	1.33	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.75	1.25	.50
2,250-2,499.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	1.00	1.50
2,500-2,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6.00	3.00	1.00
4,000 or over ⁶	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	1.00
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>													
All incomes.....	1,748	532	264	195	376	141	137	48	25	30	3.56	1.02	0.53
0-249.....	28	20	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	2.60	.32	.28
250-499.....	92	55	8	7	13	3	4	0	2	0	2.74	.46	.28
500-749.....	186	80	37	11	32	9	11	3	1	2	3.11	.78	.32
750-999.....	353	110	57	44	66	26	34	11	3	2	3.50	1.08	.40
1,000-1,249.....	321	96	48	43	64	25	29	6	4	6	3.59	1.09	.49
1,250-1,499.....	237	50	43	36	45	15	33	7	3	5	3.80	1.36	.45
1,500-1,749.....	154	39	26	16	35	16	6	8	2	6	3.78	1.14	.62
1,750-1,999.....	116	27	13	17	32	11	3	3	5	5	3.92	1.02	.89
2,000-2,249.....	89	20	14	8	25	5	9	5	0	3	3.82	1.18	.65
2,250-2,499.....	50	11	5	5	21	5	1	0	1	1	3.57	.66	.92
2,500-2,999.....	55	11	6	3	17	7	4	3	4	0	3.91	.82	1.04
3,000-3,499.....	20	4	1	1	9	4	0	1	0	0	4.05	.75	1.30
3,500-3,999.....	17	2	0	2	5	6	2	0	0	0	4.31	1.24	1.06
4,000 or over ⁶	30	7	5	2	8	7	0	1	0	0	3.70	.77	.94
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	1,044	281	170	120	222	88	96	30	13	24	3.69	1.16	0.52
0-249.....	12	7	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	3.02	.50	.50
250-499.....	50	24	5	7	7	2	4	0	1	0	3.03	.74	.28
500-749.....	143	55	29	9	25	9	10	3	1	2	3.28	.91	.36
750-999.....	288	81	47	36	54	24	32	10	3	1	3.60	1.17	.42
1,000-1,249.....	223	58	38	30	47	19	21	4	1	5	3.69	1.16	.50
1,250-1,499.....	149	25	27	23	30	13	20	5	1	5	3.99	1.50	.51
1,500-1,749.....	72	17	11	7	14	10	3	4	1	5	4.10	1.37	.69
1,750-1,999.....	46	5	4	7	14	5	2	2	3	4	4.69	1.39	1.28
2,000-2,249.....	32	4	6	0	15	0	3	2	0	2	3.90	1.06	.84
2,250-2,499.....	16	2	2	1	8	2	0	0	1	0	3.67	.56	1.12
2,500-2,999.....	9	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	3.56	.44	1.11
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
3,500-3,999.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	1.00
4,000 or over ⁶	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5.00	1.00	2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CLERICAL													
VILLAGES—con. Pennsylvania-Ohio— Continued	204	57	31	24	48	16	18	5	4	1	3.54	0.96	0.58
All incomes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.64	.18	.45
0-249	11	7	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2.64	.18	.45
250-499	11	3	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	3.03	.82	.27
500-749	29	12	5	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	3.02	.72	.28
750-999	39	13	6	9	4	2	3	2	0	0	3.46	1.18	.28
1,000-1,249	29	5	8	2	5	1	6	1	1	0	3.82	1.31	.48
1,250-1,499	21	3	3	3	7	2	1	1	1	0	3.84	1.05	.81
1,500-1,749	20	5	2	2	5	3	1	0	2	0	3.67	.75	.90
1,750-1,999	15	3	1	0	6	3	2	0	0	0	3.80	.87	.93
2,000-2,249	11	2	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	4.13	.91	1.18
2,250-2,499	8	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	4.04	1.25	.75
2,500-2,999	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.75	1.00	.75
3,000-3,499	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4.10	.80	1.20
3,500-3,999	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.00	7 1.00	-----
4,000 or over ⁸													
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	428	143	59	51	92	36	22	13	7	5	3.45	0.88	0.56
0-249	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499	17	12	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.29	.18	.12
500-749	22	14	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.48	.27	.18
750-999	27	11	5	2	5	1	1	1	0	1	3.28	.92	.33
1,000-1,249	47	18	3	4	10	4	4	0	3	1	3.51	.85	.66
1,250-1,499	55	17	7	11	10	1	7	1	1	0	3.40	1.11	.29
1,500-1,749	58	17	12	6	13	4	2	3	0	1	3.42	.95	.48
1,750-1,999	48	15	7	8	13	3	0	1	0	1	3.37	.81	.54
2,000-2,249	39	12	7	8	2	2	4	3	0	1	3.80	1.46	.36
2,250-2,499	23	7	3	3	7	3	0	0	0	0	3.24	.61	.65
2,500-2,999	38	7	4	3	11	5	3	2	3	0	3.97	.82	1.08
3,000-3,499	12	2	0	1	5	3	0	1	0	0	4.33	.75	1.58
3,500-3,999	10	0	0	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	4.57	1.60	1.00
4,000 or over ²⁵	28	7	4	2	8	6	0	1	0	0	3.68	.75	.93
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes	57	42	3	0	9	1	1	0	1	0	2.41	0.16	0.26
0-249	12	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.38	.25	.17
250-499	12	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2.42	.00	.42
500-749	8	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.12	.12
750-999	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.20	.00	.20
1,000-1,249	10	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2.60	.30	.30
1,250-1,499	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.33	-----
1,500-1,749	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.00	-----	-----
1,750-1,999	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.00	-----	-----
2,000-2,249	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.00	7 .50	7 .50
2,250-2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,000-3,499 ¹²	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.00	7 .00	7 1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—con.													
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio—Continued</i>													
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	15	9	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2.60	0.13	0.47
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	—	—
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	—	—
500-749.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	—	—
750-999.....	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.00	.75
1,000-1,249.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.50	—
1,250-1,499.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.00	.50
1,500-1,749.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.00	.50
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
2,000-2,249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	.00	2.00
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
3,000-3,499 ¹²	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>													
All incomes.....	1,670	528	265	203	307	123	136	59	22	27	3.54	1.06	0.46
0-249.....	18	9	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	3.22	1.00	.17
250-499.....	83	51	9	6	9	2	3	1	0	2	2.82	.64	.18
500-749.....	196	90	27	16	28	8	20	4	3	0	3.16	.86	.30
750-999.....	277	107	48	28	49	19	14	6	1	5	3.26	.87	.38
1,000-1,249.....	313	88	50	46	49	22	33	18	2	5	3.75	1.31	.42
1,250-1,499.....	234	64	43	36	41	17	16	11	2	4	3.65	1.17	.46
1,500-1,749.....	161	38	23	21	34	18	14	6	6	1	3.71	1.11	.60
1,750-1,999.....	101	18	20	15	28	6	11	0	1	2	3.63	1.05	.56
2,000-2,249.....	74	17	15	11	13	7	7	1	0	3	3.77	1.19	.58
2,250-2,499.....	55	14	9	5	14	5	1	5	2	0	3.66	.96	.71
2,500-2,999.....	68	14	6	7	19	9	6	2	4	1	3.92	1.12	.79
3,000-3,499.....	41	5	7	7	9	4	5	2	1	1	3.94	1.32	.63
3,500-3,999.....	16	5	2	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	3.37	.81	.56
4,000 or over ¹³	33	8	3	3	7	4	3	3	0	2	4.27	1.33	.91
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	912	269	160	110	149	71	77	45	12	19	3.68	1.20	0.47
0-249.....	12	7	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	3.21	.92	.25
250-499.....	57	33	8	4	6	2	1	1	0	2	2.92	.70	.21
500-749.....	141	56	23	11	20	6	19	4	2	0	3.34	1.04	.30
750-999.....	197	63	44	22	30	15	14	6	1	2	3.40	1.04	.34
1,000-1,249.....	210	49	36	35	33	15	22	14	1	5	3.92	1.45	.46
1,250-1,499.....	145	39	24	22	26	11	9	9	2	3	3.78	1.23	.52
1,500-1,749.....	73	13	13	10	13	11	5	6	2	0	3.94	1.34	.60
1,750-1,999.....	30	3	6	4	7	2	6	0	0	2	4.19	1.47	.73
2,000-2,249.....	16	1	3	1	4	4	0	1	0	2	4.75	1.44	1.31
2,250-2,499.....	10	3	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	4.56	1.50	1.10
2,500-2,999.....	15	0	1	0	7	2	0	0	4	1	4.66	1.00	1.67
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.00	2.00
3,500-3,999.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	—	—
4,000 or over ¹³	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	7.33	3.33	2.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type ¹ —										Average number of persons per family _{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 _{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older _{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—con.													
Michigan-Wisconsin—Continued													
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	210	59	33	31	44	19	12	7	2	3	3.58	1.06	0.50
0-249.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 3.00	⁷ 1.00	-----
250-499.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.69	.67	-----
500-749.....	14	6	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	3.07	.64	.43
750-999.....	27	14	2	3	6	1	0	0	0	1	2.95	.56	.41
1,000-1,249.....	34	9	5	6	4	4	2	3	1	0	3.85	1.35	.50
1,250-1,499.....	30	7	8	4	7	1	1	1	0	1	3.60	1.03	.50
1,500-1,749.....	24	7	3	2	5	2	4	0	1	0	3.52	1.08	.46
1,750-1,999.....	22	2	5	5	6	2	2	0	0	0	3.77	1.23	.54
2,000-2,249.....	17	6	2	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	3.42	1.00	.41
2,250-2,499.....	7	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.28	.71	.57
2,500-2,999.....	16	3	1	3	3	4	1	1	0	0	4.10	1.44	.62
3,000-3,499.....	11	2	3	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	3.54	1.27	.27
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 4.00	⁷ .00	⁷ 2.00
4,000 or over ⁸	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	7.00	2.33	2.67
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	445	125	68	61	96	31	46	7	7	4	3.49	1.00	0.48
0-249.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 4.00	⁷ 2.00	-----
250-499.....	13	7	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2.91	.77	.15
500-749.....	22	10	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	3.04	.64	.41
750-999.....	35	18	2	3	8	3	0	0	0	1	3.03	.48	.54
1,000-1,249.....	46	15	9	5	5	2	9	1	0	0	3.49	1.30	.17
1,250-1,499.....	48	10	10	9	7	5	6	1	0	0	3.64	1.29	.35
1,500-1,749.....	59	14	7	9	16	5	5	0	2	1	3.58	.93	.64
1,750-1,999.....	45	12	8	6	13	2	3	0	1	0	3.24	.73	.47
2,000-2,249.....	37	7	9	6	7	1	6	0	0	1	3.68	1.27	.40
2,250-2,499.....	38	10	6	4	10	3	1	2	2	0	3.49	.87	.63
2,500-2,999.....	37	11	4	4	9	3	5	1	0	0	3.55	1.03	.51
3,000-3,499.....	28	2	4	6	6	3	4	1	1	1	4.10	1.36	.75
3,500-3,999.....	10	1	2	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	3.60	1.00	.60
4,000 or over ⁸	26	8	3	3	6	2	3	1	0	0	3.61	1.00	.57
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	90	69	3	1	14	1	1	0	1	0	2.34	0.12	0.23
0-249.....	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.12	1.00	-----
250-499.....	9	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.17	.11	.11
500-749.....	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
750-999.....	16	11	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2.37	.00	.38
1,000-1,249.....	19	13	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	2.42	.05	.37
1,250-1,499.....	11	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.24	.27	.09
1,500-1,749.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.80	-----	.80
1,750-1,999.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.33	.33
2,000-2,249.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,000-3,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 2.00	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁸	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁷ 4.00	⁷ 1.00	⁷ 1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ²³	Average number of persons under 16 ²⁴	Average number of persons 16 or older ²⁴
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—con.													
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin—Continued</i>													
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	13	6	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	3.46	0.69	0.77
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
250-499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.00	.....	.....
500-749.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
750-999.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7 5.50	7 2.00	7 1.50
1,000-1,249.....	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.98	.00	1.00
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
1,750-1,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 4.00	7 1.00	7 1.00
2,000-2,249.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.00	7 1.00	.....
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
3,500-3,999 ²⁵	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7 6.00	7 3.00	7 1.00
ALL OCCUPATIONS ²⁵													
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>													
All incomes.....	1,649	509	241	166	375	151	94	66	28	19	3.51	0.96	0.55
0-249.....	56	40	7	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	2.35	.14	.18
250-499.....	170	78	17	11	42	8	7	5	1	1	3.07	.63	.44
500-749.....	234	88	38	22	44	10	18	9	3	2	3.30	.94	.35
750-999.....	285	84	51	32	51	28	21	10	3	5	3.55	1.10	.45
1,000-1,249.....	269	57	42	35	68	30	13	11	9	4	3.74	1.07	.67
1,250-1,499.....	177	48	20	24	34	23	13	10	2	3	3.82	1.16	.67
1,500-1,749.....	134	32	20	12	31	17	6	13	0	3	3.94	1.21	.73
1,750-1,999.....	88	14	14	9	24	16	4	4	2	1	3.90	1.16	.73
2,000-2,249.....	68	24	9	5	20	5	4	0	1	0	3.21	.65	.56
2,250-2,499.....	44	15	5	3	13	2	2	2	2	0	3.28	.64	.64
2,500-2,999.....	56	8	11	6	19	7	2	2	1	0	3.76	.89	.86
3,000-3,499.....	20	8	0	2	4	2	3	0	1	0	3.42	.95	.45
3,500-3,999.....	8	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	3.54	.38	1.12
4,000 or over ²⁶	40	12	5	5	13	2	1	0	2	0	3.25	.65	.62
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	714	172	109	76	162	80	50	40	13	12	3.77	1.13	0.62
0-249.....	24	11	7	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	2.68	.33	.33
250-499.....	103	41	9	10	28	5	5	4	1	0	3.20	.71	.36
500-749.....	135	41	26	18	23	8	11	5	2	1	3.47	1.10	.36
750-999.....	158	33	34	15	24	20	16	8	3	5	3.90	1.35	.53
1,000-1,249.....	137	24	17	19	39	18	7	5	4	4	3.92	1.12	.78
1,250-1,499.....	62	9	6	7	15	10	6	8	0	1	4.37	1.52	.85
1,500-1,749.....	46	10	5	4	9	9	2	6	0	1	4.25	1.12	.78
1,750-1,999.....	22	0	3	2	7	6	1	2	1	0	4.39	1.27	1.14
2,000-2,249.....	10	1	2	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	3.65	.50	1.20
2,250-2,499.....	7	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	4.28	1.43	.86
2,500-2,999.....	8	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	4.42	.50	1.88
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7 5.00	7 3.00	.....
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
4,000 or over ²⁶	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.00	7 .00	7 1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CLERICAL													
VILLAGES—con. Illinois-Iowa—Con.	209	48	41	26	54	19	9	6	5	1	3.55	0.94	0.62
All incomes.....													
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	12	5	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33
500-749.....	19	7	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.95	.63	.26
750-999.....	42	11	8	8	11	2	2	0	0	0	3.23	.90	.38
1,000-1,249.....	34	5	8	5	6	4	1	2	3	0	3.89	1.20	.70
1,250-1,499.....	23	3	4	4	5	5	1	0	1	0	3.84	1.00	.87
1,500-1,749.....	23	4	2	3	8	2	1	2	0	1	4.15	1.17	1.00
1,750-1,999.....	14	1	4	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	3.87	1.28	.57
2,000-2,249.....	15	7	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2.97	.67	.27
2,250-2,499.....	9	1	1	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	3.80	.78	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	10	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	4.05	1.20	.80
3,000-3,499.....	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3.25	.00	1.25
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.25
4,000 or over ²⁰	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	.00	2.00
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	560	186	83	60	125	42	29	19	10	6	3.41	0.90	0.50
0-249.....	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	27	15	2	1	6	0	1	1	0	1	3.07	.70	.37
500-749.....	49	17	6	1	14	2	4	3	1	1	3.39	.86	.51
750-999.....	59	25	8	8	10	4	2	2	0	0	3.17	.83	.34
1,000-1,249.....	84	21	16	11	18	8	4	4	2	0	3.54	1.06	.51
1,250-1,499.....	74	24	9	13	11	6	6	2	1	2	3.63	1.12	.51
1,500-1,749.....	60	15	13	5	14	4	3	5	0	1	3.68	1.07	.58
1,750-1,999.....	47	13	6	6	11	5	2	2	1	1	3.64	1.06	.55
2,000-2,249.....	39	15	4	3	11	4	2	0	0	0	3.19	.64	.54
2,250-2,499.....	25	10	4	1	7	1	1	0	1	0	2.92	.44	.48
2,500-2,999.....	35	4	9	4	11	4	2	0	1	0	3.67	.97	.71
3,000-3,499.....	13	6	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	3.34	1.00	.31
3,500-3,999.....	7	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3.48	.28	1.14
4,000 or over ²⁰	32	11	4	5	7	2	1	0	2	0	3.25	.75	.50
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	119	83	7	1	21	2	4	1	0	0	2.52	0.27	0.24
0-249.....	21	18	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.16	.00	.14
250-499.....	23	15	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2.43	.09	.35
500-749.....	24	19	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2.50	.42	.08
750-999.....	13	9	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2.54	.31	.23
1,000-1,249.....	10	5	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2.80	.50	.30
1,250-1,499.....	13	9	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.62	.31	.31
1,500-1,749.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
3,000-3,499.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ¹⁵	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.12	.75

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ⁴	Average number of persons 16 or older ⁵
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—con.	FARM-OPERATOR												
Illinois-Iowa—Con.													
All incomes.....	46	20	1	3	12	8	2	0	0	0	3.26	0.70	0.55
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	5	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.60	1.00	.60
500-749.....	7	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3.00	.86	.14
750-999.....	13	6	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	3.11	.62	.46
1,000-1,249.....	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.98	.25	.75
1,250-1,499.....	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	.40	.60
1,500-1,749.....	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4.33	1.00	1.33
1,750-1,999.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7 4.50	7 1.50	7 1.00
2,000-2,249.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 4.00	7 2.00	-----
2,250-2,499.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.50	7 .00	7 .50
2,500-2,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2.00	-----	-----
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁸	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7 3.50	7 .50	7 1.00

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between column 12 and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of columns 13 and 14. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all persons and for persons under 16 or 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).³ Includes husband and wife.⁴ Excludes husband and wife.⁵ Largest income reported, between \$15,000 and \$20,000.⁶ Largest income reported, between \$4,000 and \$4,500.⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁸ Largest income reported, between \$5,000 and \$7,500.⁹ Largest income reported, between \$2,500 and \$3,000.¹⁰ There were no families of farm operators in the sample from Mount Vernon.¹¹ Largest income reported, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.¹² Largest income reported, between \$3,000 and \$3,500.¹³ Largest income reported, between \$2,000 and \$2,250.¹⁴ Includes 4 families of farm operators. These families are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.¹⁵ Largest income reported, between \$7,500 and \$10,000.¹⁶ Largest income reported, between \$1,750 and \$2,000.¹⁷ There were no families of farm operators in the sample from Lincoln.¹⁸ Largest income reported, between \$1,500 and \$1,750.¹⁹ Includes 1 farm-operator family.²⁰ Largest income reported, between \$4,500 and \$5,000.²¹ Largest income reported, between \$2,250 and \$2,500.²² Includes 3 families of farm operators.²³ Largest income reported, between \$3,500 and \$4,000.²⁴ Includes 2 families of farm operators.²⁵ Includes 1 family of unknown occupation.²⁶ Largest income reported, over \$20,000.

TABLE 112.—BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL FAMILIES: *Number of families in independent and salaried groups,¹ by income and by family type, North Central small cities and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (1)	COMBINED CITIES					MOUNT VERNON, OHIO					NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO					LINCOLN, ILL.				
	Inde- pendent business	Inde- pendent profes- sional	Sala- ried busi- ness	Sala- ried profes- sional	Inde- pendent business	Inde- pendent profes- sional	Sala- ried busi- ness	Sala- ried profes- sional	Inde- pendent business	Inde- pendent profes- sional	Sala- ried busi- ness	Sala- ried profes- sional	Inde- pendent business	Inde- pendent profes- sional	Sala- ried busi- ness	Sala- ried profes- sional	Inde- pendent business	Inde- pendent profes- sional	Sala- ried busi- ness	Sala- ried profes- sional
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All types.....	476	56	197	274	29	1	11	14	63	10	35	46	60	12	22					
\$0-\$249.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0					
\$250-\$499.....	18	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0					
\$500-\$749.....	53	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	10	0	0					
\$750-\$999.....	60	1	10	6	2	0	1	1	11	0	1	1	10	1	1					
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	65	2	14	17	7	0	2	1	10	1	3	3	13	0	1					
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	58	3	17	19	4	0	1	0	6	0	2	0	10	1	4					
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	57	4	27	28	4	0	2	4	10	0	4	0	9	1	4					
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	33	2	22	19	5	0	2	1	10	0	4	3	9	1	4					
\$2,000-\$2,249.....	23	4	15	23	2	0	2	1	4	0	2	3	5	1	4					
\$2,250-\$2,499.....	29	4	18	13	2	0	1	0	4	0	3	2	5	1	4					
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	32	6	20	31	2	0	2	3	4	1	3	1	2	1	2					
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	15	4	19	21	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	2	1	0					
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	9	4	10	25	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	8	1	2	2					
\$4,000 or over 2.....	16	20	20	60	3	0	0	0	0	4	5	3	0	1	1					
Type 1.....	177	14	51	65	9	0	3	5	18	4	12	13	32	3	2					
Types 2 and 3.....	88	17	17	95	7	0	3	3	13	4	8	14	9	1	8					
Types 4 and 5.....	160	19	60	95	11	0	5	5	26	4	10	15	13	4	7					
Types 6 and 7.....	35	5	18	82	1	0	2	4	5	1	4	4	3	1	4					
Types 8 and 9.....	16	1	3	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0					

See footnotes at end of table.

\$2,000-\$2,249	49	8	23	35	16	3	5	15	12	2	11	12	21	3	7	8
\$2,250-\$2,499	43	7	18	18	9	1	5	8	20	2	9	7	14	4	4	3
\$2,500-\$2,999	36	12	34	28	16	3	8	11	11	6	13	7	9	3	13	10
\$3,000-\$3,499	18	11	14	10	4	2	4	2	8	6	9	5	6	3	1	3
\$3,500-\$3,999	15	3	7	2	6	1	2	1	6	0	3	1	3	2	2	0
\$4,000 or over ²	24	32	23	7	8	8	9	3	8	8	9	1	8	16	5	3
Type 1	276	40	73	65	82	12	25	24	73	10	31	11	121	18	17	30
Types 2 and 3	187	34	74	81	54	11	16	29	60	10	32	27	73	13	26	31
Types 4 and 5	221	31	82	88	61	10	29	28	67	8	28	24	93	13	25	36
Types 6 and 7	82	4	22	28	23	7	5	7	27	4	11	11	32	0	6	10
Types 8 and 9	21	2	7	9	6	0	3	3	7	1	1	2	8	1	3	4

¹Other tables show these 4 groups combined as business and professional.

²For the largest income reported see table 111.

TABLE 113.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average¹ amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having non-money income from—			Total family income Dollars	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source ²		Other sources ³		Any source	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay		All sources (net) ⁶	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ⁷		Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay	
		Number	Earnings ³														Number
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
COMBINED CITIES All incomes	Number 3,719	Number 3,714	Number 3,601	Number 890	Number 63	Number 1,793	Number 1,756	Number 39	Dollars 1,581	Dollars 1,484	Dollars 1,404	Dollars 82	Dollars 2	Dollars 97	Dollars 94	Dollars 3	
	55	50	35	22	0	25	25	0	176	134	85	49	0	42	42	0	
	142	142	128	42	5	71	68	3	390	329	289	44	4	61	59	2	
	377	377	355	79	6	123	118	5	633	589	536	53	4	44	43	1	
	533	533	518	96	4	181	179	3	871	822	779	45	1	48	48	(8)	
	608	608	589	115	9	249	248	1	1,127	1,066	1,011	55	(8)	61	61	(8)	
	500	500	492	110	7	249	245	4	1,367	1,286	1,227	60	1	81	80	1	
	391	391	386	97	6	206	201	5	1,607	1,508	1,445	70	6	98	95	3	
	253	253	247	60	3	123	122	2	1,858	1,759	1,679	84	3	100	97	3	
	198	198	196	52	6	114	111	3	2,109	1,988	1,911	80	3	121	116	5	
	149	149	148	46	4	97	97	0	2,366	2,210	2,114	99	3	156	156	0	
	198	198	193	60	4	126	120	6	2,698	2,528	2,387	143	2	170	157	13	
	113	113	113	34	3	79	75	4	3,228	3,019	2,863	128	2	209	192	17	
	71	71	71	21	4	41	40	1	3,698	3,502	3,410	100	8	196	192	4	
	131	131	130	56	2	109	107	2	5,457	5,083	4,635	457	9	374	367	7	
	\$0-\$249	55	50	35	22	0	25	25	0	176	134	85	49	0	42	42	0
	\$250-\$499	142	142	128	42	5	71	68	3	390	329	289	44	4	61	59	2
\$500-\$749	377	377	355	79	6	123	118	5	633	589	536	53	4	44	43	1	
\$750-\$999	533	533	518	96	4	181	179	3	871	822	779	45	1	48	48	(8)	
\$1,000-\$1,249	608	608	589	115	9	249	248	1	1,127	1,066	1,011	55	(8)	61	61	(8)	
\$1,250-\$1,499	500	500	492	110	7	249	245	4	1,367	1,286	1,227	60	1	81	80	1	
\$1,500-\$1,749	391	391	386	97	6	206	201	5	1,607	1,508	1,445	70	6	98	95	3	
\$1,750-\$1,999	253	253	247	60	3	123	122	2	1,858	1,759	1,679	84	3	100	97	3	
\$2,000-\$2,249	198	198	196	52	6	114	111	3	2,109	1,988	1,911	80	3	121	116	5	
\$2,250-\$2,499	149	149	148	46	4	97	97	0	2,366	2,210	2,114	99	3	156	156	0	
\$2,500-\$2,999	198	198	193	60	4	126	120	6	2,698	2,528	2,387	143	2	170	157	13	
\$3,000-\$3,499	113	113	113	34	3	79	75	4	3,228	3,019	2,863	128	2	209	192	17	
\$3,500-\$3,999	71	71	71	21	4	41	40	1	3,698	3,502	3,410	100	8	196	192	4	
\$4,000 or over	131	131	130	56	2	109	107	2	5,457	5,083	4,635	457	9	374	367	7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 113.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having non-money income from—			Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ¹		Any source	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay		All sources (net) ⁶	Earnings ³	Other sources ⁴		All sources (net) ⁶	Dollars	Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
COMBINED CITIES—con.																
Occupational groups:	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wage-earner.....	1,998	1,998	1,998	334	24	848	886	14	1,257	1,206	1,176	31	1	61	60	1
\$0-\$999.....	737	737	737	99	8	228	219	10	710	676	659	17	(⁸)	34	33	34
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	700	700	700	115	10	297	296	1	1,229	1,171	1,139	33	1	58	58	58
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	330	330	330	67	2	171	170	2	1,707	1,627	1,584	43	(⁸)	80	78	80
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	191	191	191	38	4	124	124	0	2,359	2,239	2,201	39	1	120	120	120
\$3,000 or over.....	40	40	40	15	0	28	27	1	3,427	3,248	3,113	135	0	179	171	8
Clerical.....	582	582	582	148	12	272	272	0	1,691	1,597	1,539	60	2	97	97	0
\$0-\$999.....	115	115	115	24	1	33	33	0	770	735	705	34	4	35	35	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	183	183	183	44	3	77	77	0	1,236	1,171	1,133	39	1	65	65	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	107	107	107	27	1	51	51	0	1,720	1,628	1,568	60	(⁸)	92	92	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	126	126	126	31	6	77	77	0	2,379	2,223	2,168	58	3	156	156	0
\$3,000 or over.....	51	51	51	19	1	34	34	0	3,679	3,462	3,264	198	(⁸)	217	217	0
Business and professional.....	1,003	1,003	1,003	286	24	565	540	25	2,221	2,067	1,957	117	7	154	146	8
\$0-\$999.....	175	175	175	46	3	86	85	1	696	582	533	52	3	84	84	(⁸)
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	195	195	195	38	3	95	91	4	1,258	1,174	1,128	46	(⁸)	81	81	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	192	192	192	40	6	92	87	5	1,696	1,582	1,538	62	18	114	107	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	218	218	218	77	4	126	117	6	2,426	2,267	2,151	120	4	159	142	17
\$3,000 or over.....	223	223	223	76	8	166	160	6	4,336	4,233	3,959	273	9	303	290	13
Other.....	136	131	18	122	3	108	108	0	978	768	101	666	2	210	210	0

Family-type groups: Type 1-----	1, 114	1, 111	1, 031	334	18	617	606	12	1, 402	1, 284	1, 180	106	2	118	116	2
\$0-\$999-----	414	411	358	142	4	217	211	6	650	571	490	81	(5)	79	78	1
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	320	320	304	73	4	165	165	0	1,228	1,199	1,039	90	(5)	99	99	0
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	175	175	168	46	3	99	86	5	1,690	1,553	1,496	104	7	137	128	9
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	145	145	141	44	7	89	88	1	2,395	2,227	2,068	133	6	168	165	3
\$3,000 or over-----	60	60	60	29	7	47	47	0	4,277	3,971	3,698	303	0	306	306	0
Type 2-----	642	642	638	123	5	218	214	5	1,541	1,474	1,425	50	1	67	65	2
\$0-\$999-----	194	194	192	22	2	34	33	2	729	713	703	12	2	16	15	1
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	199	199	198	36	1	65	63	2	1,231	1,186	1,163	23	(5)	45	43	2
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	116	116	115	28	1	43	43	0	1,699	1,627	1,568	59	(5)	72	72	0
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	91	91	91	22	1	50	49	1	2,352	2,233	2,168	55	(5)	129	122	7
\$3,000 or over-----	42	42	42	15	0	26	26	0	4,563	4,306	3,991	315	0	257	257	0
Type 3-----	406	406	405	75	5	129	127	2	1,523	1,470	1,442	29	1	53	51	2
\$0-\$999-----	116	116	115	13	1	16	16	0	722	710	692	18	(5)	12	12	0
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	135	135	135	21	3	45	45	0	1,247	1,205	1,192	15	2	42	42	0
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	67	67	67	16	0	26	25	1	1,718	1,666	1,646	20	0	52	48	4
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	62	62	62	17	0	27	26	1	2,337	2,247	2,195	52	0	90	84	6
\$3,000 or over-----	26	26	26	8	1	15	15	0	4,094	3,892	3,774	121	3	202	202	0
Type 4-----	764	763	740	206	20	478	470	8	1,819	1,682	1,555	131	4	137	134	3
\$0-\$999-----	180	179	171	38	5	85	84	1	703	639	592	50	3	64	64	(5)
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	202	202	194	60	4	117	115	2	1,233	1,132	1,032	101	1	101	100	1
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	134	134	131	29	1	95	94	1	1,719	1,586	1,474	112	(5)	133	133	(5)
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	148	148	145	49	4	104	102	2	2,452	2,282	2,136	148	2	170	165	5
\$3,000 or over-----	100	100	99	30	6	77	75	2	4,210	3,916	3,598	336	18	294	283	11
Type 5-----	308	307	305	65	5	152	145	7	1,777	1,682	1,639	45	2	95	87	8
\$0-\$999-----	71	70	70	9	1	15	14	1	722	694	674	20	(5)	28	26	2
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	94	94	92	14	1	44	44	0	1,254	1,204	1,159	45	(5)	50	50	0
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	52	52	52	19	2	28	28	0	1,630	1,586	1,506	43	9	89	89	0
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	50	50	50	11	0	34	32	2	2,349	2,222	2,174	48	0	127	113	14
\$3,000 or over-----	41	41	41	12	1	31	27	4	4,180	3,892	3,805	90	3	288	248	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 113.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having non-money income from—			Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay		All sources (net) ⁶	Earnings ³	Other sources ⁴		All sources	Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
COMBINED CITIES—con.																
Family-type groups—Con.	255	255	253	47	9	93	90	3	1,485	1,427	1,378	57	8	58	56	2
Type 6.....	80	79	10	1	1	13	12	1	743	730	712	18	(*)	13	11	2
\$0-\$999.....	91	91	14	3	3	36	35	1	1,230	1,186	1,167	21	2	44	42	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	45	45	10	2	2	18	18	0	1,689	1,629	1,593	75	39	60	60	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	22	22	7	2	2	14	13	1	2,404	2,265	2,073	200	8	139	128	11
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	17	17	6	1	1	12	12	0	4,668	4,372	4,179	194	1	236	236	0
\$3,000 or over.....																
Type 7.....	128	128	27	1	1	56	54	2	1,631	1,560	1,494	66	(*)	71	64	7
\$0-\$999.....	27	27	1	1	1	10	10	0	688	663	603	(*)	(*)	25	25	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	44	44	7	7	7	15	15	0	1,242	1,203	1,170	33	0	39	39	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	30	30	6	6	6	11	11	0	1,689	1,642	1,620	22	0	47	47	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16	16	6	6	6	12	11	1	2,422	2,271	2,132	139	0	151	121	30
\$3,000 or over.....	11	11	7	7	7	8	7	1	4,195	3,940	3,571	369	0	255	217	38
Type 8 and 9.....	102	102	13	0	0	50	50	0	1,883	1,742	1,688	54	0	91	91	0
\$0-\$999.....	25	25	4	0	0	10	10	0	716	680	579	101	0	36	36	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	23	23	0	0	0	11	11	0	1,252	1,205	1,205	0	0	47	47	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	25	25	3	3	3	9	9	0	1,749	1,703	1,677	26	0	46	46	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	11	11	2	2	2	7	7	0	2,357	2,177	2,164	13	0	180	180	0
\$3,000 or over.....	18	18	4	4	4	13	13	0	3,925	3,694	3,569	125	0	231	231	0
Type 8.....	58	58	11	0	0	31	31	0	1,653	1,843	1,776	73	0	110	110	0
Type 9.....	44	44	2	2	2	19	19	0	1,676	1,609	1,579	30	0	67	67	0

OHIO, MOUNT VERNON										
All incomes.										
253	251	244	81	2	124	122	2	1,531	1,451	1,376
77	80	77	2	77	80	77	2	77	80	77
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$0-\$249	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	172	80	80
\$250-\$499	4	3	2	0	3	2	0	406	267	131
\$500-\$749	15	12	4	0	5	5	0	631	500	475
\$750-\$999	32	22	7	0	11	11	0	892	851	824
\$1,000-\$1,249	64	63	15	1	30	30	0	1,120	1,069	1,015
\$1,250-\$1,499	33	32	11	0	14	14	0	1,352	1,304	1,216
\$1,500-\$1,749	32	32	12	0	18	18	0	1,608	1,519	1,450
\$1,750-\$1,999	18	18	3	0	10	10	0	1,829	1,741	1,689
\$2,000-\$2,249	19	18	10	1	10	10	0	2,119	2,001	1,804
\$2,250-\$2,499	13	13	5	0	7	7	0	2,389	2,284	2,230
\$2,500-\$2,999	10	10	4	0	9	8	1	2,728	2,443	2,384
\$3,000-\$3,499	3	3	3	0	2	2	0	3,151	2,974	2,747
\$3,500-\$3,999	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	3,750	3,650	3,445
\$4,000 or over	3	3	2	0	2	2	0	8,953	8,819	8,643
Occupational groups:										
Wage-earner										
159	159	159	38	1	75	75	0	1,334	1,273	1,238
61	61	61	61	(*)	35	35	0	689	689	689
\$0-\$999	40	40	8	0	14	14	0	753	704	704
\$1,000-\$1,499	68	68	15	1	30	30	0	1,191	1,144	1,120
\$1,500-\$1,999	28	28	6	0	18	18	0	1,690	1,609	1,545
\$2,000-\$2,999	21	21	7	0	12	12	0	2,249	2,163	2,102
\$3,000 or over	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	3,152	3,040	2,820
Clerical	30	30	12	0	16	16	0	1,598	1,485	1,394
\$0-\$999	4	4	4	0	2	2	0	843	777	742
\$1,000-\$1,499	12	12	4	0	5	5	0	1,259	1,207	1,102
\$1,500-\$1,999	7	7	4	0	3	3	0	1,743	1,644	1,513
\$2,000-\$2,999	7	7	3	0	6	6	0	2,469	2,209	2,149
\$3,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Business and profes-	55	55	24	1	26	24	2	2,189	2,081	1,994
sional	94	94	94	8	108	108	8	95	95	94
\$0-\$999	5	5	5	0	1	1	0	838	829	829
\$1,000-\$1,499	15	15	5	0	7	7	0	1,214	1,137	1,044
\$1,500-\$1,999	15	15	5	0	7	7	0	1,656	1,530	1,450
\$2,000-\$2,999	13	13	9	1	7	6	1	2,452	2,278	2,158
\$3,000 or over	7	7	5	0	4	3	1	5,895	5,750	5,562
Other	9	9	7	0	7	7	0	818	671	0
147	147	147	147	0	147	147	0	671	671	147
Family-type groups:	8	8	8	7	116	116	7	158	158	158
Type 1	71	69	65	0	40	40	0	1,627	1,511	1,360
Types 2 and 3	70	70	68	0	15	15	0	1,431	1,405	1,354
Types 4 and 5	75	75	74	2	50	48	2	1,467	1,419	1,350
Types 6 and 7	31	31	7	0	14	14	0	1,403	1,374	1,350
Types 8 and 9	6	6	6	0	5	5	0	1,573	1,527	1,444

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 113.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having non-money income from—			'Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source ³	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source ³	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay		All sources (net) ⁶	Earnings ³	Other sources ⁴		All sources (15)	Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay (17)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
OHIO, NEW PHILADELPHIA	588	387	572	174	22	306	297	9	1,478	1,383	1,301	85	3	95	90	5
All incomes																
\$0-\$249	4	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	117	107	107	0	0	10	10	0
\$250-\$499	20	20	19	6	1	15	15	0	374	281	240	41	0	93	93	0
\$500-\$749	60	60	55	15	3	28	28	0	633	559	504	55	1	74	74	0
\$750-\$999	94	94	90	24	2	32	32	0	878	765	765	59	0	54	54	0
\$1,000-\$1,249	107	107	107	27	5	46	46	0	1,122	1,065	1,020	46	1	57	57	0
\$1,250-\$1,499	188	188	186	24	10	50	48	2	1,358	1,257	1,177	81	1	101	98	3
\$1,500-\$1,749	79	76	74	10	3	41	39	2	1,615	1,511	1,420	92	1	104	97	7
\$1,750-\$1,999	79	76	74	10	3	41	39	2	1,868	1,771	1,667	104	0	97	89	8
\$2,000-\$2,249	32	30	28	10	1	16	16	0	2,126	2,010	1,953	58	1	116	116	0
\$2,250-\$2,499	29	26	26	10	3	13	13	0	2,355	2,185	1,984	204	3	170	170	0
\$2,500-\$2,999	17	17	17	8	1	10	10	0	2,714	2,590	2,531	59	0	154	154	0
\$3,000-\$3,499	31	31	31	14	0	20	18	2	3,210	2,998	2,898	100	0	212	212	25
\$3,500-\$3,999	15	15	15	7	0	12	10	2	3,577	3,406	3,269	137	0	171	171	61
\$4,000-\$4,999	5	5	5	3	0	3	3	0	5,583	5,298	4,790	597	89	285	285	0
\$5,000 or over	13	13	13	7	2	11	11	0								
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earn.																
	308	308	308	63	6	139	139	0	1,202	1,135	1,097	38	(4)	67	67	0
\$0-\$999	117	117	117	21	3	46	46	0	743	691	665	26	(4)	52	52	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	118	118	118	25	2	52	52	0	1,228	1,161	1,109	53	(4)	67	67	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	54	54	54	9	1	28	28	0	1,692	1,616	1,593	23	(4)	76	76	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	18	18	18	8	0	12	12	0	2,432	2,223	2,223	66	0	143	143	0
\$3,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	9,311	9,316	9,316	9	0	9	9	0

Clerical	106	106	38	4	53	53	0	1,492	1,394	1,329	65	(³)	98	98	0
\$0-\$999	22	22	6	0	7	7	0	749	702	658	44	0	47	47	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	42	42	16	1	21	21	0	1,229	1,136	1,092	44	(³)	98	98	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	21	21	7	0	12	12	0	1,717	1,606	1,517	89	0	111	111	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	17	7	2	9	9	0	2,287	2,175	2,132	44	1	112	112	0
\$3,000 or over	4	4	2	1	4	4	0	3,781	3,465	3,108	357	(³)	316	316	0
Business and professional	154	154	55	10	96	87	9	2,098	1,965	1,850	124	9	133	115	18
\$0-\$999	26	26	7	1	13	13	0	672	584	565	19	(³)	88	88	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	32	32	7	3	20	18	0	1,221	1,144	1,094	52	2	77	68	9
\$1,500-\$1,999	29	29	9	2	14	11	3	1,672	1,569	1,494	77	2	103	76	27
\$2,000-\$2,999	39	39	17	2	28	26	2	2,506	2,347	2,224	125	2	159	139	20
\$3,000 or over	28	28	15	2	21	19	2	4,297	4,066	3,755	352	41	231	198	33
Other	20	19	18	2	18	18	0	919	702	77	627	2	217	217	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1	177	177	65	8	103	101	2	1,299	1,187	1,088	100	1	112	109	3
Types 2 and 3	166	166	33	1	56	55	1	1,452	1,407	1,387	20	(³)	35	54	1
Types 4 and 5	174	171	51	8	118	113	5	1,644	1,513	1,403	117	7	131	122	4
Types 6 and 7	58	57	23	5	21	20	1	1,494	1,439	1,320	123	4	55	47	8
Types 8 and 9	13	13	2	0	8	8	0	1,861	1,788	1,662	126	0	73	73	0
ILLINOIS, LINCOLN															
All incomes	372	371	97	3	163	154	9	1,439	1,361	1,258	108	5	78	70	8
\$0-\$249	3	2	1	0	2	2	0	138	65	25	40	0	73	73	0
\$250-\$499	49	9	4	1	5	5	0	253	394	293	51	(³)	50	50	0
\$500-\$749	49	49	7	0	17	16	1	622	592	587	5	0	30	29	1
\$750-\$999	67	67	13	0	21	20	1	888	837	772	65	0	51	49	2
\$1,000-\$1,249	78	78	18	0	34	34	0	1,135	1,067	995	72	0	68	68	0
\$1,250-\$1,499	50	50	9	0	20	20	0	1,358	1,297	1,283	14	0	61	61	0
\$1,500-\$1,749	26	26	5	1	13	11	2	1,620	1,536	1,520	82	66	84	61	23
\$1,750-\$1,999	24	24	6	0	10	10	0	1,847	1,774	1,706	68	0	73	73	0
\$2,000-\$2,249	16	16	5	0	7	6	1	2,102	2,012	1,914	98	0	90	67	23
\$2,250-\$2,499	13	13	4	0	8	8	0	2,361	2,223	2,065	158	0	138	138	0
\$2,500-\$2,999	15	15	6	1	9	7	2	2,661	2,497	2,243	255	1	164	96	68
\$3,000-\$3,499	8	8	3	0	6	6	0	3,244	3,061	2,822	239	0	183	183	0
\$3,500-\$3,999	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	9,364	9,306	9,350	9	9	154	9	154
\$4,000 or over	12	12	10	0	10	8	2	5,094	4,793	3,513	1,280	0	301	226	75

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 113.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average ¹ amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Fami- lies Number	Families having money income from—			Fami- lies having busi- ness losses ⁴ Number	Families having non- money income from—			'Total family income Dollars	Money income from—				Busi- ness losses ⁴ Dollars (⁵)	Nonmoney income from—				
		Any source ² Number	Earn- ings ³ Number	Other sources ³ Number		Any source Number	Owned home (net) ⁵ Number	Rent as pay Number		All sources (net) ⁶ Dollars	Earn- ings ³ Dollars	Other sources ³ Dollars	All sources Dollars		Owned home (net) ⁷ Dollars	Rent as pay Dollars (¹⁷)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	Dollars ² 45	Dollars ⁴ 47	Dollars ⁵ 45
ILLINOIS, LINCOLN—con.																			
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner																			
\$0-\$999	85	137	85	14	1	26	24	2	740	707	683	24	(⁵)	33	31	2			
\$1,000-\$1,499	76	137	76	10	0	34	34	0	1,215	1,160	1,140	20	(⁵)	55	55	0			
\$1,500-\$1,999	22	137	22	5	0	10	10	0	1,697	1,654	1,636	18	0	43	43	0			
\$2,000-\$2,999	13	137	13	3	0	7	7	0	2,254	2,176	2,065	111	0	78	78	0			
\$3,000 or over	1	137	1	1	0	1	0	1	9,461	9,461	9,481	980	90	9300	90	9300			
Clerical																			
\$0-\$999	48	137	48	12	1	20	20	0	1,717	1,634	1,538	96	(⁵)	83	83	0			
\$1,000-\$1,499	12	137	12	2	0	3	3	0	862	826	810	16	0	36	36	0			
\$1,500-\$1,999	17	137	17	3	0	6	6	0	1,231	1,175	1,158	17	0	56	56	0			
\$2,000-\$2,999	4	137	4	2	0	3	3	0	1,712	1,614	1,521	93	0	98	98	0			
\$3,000 or over	10	137	10	2	1	6	6	0	2,483	2,326	2,141	187	2	137	137	0			
Business and profes- sional	5	137	5	2	0	2	2	0	3,897	3,774	3,394	380	0	123	123	0			
Business and profes- sional																			
\$0-\$999	118	137	118	44	1	57	51	6	1,849	1,735	1,546	204	15	114	92	22			
\$1,000-\$1,499	27	137	27	6	0	13	13	0	688	625	570	55	0	63	63	0			
\$1,500-\$1,999	31	137	31	10	0	10	10	0	1,246	1,185	1,143	42	0	61	61	0			
\$2,000-\$2,999	23	137	23	8	1	9	7	2	1,766	1,668	1,609	74	75	98	72	26			
\$3,000 or over	21	137	21	9	0	11	8	3	2,380	2,258	2,041	197	0	148	82	96			
Other	16	137	16	11	0	14	13	1	4,397	4,118	3,190	968	0	279	241	38			
Family-type groups:																			
Type 1	9	137	8	8	0	8	8	0	922	664	0	694	0	258	258	0			
Types 2 and 3	113	137	100	33	0	61	57	4	1,371	1,274	1,183	91	0	97	88	9			
Types 4 and 5	110	137	110	25	0	20	27	3	1,339	1,234	1,248	46	0	45	36	9			
Types 6 and 7	96	137	91	29	2	39	36	3	1,684	1,563	1,327	236	(⁵) 39	121	110	11			
Types 8 and 9	44	137	44	9	0	13	13	0	1,376	1,345	1,344	40	0	31	31	0			
Types 8 and 9	9	137	9	1	0	1	1	0	1,216	1,206	1,155	51	0	10	10	0			

WISCONSIN, BEAVER DAM

All incomes	404	380	148	4	215	211	4	1,412	1,299	1,174	127	2	113	111	2
\$0-\$249	6	4	2	0	2	2	0	157	127	97	30	0	30	30	0
\$250-\$499	10	8	7	1	7	7	1	422	271	225	96	50	151	151	0
\$500-\$749	33	29	11	0	15	14	1	638	549	453	96	0	89	85	4
\$750-\$999	61	57	22	0	28	28	0	870	787	701	86	0	83	83	0
\$1,000-\$1,249	91	87	20	0	40	40	0	1,123	1,038	967	71	0	85	85	0
\$1,250-\$1,499	77	74	27	2	45	45	0	1,374	1,256	1,149	110	3	118	118	0
\$1,500-\$1,749	43	42	21	1	26	25	1	1,599	1,473	1,300	175	2	126	125	1
\$1,750-\$1,999	27	27	13	0	14	13	1	1,862	1,764	1,606	158	0	98	98	0
\$2,000-\$2,249	19	18	13	0	14	13	1	2,100	1,925	1,781	144	0	175	153	22
\$2,250-\$2,499	14	14	13	0	9	9	0	2,373	2,183	1,895	288	0	190	190	0
\$2,500-\$2,999	5	5	8	0	3	3	0	2,699	2,553	2,497	56	0	146	146	0
\$3,000-\$3,499	7	7	4	0	4	3	1	3,222	3,041	2,853	388	0	121	121	60
\$3,500-\$3,999	5	5	1	0	5	5	1	3,729	3,431	3,265	176	0	298	298	0
\$4,000 or over	6	6	3	0	4	4	0	6,050	5,762	5,045	717	0	288	288	0
Occupational groups:															
Wage-earnert	257	257	68	2	118	116	2	1,219	1,137	1,084	54	1	82	81	1
\$0-\$999	69	69	15	0	23	22	1	742	693	672	21	0	49	47	2
\$1,000-\$1,499	136	136	33	2	65	65	0	1,233	1,146	1,098	50	2	87	87	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	41	41	18	0	22	21	1	1,676	1,573	1,447	126	0	103	101	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	10	10	2	0	8	8	0	2,253	2,093	2,057	36	0	160	160	0
\$3,000 or over	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9,300	9,300	9,300	90	0	90	90	0
Clerical	37	37	17	0	18	18	0	1,747	1,647	1,481	166	0	100	100	0
\$0-\$999	9	9	4	0	4	4	0	853	792	712	80	0	61	61	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	9	9	3	0	3	3	0	1,190	1,122	1,016	106	0	68	68	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	6	6	5	0	3	3	0	1,799	1,703	1,635	68	0	96	96	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	9	9	2	0	6	6	0	2,242	2,079	1,994	85	0	163	163	0
\$3,000 or over	4	4	3	0	2	2	0	3,818	3,696	2,866	830	0	122	122	0
Business and profes-															
sional	85	85	38	2	55	53	2	1,952	1,775	1,652	130	7	177	167	10
\$0-\$999	19	19	10	1	13	13	0	641	471	382	115	26	170	170	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	16	16	4	0	10	10	0	1,307	1,156	1,127	29	0	151	151	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	20	20	8	1	11	11	0	1,597	1,506	1,406	96	5	107	107	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	17	11	0	10	9	1	2,322	2,132	2,020	112	0	190	165	25
\$3,000 or over	13	13	5	0	11	10	1	4,555	4,248	3,896	352	0	307	275	32
Other	25	1	25	0	24	24	0	1,065	826	18	808	0	239	239	0
Family-type groups:															
Type 1	138	119	68	0	90	90	0	1,249	1,101	910	191	0	148	148	0
Types 2 and 3	118	118	35	0	37	37	0	1,391	1,328	1,249	79	0	63	63	0
Types 4 and 5	95	90	32	3	61	59	2	1,602	1,463	1,346	125	8	139	134	5
Types 6 and 7	45	45	12	1	22	20	2	1,491	1,403	1,345	59	1	88	76	12
Types 8 and 9	8	8	1	0	5	5	0	1,820	1,719	1,609	110	0	101	101	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 113.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36.—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having non-money income from—			Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source	Owned home (net), ⁵	Rent as pay		All sources (net), ⁶	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		All sources (net), ⁷	Rent as pay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
IOWA, BOONE																
All incomes	Number 392	Number 392	Number 379	Number 74	Number 1	Number 204	Number 200	Number 4	Dollars 1,529	Dollars 1,437	Dollars 1,381	Dollars 57	Dollars 1	Dollars 92	Dollars 30	Dollars 2
\$0-\$249	4	4	3	1	0	3	3	0	200	156	136	20	0	44	44	0
\$250-\$499	24	24	21	5	0	11	11	0	375	330	304	26	0	45	45	0
\$500-\$749	41	41	38	3	0	10	9	1	627	587	534	53	0	40	37	3
\$750-\$999	47	47	46	1	0	15	15	0	869	839	828	19	8	30	30	0
\$1,000-\$1,249	47	47	44	3	0	20	20	0	1,120	1,079	971	99	0	50	50	0
\$1,250-\$1,499	55	55	54	1	0	36	35	1	1,611	1,487	1,214	58	0	105	101	4
\$1,500-\$1,749	53	53	53	0	0	34	34	0	1,863	1,775	1,460	27	0	124	124	0
\$1,750-\$1,999	24	24	23	1	0	11	11	0	2,079	1,972	1,675	100	0	88	88	0
\$2,000-\$2,249	28	28	28	0	0	17	16	1	2,693	2,560	2,185	35	0	107	98	9
\$2,250-\$2,499	20	20	20	0	0	14	14	0	2,701	2,560	2,451	109	0	141	128	13
\$2,500-\$2,999	23	23	23	0	0	14	13	1	3,224	3,043	3,033	15	0	176	176	0
\$3,000-\$3,499	15	15	15	0	0	10	10	0	3,647	3,447	3,306	141	0	200	200	0
\$3,500-\$3,999	6	6	6	0	0	5	5	0	5,398	5,082	4,892	190	0	316	316	0
\$4,000 or over	5	5	5	2	0	4	4	0								
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner	204	204	204	31	0	99	98	1	1,375	1,299	1,273	26	0	76	75	1
\$0-\$999	71	71	71	4	0	21	20	1	674	647	642	5	0	27	25	2
\$1,000-\$1,499	55	55	55	6	0	28	28	0	1,280	1,207	1,180	27	0	73	73	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	44	44	44	12	0	25	25	0	1,703	1,600	1,562	38	0	103	103	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	28	28	28	7	0	21	21	0	2,400	2,254	2,210	44	0	146	146	0
\$3,000 or over	6	6	6	2	0	4	4	0	3,350	3,202	3,114	88	0	148	148	0

Clerical.....	61	61	61	10	1	26	26	0	1,632	1,562	1,548	21	7	70	70	0
\$0-\$999.....	13	13	13	1	1	0	0	0	760	760	787	4	31	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	20	20	20	4	0	10	0	0	1,197	1,139	1,132	7	0	58	58	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	9	9	9	1	0	5	5	0	1,625	1,546	1,513	33	0	80	80	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	12	12	12	3	0	7	7	0	2,285	2,168	2,120	46	0	119	119	0
\$3,000 or over.....	7	7	7	1	0	4	4	0	3,386	3,247	3,213	34	0	139	139	0
Business and professional.....	111	111	111	19	0	67	64	3	1,857	1,725	1,663	62	0	132	125	7
\$0-\$999.....	22	22	22	1	0	12	12	0	616	546	524	22	0	70	70	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	23	23	23	4	0	14	13	1	1,274	1,175	1,082	93	0	99	89	10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	22	22	22	1	0	13	13	0	1,977	1,841	1,756	95	0	136	136	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	31	31	31	9	0	17	15	2	2,353	2,216	2,121	95	0	137	120	17
\$3,000 or over.....	13	13	13	4	0	11	11	0	4,111	3,837	3,740	97	0	274	274	0
Other.....	16	16	3	14	0	12	12	0	840	713	171	542	0	127	127	0
Family-type groups:																
Type 1.....	120	120	110	26	0	68	68	0	1,344	1,241	1,164	77	0	103	103	0
Types 2 and 3.....	105	105	104	17	1	43	41	2	1,470	1,396	1,360	40	4	74	71	3
Types 4 and 5.....	98	98	96	24	0	62	61	1	1,811	1,696	1,621	75	0	115	112	3
Types 6 and 7.....	58	58	58	7	0	27	26	1	1,581	1,503	1,479	24	0	78	74	4
Types 8 and 9.....	11	11	11	0	0	4	4	0	1,343	1,308	1,308	0	0	35	35	0
MISSOURI, COLUMBIA																
All incomes.....	1,185	1,183	1,154	228	17	540	533	8	1,918	1,792	1,702	92	2	126	121	2
\$0-\$249.....	17	15	10	8	0	7	7	0	184	140	86	54	0	44	44	0
\$250-\$499.....	35	35	32	6	2	10	8	2	410	373	346	28	1	37	30	7
\$500-\$749.....	114	114	108	24	0	26	26	0	624	594	536	58	0	30	30	0
\$750-\$999.....	130	130	127	20	1	42	41	1	874	815	777	39	1	59	59	0
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	156	156	153	15	0	58	57	1	1,138	1,069	1,046	23	0	69	68	1
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	137	137	136	24	3	55	55	0	1,366	1,300	1,256	45	1	66	66	0
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	116	116	116	17	0	56	56	0	1,597	1,497	1,462	38	3	100	100	0
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	86	86	84	18	1	41	41	1	1,858	1,731	1,635	96	1	127	121	6
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	63	63	63	11	1	34	34	0	2,114	1,975	1,914	43	2	139	139	0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	47	47	47	6	0	24	24	0	2,366	2,218	2,212	13	7	148	148	0
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	88	88	83	21	2	49	48	1	2,703	2,518	2,381	190	3	185	181	4
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	54	54	54	13	1	35	34	1	3,244	3,008	2,935	75	2	236	225	11
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	44	44	44	8	3	21	21	0	3,724	3,535	3,503	41	9	189	189	0
\$5,000 or over.....	98	98	97	37	1	82	81	1	5,515	5,007	4,614	483	0	418	412	6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 113.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having non-money income from—			Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—		
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay		All sources (net) ⁶	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		All sources (15)	Owned home (net) ⁷	Rent as pay (17)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
MISSOURI, COLUMBIA—continued																
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....	479	479	479	53	5	165	161	5	1,215	1,159	1,137	22	(⁸)	56	53	3
\$0-\$999.....	192	192	192	21	3	48	45	3	701	669	656	14	1	32	31	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	161	161	161	17	0	1	58	0	1,230	1,180	1,156	24	(⁸)	50	50	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	84	84	84	10	0	35	35	1	1,699	1,627	1,594	33	0	72	66	6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	35	35	35	2	1	18	17	0	2,828	2,263	2,195	12	12	125	115	10
\$3,000 or over.....	7	7	7	3	0	6	6	0	3,475	3,208	3,120	88	0	267	267	0
Clerical.....	227	227	227	41	5	106	106	0	1,927	1,803	1,765	40	2	124	124	0
\$0-\$999.....	27	27	27	3	0	6	6	0	746	718	693	25	0	28	28	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	64	64	64	11	1	24	24	0	1,258	1,193	1,177	17	1	65	65	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	44	44	44	6	0	20	20	0	1,730	1,623	1,572	51	0	107	107	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	62	62	62	14	3	36	36	0	2,416	2,241	2,133	33	5	175	175	0
\$3,000 or over.....	30	30	30	10	1	20	20	0	3,703	3,444	3,341	103	(⁸)	259	259	0
Business and professional.....	435	435	435	97	6	210	237	3	2,761	2,566	2,432	136	2	195	192	3
\$0-\$999.....	55	55	55	15	0	21	21	0	674	594	545	49	0	80	80	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	59	59	59	6	0	24	23	1	1,278	1,192	1,172	20	0	86	84	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	69	69	69	16	1	38	38	0	1,705	1,562	1,491	76	5	143	143	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	94	94	94	16	4	46	46	0	2,474	2,327	2,271	59	3	147	147	0
\$3,000 or over.....	158	158	158	44	4	111	109	2	4,673	4,347	4,068	282	3	325	318	8
Other.....	44	42	13	34	1	29	29	0	1,227	998	309	691	2	229	229	0

Family-type groups: Type 1.....											
\$0-\$999	313	312	291	74	3	161	158	4	1,643	1,491	1,389
\$1,000-\$1,499	96	95	81	30	0	40	37	3	639	566	480
\$1,500-\$1,999	71	71	56	13	0	31	32	1	1,213	1,094	1,031
\$2,000-\$2,999	58	58	41	11	0	32	32	1	1,632	1,543	1,466
\$3,000 or over	60	60	58	9	3	35	35	0	2,446	2,250	2,155
	28	28	28	11	0	23	23	0	4,345	3,930	3,609
Types 2 and 3.....	349	348	346	57	4	128	127	1	1,908	1,818	1,755
\$0-\$999	82	81	79	9	1	13	13	0	705	686	666
\$1,000-\$1,499	100	100	100	11	2	34	33	1	1,249	1,204	1,193
\$1,500-\$1,999	53	53	53	8	0	20	20	0	1,698	1,622	1,592
\$2,000-\$2,999	61	61	61	13	0	32	32	0	2,430	2,302	2,260
\$3,000 or over	53	53	53	16	1	20	22	0	4,622	4,367	4,081
Types 4 and 5.....	355	355	350	73	9	186	183	3	2,176	2,020	1,919
\$0-\$999	77	77	76	16	2	27	27	0	711	657	615
\$1,000-\$1,499	70	70	69	10	1	30	30	0	1,271	1,205	1,168
\$1,500-\$1,999	60	60	60	11	1	32	32	0	1,733	1,604	1,527
\$2,000-\$2,999	60	60	58	11	1	29	28	0	2,418	2,262	2,148
\$3,000 or over	88	88	87	25	4	68	66	2	4,311	3,976	3,767
Types 6 and 7.....	128	128	127	15	1	45	45	0	1,752	1,683	1,568
\$0-\$999	34	34	34	2	0	3	3	0	676	668	665
\$1,000-\$1,499	46	46	46	4	0	15	15	0	1,241	1,190	1,191
\$1,500-\$1,999	21	21	21	3	0	8	8	0	1,678	1,614	1,543
\$2,000-\$2,999	10	10	9	2	1	7	7	0	2,531	2,389	2,002
\$3,000 or over	17	17	17	4	0	12	12	0	4,921	4,689	4,166
Types 8 and 9.....	40	40	40	9	0	20	20	0	2,438	2,278	2,200
MISSOURI, MOBERLY											
All incomes.....	925	925	903	146	20	425	421	5	1,450	1,382	1,339
\$0-\$249	24	24	17	11	0	11	11	0	183	151	89
\$250-\$499	56	56	51	14	1	24	23	0	389	348	305
\$500-\$749	104	104	107	16	3	31	29	2	643	613	585
\$750-\$999	149	149	147	13	1	48	48	1	855	829	804
\$1,000-\$1,249	122	122	118	14	3	47	47	0	1,117	1,069	1,023
\$1,250-\$1,499	101	101	101	13	2	49	48	1	1,371	1,304	1,266
\$1,500-\$1,749	83	83	82	10	0	37	37	0	1,607	1,550	1,515
\$1,750-\$1,999	76	76	76	13	3	39	39	0	1,856	1,775	1,767
\$2,000-\$2,249	54	54	53	7	2	28	28	0	2,114	2,026	1,958
\$2,250-\$2,499	43	43	43	11	2	30	30	0	2,371	2,251	2,150
\$2,500-\$2,999	56	56	56	11	2	40	40	0	2,689	2,551	2,490
\$3,000-\$3,499	29	29	29	6	1	20	20	0	3,214	3,057	2,939
\$3,500-\$3,999	16	16	16	6	1	12	12	0	3,668	3,464	3,288
\$4,000 or over	12	12	12	1	0	9	9	0	4,507	4,219	4,212

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 113.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Fami- lies (2)	Families having money income from—			Fami- lies having busi- ness losses ⁴	Families having non- money income from—			Total family income (10)	Money income from—				Busi- ness losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—					
		Any source ²	Earn- ings ³	Other sources ³		Any source	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay		All sources (net) ⁶	Earn- ings ³	Other sources ³	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
(1)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)	(16)	(17)			
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars			
MISSOURI, MOBERLY— continued	242	242	242	20	3	74	72	3	679	657	648	10	1	22	21	1	1			
	154	154	154	15	4	60	59	1	1,230	1,181	1,159	24	2	39	38	1	1			
	87	87	87	13	1	48	48	0	1,734	1,667	1,654	14	1	67	67	0	0			
	97	97	97	8	5	62	62	0	2,405	2,276	2,240	24	4	109	109	0	0			
	29	29	29	0	0	21	21	0	3,429	3,249	3,109	140	0	180	180	0	0			
Clerical	138	138	138	27	2	66	66	0	1,569	1,493	1,450	44	1	76	76	0	0			
	38	38	38	8	0	11	11	0	723	693	662	31	0	30	30	0	0			
	33	33	33	4	1	17	17	0	1,265	1,190	1,144	47	1	75	75	0	0			
	33	33	33	5	1	15	15	0	1,701	1,634	1,607	28	1	67	67	0	0			
	26	26	26	6	0	16	16	0	2,404	2,289	2,232	57	0	115	115	0	0			
Business and professional	8	8	8	4	0	7	7	0	3,581	3,380	3,268	112	0	201	201	0	0			
	154	154	154	33	4	79	78	1	1,779	1,671	1,605	76	10	108	108	(*)	(*)			
	36	36	36	10	0	19	18	1	621	554	496	60	2	67	65	2	2			
	31	31	31	4	0	16	16	0	1,260	1,182	1,134	48	0	78	78	0	0			
	38	38	38	9	1	12	12	0	1,734	1,667	1,663	36	32	67	67	0	0			
Other	29	29	29	9	0	19	19	0	2,370	2,202	2,080	172	0	168	168	0	0			
	20	20	20	1	2	13	13	0	3,892	3,671	3,604	85	18	221	221	0	0			
	24	24	2	22	1	15	15	0	660	516	51	466	1	144	144	0	0			

Family-type groups:
Type 1.....

	298	298	284	58	7	156	154	2	1,347	1,265	1,210	61	6	82	82	(¹)
\$0-\$999	120	120	107	28	1	58	56	2	612	568	518	50	(²)	44	43	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	73	73	72	6	0	36	36	0	1,231	1,163	1,124	39	0	68	68	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	49	49	49	10	2	22	22	0	1,733	1,648	1,634	40	26	85	85	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	42	42	42	9	4	28	28	0	2,435	2,281	2,184	105	8	154	134	0
\$3,000 or over	14	14	14	5	0	12	12	0	3,645	3,391	3,189	202	0	254	254	(³)
Types 2 and 3	231	231	231	21	6	76	76	1	1,353	1,295	1,285	12	2	38	38	(⁴)
\$0-\$999	87	87	87	7	2	16	16	1	683	674	667	11	4	9	9	(⁵)
\$1,000-\$1,499	65	65	65	6	0	26	26	0	1,208	1,168	1,160	12	4	40	40	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	39	39	39	4	0	11	11	0	1,705	1,677	1,670	7	0	28	28	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	33	33	33	3	1	18	18	0	2,373	2,292	2,277	15	(⁶)	81	81	0
\$3,000 or over	7	7	7	1	0	5	5	0	3,547	3,329	3,298	31	0	218	218	0
Types 4 and 5	318	318	310	61	6	168	167	1	1,643	1,557	1,501	58	2	86	86	(⁵)
\$0-\$999	94	94	91	17	2	31	30	1	702	669	633	37	1	33	32	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	68	68	65	14	2	31	31	0	1,254	1,184	1,099	86	1	70	70	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	57	57	56	9	0	37	37	0	1,735	1,648	1,601	47	0	87	87	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	70	70	69	17	0	48	48	0	2,399	2,272	2,190	82	0	127	127	0
\$3,000 or over	29	29	29	4	2	21	21	0	3,607	3,420	3,403	29	12	187	187	0
Types 6 and 7	52	52	52	4	1	14	13	1	1,270	1,230	1,174	57	1	40	37	3
\$0-\$999	22	22	22	1	0	6	6	0	708	683	683	(⁸)	0	25	25	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	14	14	14	1	0	3	3	1	1,238	1,217	1,198	19	0	21	8	13
\$1,500-\$1,999	11	11	11	0	1	3	3	0	1,714	1,670	1,673	0	3	44	44	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	2,342	2,239	2,239	0	0	103	103	0
\$3,000 or over	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	3,642	3,414	3,204	1,350	0	228	228	0
Types 8 and 9	26	26	26	2	0	11	11	0	1,705	1,660	1,641	19	0	45	45	0

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2). Averages in columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8, because of negative income. See footnotes 2 and 5.

² Includes only families whose money income exceeded losses; i. e., was positive. In addition, 1 family in Columbia reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

³ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁴ Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

⁵ Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 34 families in the combined cities, 1 in Mount Vernon, 14 in New Philadelphia, 3 in Lincoln, 1 in Boone, 4 in Columbia, and 15 in Moberly whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

⁶ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁷ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁸ \$0.50 or less.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class (dollars), occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay	Home-produced food		All sources (net) ⁷	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ⁷		Earnings ³	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay	Home-produced food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
All incomes	5,067	5,037	4,799	1,586	89	4,130	2,586	114	3,374	1,368	1,273	1,162	114	3	95	65	4	26	
0-249	102	77	65	30	1	77	61	1	57	161	98	77	22	1	63	48	1	14	
250-499	345	340	299	121	10	296	205	6	262	389	305	251	56	2	84	53	1	30	
500-749	616	616	568	208	4	509	286	12	458	634	557	478	79	(^e)	77	49	1	27	
750-999	915	915	881	239	7	725	365	18	656	876	808	751	58	1	68	41	3	24	
1,000-1,249	903	903	864	234	16	739	445	11	632	1,118	1,038	963	77	2	80	53	2	25	
1,250-1,499	648	648	621	180	13	531	335	8	425	1,365	1,273	1,181	95	3	104	72	2	26	
1,500-1,749	449	449	441	118	8	349	231	10	264	1,607	1,503	1,411	95	3	104	72	5	27	
1,750-1,999	305	305	297	110	6	254	160	16	190	1,859	1,736	1,628	109	1	123	77	15	31	
2,000-2,249	231	231	225	76	4	187	126	12	136	2,116	1,984	1,869	120	5	132	92	14	26	
2,250-2,499	149	149	148	63	3	120	89	17	83	2,367	2,237	2,054	189	9	130	99	14	17	
2,500-2,999	179	179	177	81	5	148	111	11	106	2,721	2,562	2,356	215	6	139	111	19	29	
3,000-3,499	81	81	76	37	3	68	56	1	47	3,219	3,066	2,740	368	4	202	153	5	26	
3,500-3,999	41	41	39	26	3	36	32	0	22	3,690	3,488	2,908	586	6	202	167	0	35	
4,000 or over	103	103	98	63	3	91	84	1	36	6,468	6,244	5,282	984	22	224	204	2	18	
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner	2,670	2,669	2,670	605	33	2,134	1,180	41	1,857	1,070	1,000	956	45	1	70	45	2	23	
0-999	1,320	1,319	1,320	286	10	1,048	534	28	948	696	637	609	28	(^e)	59	36	2	21	
1,000-1,499	926	926	926	202	16	746	430	7	638	1,207	1,133	1,094	40	1	74	49	1	24	
1,500-1,999	289	289	289	71	4	232	137	3	197	1,690	1,603	1,550	53	(^e)	87	56	3	28	
2,000-2,999	123	123	123	39	2	98	73	2	68	2,348	2,227	2,083	149	5	121	97	2	22	
3,000 or over	12	12	12	7	1	10	6	1	6	3,834	3,681	2,660	1,023	2	153	107	18	28	

Clerical	623	623	623	214	11	507	327	7	412	1,503	1,406	1,326	82	2	97	71	2	24
0-999	171	171	171	61	3	138	69	2	120	729	669	623	46	(⁹)	60	39	1	24
1,000-1,499	189	189	189	49	1	147	98	4	123	1,237	1,151	1,111	41	1	86	63	1	20
1,500-1,999	124	124	124	41	2	102	69	4	76	1,716	1,596	1,513	88	5	120	90	5	25
2,000-2,999	108	108	108	51	4	92	68	0	76	2,373	2,247	2,080	162	4	126	94	0	32
3,000 or over	31	31	31	12	1	28	23	0	26	3,509	3,343	3,111	234	2	166	142	0	24
Business and professional	1,433	1,433	1,433	494	33	1,160	786	66	853	1,937	1,818	1,701	125	8	119	83	12	24
0-999	285	285	285	96	6	229	151	7	208	665	578	521	58	1	87	56	3	28
1,000-1,499	354	354	354	91	5	297	175	11	232	1,250	1,163	1,124	43	3	87	58	5	24
1,500-1,999	317	317	317	97	5	245	163	19	170	1,721	1,602	1,527	78	4	119	78	16	25
2,000-2,999	311	311	311	116	8	248	170	28	172	2,386	2,253	2,138	124	9	143	96	27	20
3,000 or over	166	166	166	94	8	141	127	1	71	5,138	4,946	4,467	511	32	192	169	27	21
Other	341	312	73	273	12	329	293	0	252	1,056	894	200	672	8	192	129	0	63
0-999	202	173	37	155	3	192	163	0	157	546	386	82	306	2	160	102	0	58
1,000-1,499	82	82	16	72	7	80	77	0	64	1,214	1,014	161	869	16	200	140	0	60
1,500-1,999	24	24	8	19	1	24	22	0	14	1,724	1,452	421	1,039	8	272	165	0	107
2,000-2,999	17	17	8	14	0	17	15	0	9	2,270	1,945	768	1,177	0	325	238	0	87
3,000 or over	16	16	4	13	1	16	16	0	8	4,394	4,095	959	3,173	37	299	252	0	47
Family-type groups:	1,569	1,548	1,375	661	27	1,294	953	28	1,033	1,214	1,108	931	178	1	106	81	3	22
Type 1	812	791	685	341	10	679	505	10	584	622	530	429	101	(⁹)	92	67	1	24
0-999	403	403	360	173	9	340	239	5	280	1,216	1,110	927	184	1	106	82	2	22
1,000-1,499	168	168	158	57	1	126	82	8	88	1,690	1,423	1,423	159	1	109	76	12	24
1,500-1,999	134	134	126	60	5	104	82	5	65	2,344	2,207	1,954	260	7	137	113	10	14
2,000-2,999	52	52	46	30	2	45	45	0	16	5,992	5,773	4,593	1,192	12	219	208	0	11
3,000 or over	770	767	757	199	14	573	282	16	481	1,331	1,267	1,212	58	3	64	43	3	18
Type 2	303	300	297	77	2	223	86	7	205	720	674	649	25	(⁹)	46	23	2	21
0-999	246	246	242	56	6	100	97	4	152	1,226	1,163	1,113	52	2	63	43	2	18
1,000-1,499	116	116	114	35	4	81	47	3	63	1,709	1,634	1,550	93	7	75	55	7	13
1,500-1,999	80	80	80	21	0	59	35	2	43	2,337	2,240	2,172	68	0	97	78	5	14
2,000-2,999	25	25	24	10	2	20	17	0	16	4,844	4,691	4,381	351	41	153	132	0	21
3,000 or over	564	564	562	126	4	422	184	17	356	1,381	1,315	1,274	41	(⁹)	66	39	6	21
Type 3	178	178	177	25	1	131	33	4	122	746	706	687	19	(⁹)	40	16	2	22
0-999	220	220	219	34	1	166	72	4	142	1,221	1,168	1,147	21	(⁹)	53	29	3	21
1,000-1,499	90	90	90	29	0	68	44	5	49	1,732	1,638	1,594	44	0	70	70	13	11
1,500-1,999	53	53	53	22	0	39	20	4	33	2,360	2,236	2,159	77	0	121	66	28	30
2,000-2,999	23	23	23	16	2	18	15	0	10	4,189	4,045	3,734	315	4	144	120	0	24
3,000 or over																		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class (dollars), occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—				Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²		Earnings ³			Other sources ³	Home-produced food	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay		All sources (net) ⁷	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources (net) ⁸		Owned home (net) ⁸	Rent as pay	Home-produced food	
		Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars															Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS—continued																				
Family-type groups—Continued																				
Type 4																				
0-999	348	341	325	97	5	300	202	6	265	687	601	540	62	1	86	57	1	28		
1,000-1,499	301	301	287	81	9	261	188	2	213	1,217	1,112	1,036	84	8	105	75	1	20		
1,500-1,999	184	184	182	66	3	160	123	8	113	1,721	1,568	1,442	129	3	153	103	12	38		
2,000-2,999	161	161	160	70	4	140	118	9	95	2,402	2,244	2,051	205	12	158	117	17	24		
3,000 or over	64	64	60	35	2	58	51	1	32	4,631	4,414	3,723	720	29	217	180	3	25		
Type 5																				
0-999	415	413	409	99	12	364	220	13	308	1,572	1,461	1,388	82	9	111	67	6	38		
1,000-1,499	116	114	113	19	3	97	38	5	90	753	688	668	23	3	65	28	4	33		
1,500-1,999	132	132	130	28	2	119	78	2	101	1,220	1,127	1,089	38	(9)	93	56	3	34		
2,000-2,999	84	84	83	17	1	74	48	1	62	1,694	1,571	1,511	60	(9)	123	70	3	30		
3,000 or over	52	52	52	17	3	46	32	5	34	2,432	2,238	2,133	140	15	174	118	27	29		
	31	31	31	18	3	28	24	1	18	4,363	4,141	3,769	449	77	222	172	0	50		
Type 6																				
0-999	367	367	361	80	3	283	115	8	217	1,308	1,247	1,185	63	1	61	33	4	24		
1,000-1,499	135	135	132	24	1	102	22	3	97	717	682	658	25	1	35	11	2	22		
1,500-1,999	137	137	135	25	1	105	52	1	92	1,227	1,168	1,121	47	(9)	59	33	2	24		
2,000-2,999	44	44	44	8	0	36	16	0	32	1,712	1,639	1,619	20	0	73	48	0	25		
3,000 or over	36	36	36	14	1	28	14	4	20	2,377	2,253	2,160	98	5	124	61	25	38		
	15	15	14	9	0	12	11	0	6	3,627	3,491	2,901	590	0	136	128	0	8		
Type 7																				
0-999	173	173	172	42	5	143	75	4	125	1,442	1,344	1,265	81	2	98	43	5	50		
1,000-1,499	49	49	48	7	0	43	16	1	42	757	695	672	23	0	62	18	2	42		
	63	63	63	13	2	47	27	1	39	1,244	1,162	1,131	36	5	82	38	3	41		

	34	34	34	10	2	29	16	1	24	1,658	1,537	1,466	73	2	121	43	7	71
1,500-1,999	34	34	34	8	0	18	13	1	17	2,339	2,233	2,022	213	0	166	95	0	71
2,000-2,999	20	20	20	1	0	1	3	1	3	4,253	4,050	3,480	570	0	203	117	60	26
3,000 or over	7	7	7	4	0	6	3	0	0					0				
Types 8 and 9	151	151	149	30	1	132	75	2	105	1,553	1,450	1,384	67	1	103	55	3	45
0-999	37	37	36	8	0	32	15	1	27	717	622	583	39	0	95	28	4	63
1,000-1,499	49	49	49	4	0	42	27	0	35	1,214	1,121	1,118	3	0	93	46	0	47
1,500-1,999	34	34	33	6	1	29	15	0	23	1,747	1,658	1,595	69	6	89	65	0	24
2,000-2,999	23	23	23	8	0	21	12	1	16	2,419	2,269	2,188	81	0	150	90	13	47
3,000 or over	8	8	8	4	0	8	6	0	4	4,177	4,051	3,509	542	0	126	100	0	26
Type 8	75	75	73	23	1	70	46	1	55	1,653	1,541	1,457	87	3	112	74	4	34
Type 9	76	76	76	7	0	62	29	1	50	1,454	1,360	1,312	48	0	94	37	2	55
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO																		
All incomes	1,748	1,741	1,691	526	18	1,389	864	35	1,118	1,379	1,288	1,211	81	4	91	65	4	22
0-249	28	22	16	9	0	20	16	1	19	147	78	62	16	0	69	53	2	14
250-499	92	91	80	39	3	79	57	0	73	386	310	252	59	1	76	54	0	22
500-749	186	186	178	66	1	150	82	2	134	645	574	509	65	0	71	50	(*)	21
750-999	353	353	348	81	4	268	137	6	240	874	816	782	35	2	58	38	2	18
1,000-1,249	321	321	311	90	1	258	150	1	216	1,114	1,039	976	65	1	75	52	1	22
1,250-1,499	237	237	234	63	2	192	130	3	152	1,376	1,287	1,217	71	2	89	68	2	19
1,500-1,749	154	154	153	36	1	114	77	2	80	1,611	1,515	1,446	72	3	96	70	1	25
1,750-1,999	116	116	114	41	1	96	59	6	74	1,865	1,749	1,662	87	0	116	76	12	28
2,000-2,249	89	89	87	25	1	68	45	4	49	2,108	1,978	1,886	99	7	130	88	10	32
2,250-2,499	50	50	50	22	1	38	27	3	25	2,358	2,244	2,139	122	17	114	87	16	11
2,500-2,999	55	55	55	21	0	48	35	6	29	2,720	2,524	2,361	163	0	196	130	33	33
3,000-3,499	20	20	20	9	1	19	15	1	11	3,230	3,012	2,650	450	88	218	166	21	31
3,500-3,999	17	17	17	10	1	14	11	0	7	3,726	3,549	3,293	268	12	177	129	0	48
4,000 or over	30	30	30	14	1	25	23	0	9	7,045	6,808	6,352	496	40	237	225	0	12
Occupational groups:																		
Wage-earner	1,044	1,044	1,044	244	6	806	446	10	692	1,115	1,050	1,010	40	(*)	65	45	1	19
0-999	493	493	493	110	2	379	192	6	344	741	688	665	24	1	53	36	1	16
1,000-1,499	372	372	372	89	3	292	169	2	246	1,216	1,146	1,102	44	(*)	70	49	1	23
1,500-1,999	118	118	118	30	1	91	52	1	74	1,631	1,590	1,590	41	(*)	73	49	1	23
2,000-2,999	57	57	57	14	0	41	32	1	25	2,285	2,165	2,068	97	0	120	92	1	27
3,000 or over	4	4	4	1	0	3	1	0	3	3,776	3,626	2,876	750	0	150	77	0	73
Clerical	204	204	204	71	3	165	107	3	131	1,505	1,402	1,336	69	3	103	76	2	25
0-999	51	51	51	22	2	41	20	1	35	716	656	612	45	1	60	43	2	15
1,000-1,499	68	68	68	18	0	54	34	1	46	1,241	1,154	1,117	37	0	87	65	2	20
1,500-1,999	41	41	41	14	1	33	23	1	22	1,717	1,583	1,511	85	13	134	95	4	35
2,000-2,999	34	34	34	14	0	29	24	0	22	2,363	2,202	2,091	111	0	151	113	0	38
3,000 or over	10	10	10	3	0	8	6	0	6	3,588	3,447	3,238	209	0	141	119	0	22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36.—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class (dollars), occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ^{3,4}		Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay	Home-produced food		All sources (net) ⁷	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources		Owned home (net) ⁸	Rent as pay	Home-produced food	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO—continued		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
		428	428	428	153	8	350	247	239	2,043	1,914	1,817	109	12	129	96	13	20	
	0-999	70	70	70	28	1	56	43	50	649	555	476	80	1	94	64	3	27	
	1,000-1,499	102	102	102	32	2	88	61	64	1,255	1,156	1,111	48	3	119	82	1	16	
	1,500-1,999	106	106	106	29	2	81	56	54	1,737	1,618	1,543	75	0	119	88	11	20	
Occupational groups—Continued		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
		100	100	100	37	2	81	48	12	54	2,387	2,241	1,09	14	146	91	34	21	
	2,000-2,999	50	50	50	27	3	44	39	17	5,573	5,343	5,060	346	63	230	202	8	20	
	3,000 or over																		
	Other	72	65	15	58	1	68	64	0	56	889	696	162	540	6	193	128	0	65
Family-type groups:		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
	Type 1	532	528	490	213	5	430	315	346	1,196	1,096	970	126	(*)	100	78	2	20	
	0-999	265	261	236	107	3	216	161	189	647	559	480	79	(*)	88	66	1	21	
	1,000-1,499	146	146	138	60	2	123	86	0	1,207	1,109	966	144	1	98	77	0	21	
	1,500-1,999	66	66	63	22	0	50	35	2	1,716	1,611	1,457	154	0	105	85	3	17	
Types 2 and 3		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
		42	42	41	17	0	30	22	2	18	2,345	2,198	119	0	147	116	12	19	
	2,000-2,999	13	13	12	7	0	11	11	0	5,949	5,730	4,962	768	0	219	215	0	4	
	3,000 or over																		
	Types 2 and 3	459	458	456	113	1	344	150	14	292	1,341	1,277	1,244	33	(*)	64	42	6	16
Occupational groups—Continued		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
		165	164	163	39	0	125	39	3	762	721	702	19	0	41	22	2	17	
	1,000-1,499	170	170	169	38	1	128	65	4	1,238	1,173	1,146	27	(*)	61	43	4	18	
	1,500-1,999	72	72	72	21	0	51	28	3	1,704	1,619	1,581	38	0	85	63	0	13	
	2,000-2,999	41	41	41	9	0	31	11	4	2,392	2,217	2,152	65	0	85	45	28	12	
Types 2 and 3		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
	3,000 or over	11	11	11	6	0	9	7	0	5,645	5,467	5,277	190	0	178	168	0	10	

Types 4 and 5-----	517	515	507	143	12	424	311	10	322	1,604	1,490	1,409	93	12	114	83	4	27
0-999-----	155	153	150	33	2	120	76	3	102	739	672	636	38	2	67	48	1	18
1,000-1,499-----	149	146	146	34	3	126	92	0	101	1,215	1,116	1,075	45	4	99	74	0	25
1,500-1,999-----	94	94	94	26	2	76	58	3	55	1,726	1,595	1,526	75	6	131	85	7	39
2,000-2,999-----	80	80	79	32	2	68	57	4	44	2,370	2,207	2,054	171	18	163	123	16	24
3,000 or over-----	39	39	38	18	3	34	28	0	20	4,670	4,452	4,155	378	81	218	176	0	42
Types 6 and 7-----	185	185	184	45	0	140	63	3	121	1,335	1,270	1,220	50	0	65	35	4	26
0-999-----	64	64	64	11	0	46	12	0	45	783	755	752	3	0	28	9	0	19
1,000-1,499-----	75	75	74	20	0	55	27	0	50	1,250	1,201	1,132	69	0	49	31	0	18
1,500-1,999-----	20	20	20	5	0	18	9	0	15	1,710	1,629	1,600	29	0	81	41	0	40
2,000-2,999-----	22	22	22	7	0	17	12	2	11	2,319	2,156	2,076	80	0	163	88	15	60
3,000 or over-----	4	4	4	2	0	4	3	1	0	4,430	4,131	3,745	406	0	299	194	105	0
Types 8 and 9-----	55	55	54	12	0	51	25	2	37	1,503	1,411	1,381	30	0	92	51	8	33
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN																		
All incomes-----	1,670	1,668	1,580	583	39	1,337	904	29	1,049	1,415	1,316	1,188	131	3	99	78	4	17
0-249-----	18	16	14	7	0	13	10	0	10	205	170	134	36	0	35	28	0	7
250-499-----	83	83	74	34	2	69	50	1	60	379	289	238	52	1	90	72	1	17
500-749-----	196	196	180	74	2	161	106	1	141	632	550	459	91	(9)	82	63	(9)	19
750-999-----	277	277	261	89	4	214	119	6	190	880	809	724	85	(9)	71	52	3	16
1,000-1,249-----	313	313	294	85	7	249	168	1	205	1,038	1,038	941	100	3	85	66	(9)	19
1,250-1,499-----	234	234	223	74	4	179	116	3	136	1,358	1,270	1,176	95	1	108	92	2	15
1,500-1,749-----	161	161	156	49	4	130	95	2	95	1,606	1,498	1,373	127	2	122	87	2	14
1,750-1,999-----	101	101	98	38	2	84	55	4	53	1,861	1,739	1,605	135	1	146	110	17	18
2,000-2,249-----	74	74	71	25	4	63	43	5	46	2,112	1,966	1,823	149	6	143	114	21	15
2,250-2,499-----	55	55	55	21	1	44	35	2	31	2,366	2,223	2,023	201	11	138	104	11	18
2,500-2,999-----	68	68	68	33	3	55	39	4	41	2,690	2,552	2,364	199	11	129	104	16	18
3,000-3,499-----	41	41	40	20	4	32	28	0	24	3,235	3,106	2,915	232	41	231	114	0	15
3,500-3,999-----	16	16	14	10	1	15	15	0	8	3,686	3,455	2,709	748	2	231	218	0	13
4,000 or over-----	33	33	32	24	1	29	26	0	9	5,541	5,327	4,523	834	30	214	200	0	14
Occupational groups:																		
Wage-earner-----	912	912	912	229	14	723	436	11	606	1,108	1,033	978	56	1	75	57	2	16
0-999-----	407	407	407	106	4	316	179	7	281	704	641	607	34	(9)	63	46	2	15
1,000-1,499-----	355	355	355	79	6	282	173	2	230	1,212	1,137	1,100	38	1	75	58	1	16
1,500-1,999-----	103	103	103	24	2	84	54	1	67	1,675	1,579	1,511	69	1	96	75	2	16
2,000-2,999-----	41	41	41	15	1	35	25	1	25	2,395	2,271	2,087	205	1	124	106	3	13
3,000 or over-----	6	6	6	5	1	6	5	0	3	3,838	3,670	2,294	1,380	4	168	162	0	6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class (dollars), occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ⁴	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—			
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay	Home-produced food		All sources (net) ⁷	Earnings ³	Other sources ³		All sources (net) ⁸	Owned home (net) ⁸	Rent as pay	Home-produced food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN—continued	210	210	210	81	4	168	114	2	132	1,618	1,520	1,424	98	2	98	83	1	14
	45	45	45	21	0	35	20	1	32	753	689	606	83	0	64	48	2	14
	1,000-1,499	64	64	19	0	43	32	0	33	1,240	1,162	1,113	49	0	78	69	0	9
	1,500-1,999	46	46	40	1	40	27	1	27	1,725	1,609	1,508	102	1	116	102	3	11
	2,000-2,999	40	40	40	18	2	36	22	0	31	2,383	2,264	2,084	187	7	119	93	0
3,000 or over	15	15	15	5	1	14	13	0	9	3,462	3,289	3,191	101	3	173	151	0	19
Business and professional	445	445	445	179	14	346	259	16	236	2,012	1,887	1,757	137	7	125	98	12	15
	71	71	71	33	4	58	42	0	50	701	598	498	103	3	103	85	0	18
	1,000-1,499	94	94	28	0	69	46	2	50	1,266	1,185	1,123	62	0	81	63	3	15
	1,500-1,999	104	104	104	36	2	81	60	4	1,721	1,602	1,508	95	1	119	89	17	13
	2,000-2,999	112	112	112	42	5	87	65	10	59	2,388	2,235	2,117	126	8	153	110	28
3,000 or over	64	64	64	40	3	51	46	0	27	4,369	4,199	3,861	370	32	170	158	0	12
Other	103	101	13	94	7	100	95	0	75	1,217	1,014	120	909	15	203	166	0	37
Family-type groups: Type 1	528	527	459	256	12	440	335	6	342	1,292	1,116	897	221	2	116	98	3	15
	0-999	257	256	220	132	3	222	173	2	665	565	433	132	(9)	100	84	(9)	16
	1,000-1,499	152	152	131	71	4	124	93	0	1,223	1,109	901	208	(9)	114	98	0	16
	1,500-1,999	56	56	51	20	2	43	27	2	1,674	1,567	1,351	216	0	107	85	13	9
	2,000-2,999	45	45	42	22	0	34	25	2	2,383	2,239	1,911	335	7	144	119	13	12
3,000 or over	18	18	15	11	2	17	17	0	7	5,144	4,850	3,547	1,338	35	291	281	0	13

Types 2 and 3	408	467	464	120	11	329	180	7	266	1,418	1,351	1,301	53	3	67	50	4	13
0-999	138	137	137	30	2	84	34	1	79	735	697	673	24	(9)	38	22	3	13
1,000-1,499	175	175	173	31	4	128	60	2	102	1,227	1,139	1,139	40	2	35	37	1	12
1,500-1,999	79	79	78	28	2	58	41	2	43	1,731	1,641	1,536	107	2	90	72	8	10
2,000-2,999	53	53	53	18	0	42	31	2	31	2,311	2,171	2,101	70	0	140	109	14	17
3,000 or over	23	23	23	13	3	17	14	0	11	3,833	3,710	3,651	106	47	123	112	0	11
Types 4 and 5	430	430	415	152	9	376	283	9	285	1,580	1,455	1,330	131	6	125	98	6	21
0-999	117	117	111	33	2	100	60	2	91	739	657	590	68	1	82	60	2	20
1,000-1,499	129	129	122	44	2	111	87	0	90	1,234	1,121	1,026	100	5	113	87	0	26
1,500-1,999	86	86	85	32	1	80	65	5	52	1,705	1,551	1,429	122	(9)	154	123	9	22
2,000-2,999	67	67	67	24	3	58	45	5	38	2,414	2,258	2,074	194	10	156	118	20	18
3,000 or over	31	31	30	19	1	27	26	0	14	4,039	3,857	3,501	388	32	182	170	0	12
Types 6 and 7	195	195	194	45	6	150	80	7	122	1,475	1,403	1,331	74	2	72	49	7	16
0-999	50	50	49	7	1	40	11	3	36	711	668	652	17	1	43	22	5	16
1,000-1,499	78	78	78	13	1	56	28	2	43	1,204	1,136	1,110	27	1	68	49	5	14
1,500-1,999	21	21	21	6	2	24	12	0	20	1,695	1,615	1,570	47	2	80	56	0	24
2,000-2,999	22	22	22	10	2	19	11	0	16	2,430	2,319	2,205	124	10	111	69	26	16
3,000 or over	14	14	14	9	0	11	8	0	7	3,722	3,603	3,085	518	0	119	101	0	18
Types 8 and 9	49	49	48	10	1	42	26	0	34	1,679	1,578	1,452	130	4	101	70	0	31
ILLINOIS-IOWA																		
All incomes	1,649	1,628	1,528	477	32	1,404	818	50	1,207	1,309	1,212	1,082	133	3	97	52	5	40
0-249	56	39	35	14	1	44	35	0	28	154	85	66	20	1	69	53	0	16
250-499	170	166	145	48	5	148	98	9	129	397	312	258	57	3	85	42	1	42
500-749	234	234	210	68	1	198	98	9	133	625	549	469	80	3	76	36	2	38
750-999	285	285	272	69	2	243	109	6	226	873	797	738	60	1	76	33	3	40
1,000-1,249	289	289	259	59	5	232	127	9	211	1,112	1,033	972	63	2	79	37	5	37
1,250-1,499	177	177	164	43	8	160	89	2	137	1,360	1,257	1,138	127	8	103	51	2	40
1,500-1,749	134	134	132	33	3	105	59	6	89	1,602	1,493	1,416	82	5	109	52	12	45
1,750-1,999	88	88	85	31	1	74	46	6	63	1,848	1,715	1,608	108	1	133	66	16	51
2,000-2,249	68	68	67	26	1	56	38	3	41	2,132	2,011	1,897	117	3	121	79	12	30
2,250-2,499	44	44	44	20	1	38	28	2	27	2,380	2,245	2,096	254	1	135	98	14	23
2,500-2,999	56	56	54	27	2	45	37	1	36	2,758	2,610	2,342	284	16	145	101	7	40
3,000-3,499	20	20	18	8	0	17	13	0	12	3,178	3,039	2,474	565	0	139	97	0	42
3,500-3,999	8	8	8	6	1	7	6	0	7	3,624	3,426	2,488	942	4	198	149	0	49
4,000 or over	40	40	36	25	1	37	35	1	18	6,799	6,577	5,107	1,473	3	222	192	5	25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 114.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, family-income class (dollars), occupational group, and family type	Families	Families having money income from—				Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ⁴	Nonmoney income from—				
		Any source ²	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	Families having business losses ⁴	Any source ⁵	Owned home (net) ⁶	Rent as pay ⁷	Home-produced food ⁸		Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number		All sources (net) ⁷	Earnings ³	Other sources ³	All sources	Owned home (net) ⁸	Rent as pay^{9}	Home-produced food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
ILLINOIS-IOWA—CON.																				
Occupational groups: Wage-earner.....	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
0-999.....	420	419	420	70	4	353	163	15	323	633	572	546	26	(⁹)	61	26	2	33		
1,000-1,499.....	199	199	199	34	7	172	88	3	162	1,181	1,104	1,071	35	2	77	31	2	44		
1,500-1,999.....	68	68	68	17	1	57	31	1	56	1,686	1,588	1,540	48	(⁹)	98	41	7	50		
2,000-2,999.....	25	25	25	10	1	22	16	0	18	2,410	2,296	2,144	173	21	114	92	0	22		
3,000 or over.....	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	10 3,940	10 3,832	10 3,332	10 500	10 0	10 108	10 0	10 108	10 0	22	
Clerical.....	209	209	209	62	4	174	106	2	149	1,385	1,295	1,218	79	2	90	55	2	33		
0-999.....	75	75	75	18	1	62	29	0	53	724	666	642	24	(⁹)	58	31	0	27		
1,000-1,499.....	57	57	57	12	1	50	32	0	44	1,228	1,135	1,100	38	3	113	53	0	40		
1,500-1,999.....	37	37	37	9	0	29	19	2	24	1,705	1,595	1,521	74	0	110	71	9	30		
2,000-2,999.....	34	34	34	19	2	27	22	0	23	2,382	2,270	2,093	183	6	112	77	0	35		
3,000 or over.....	6	6	6	4	0	6	4	0	5	3,500	3,308	2,697	611	0	192	152	0	40		
Business and professional.....	560	560	560	162	11	464	280	28	378	1,796	1,691	1,566	129	4	105	61	10	34		
0-999.....	144	144	144	35	1	115	66	5	108	655	580	554	26	(⁹)	75	36	5	34		
1,000-1,499.....	158	158	158	31	4	140	68	8	118	1,236	1,153	1,134	27	8	83	40	8	35		
1,500-1,999.....	107	107	107	32	3	83	47	9	66	1,705	1,587	1,531	64	8	118	57	20	41		
2,000-2,999.....	99	99	99	37	1	80	57	6	59	2,412	2,284	2,151	137	4	128	86	18	24		
3,000 or over.....	52	52	52	27	2	46	42	0	27	5,669	5,484	4,043	844	3	185	153	0	32		
Other.....	106	146	45	121	4	161	134	0	121	1,074	886	266	624	4	188	110	0	78		

TABLE 115.—FOOD HOME-PRODUCED FOR FAMILY USE: *Number of families producing food and average money value and quantity of food produced, by income and by occupation, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, and New England villages, 1935-36*

Region, State, family-income class, and occupational group	(1)	Families producing food						Average ¹ value of food produced						Average ¹ quantity of food produced		
		Any	Fruits and and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poul- try	Other	All	Fruits and vege- tables	Eggs	Milk	Poul- try	Other	Dozens	Gallons	Poul- try
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dozens	Gallons	Number
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																
Combined village units																
All incomes.....		5,067	3,374	661	298	566	203	26	14	3	5	2	2	11	15	3
\$0-\$999.....		1,978	1,406	323	133	265	80	26	15	3	5	2	1	12	13	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		1,551	1,057	183	89	152	57	26	14	2	2	2	2	11	15	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		1,754	1,454	444	89	44	79	31	15	3	7	2	2	14	18	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....		559	325	319	51	24	54	22	14	2	5	2	2	10	14	3
\$3,000 or over.....		225	105	15	8	16	13	24	14	2	4	2	2	9	11	2
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....		2,670	1,857	318	132	267	85	23	14	2	4	2	1	10	13	2
Clerical.....		623	407	69	28	66	20	24	14	2	4	3	1	10	12	2
Business and professional.....		1,433	853	155	69	131	47	24	14	2	5	2	1	10	12	2
Other.....		341	252	119	69	102	51	63	24	7	15	6	11	33	45	8
Pennsylvania-Ohio																
All incomes.....		1,748	1,118	255	63	187	63	22	12	3	3	2	2	12	9	2
\$0-\$999.....		659	466	112	23	77	20	19	13	3	1	1	1	11	5	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		558	368	71	19	53	16	21	12	3	3	2	2	11	9	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		270	154	148	42	10	30	13	13	4	4	2	3	17	10	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....		194	103	24	8	23	10	27	13	3	5	2	4	12	20	2
\$3,000 or over.....		67	27	6	3	4	4	27	15	5	3	1	3	18	8	1

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>											
All incomes	1, 670	1, 049	1, 030	156	41	121	36	17	11	2	2
\$0-\$999	574	401	391	73	17	50	12	19	13	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,499	547	341	334	57	13	44	13	16	10	2	2
\$1,500-\$1,999	262	148	147	13	7	12	5	16	10	2	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	197	118	117	9	4	10	1	17	14	1	1
\$3,000 or over	90	41	41	4	0	5	5	15	10	1	0
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>											
All incomes	1, 649	1, 207	1, 182	250	194	258	104	40	20	3	11
\$0-\$999	745	566	558	138	93	138	48	38	20	3	10
\$1,000-\$1,499	446	348	338	55	27	55	28	42	20	3	13
\$1,500-\$1,999	222	182	149	34	27	27	13	47	19	4	16
\$2,000-\$2,999	168	104	101	18	12	21	11	31	16	3	7
\$3,000 or over	68	37	36	5	5	7	4	33	16	1	11
<i>NEW ENGLAND</i>											
All incomes	1, 585	774	738	163	49	113	24	23	13	3	6
\$0-\$999	355	202	195	33	8	24	7	20	15	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,499	489	253	241	56	10	38	5	20	13	3	3
\$1,500-\$1,999	337	151	143	35	14	21	4	24	13	3	7
\$2,000-\$2,999	267	119	112	31	12	26	6	29	13	5	8
\$3,000 or over	137	49	47	8	5	4	2	27	12	4	9
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	890	467	443	96	20	63	10	22	12	4	5
Clerical	242	100	95	18	9	13	5	18	10	2	4
Business and professional	393	173	167	39	13	27	6	26	14	4	7
Other	60	34	33	10	7	10	3	51	18	6	18

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

² \$0.50 or less.

³ 0.50 or less.

PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO VILLAGES														
All incomes.....														
2,000-2,249.....	231	76	31	32	3	9	16	3	120	38	43	2	21	14
2,250-2,499.....	139	63	32	24	5	9	13	1	189	72	40		32	34
2,500-2,999.....	179	81	37	40	5	5	19	1	215	89	46		12	38
3,000-3,499.....	81	37	17	21	0	3	5	3	368	161	174		8	24
3,500-3,999.....	41	26	14	10	4	1	3	1	586	384	102		3	16
4,000 or over.....	103	63	43	35	2	2	9	1	984	631	257		3	68
All incomes.....														
0-249.....	28	9	0	5	0	0	4	0	16	0	5		0	11
250-499.....	92	39	12	13	2	6	17	1	59	19	15		15	10
500-749.....	186	66	21	22	4	17	17	3	65	14	15	(4)	27	2
750-999.....	353	81	31	23	2	12	36	3	35	6	7		14	5
1,000-1,249.....	321	90	22	28	2	15	25	4	65	24	4		30	2
1,250-1,499.....	237	63	15	22	1	18	17	1	71	9	11		44	6
1,500-1,749.....	154	36	13	12	3	2	15	0	72	21	13		9	18
1,750-1,999.....	116	41	12	16	0	4	14	4	87	29	36		10	8
2,000-2,249.....	89	25	10	9	1	3	4	1	99	27	37		26	5
2,250-2,499.....	50	22	10	8	2	5	4	1	122	41	22		45	2
2,500-2,999.....	55	21	8	13	2	0	8	0	163	47	57		0	32
3,000-3,499.....	20	9	6	7	0	0	0	0	450	88	362		0	0
3,500-3,999.....	17	10	4	5	0	1	2	1	568	71	148		7	37
4,000 or over.....	30	14	9	10	1	1	1	1	496	177	241		2	2
All incomes.....														
0-249.....	18	7	4	3	1	0	3	1	36	17	6		0	4
250-499.....	83	34	12	15	1	3	7	1	52	16	22		5	5
500-749.....	196	74	25	35	2	10	20	3	91	27	37		15	9
750-999.....	277	89	40	33	1	13	26	5	85	38	14	(4)	22	10
1,000-1,249.....	313	85	29	34	4	13	22	3	100	34	34		21	9
1,250-1,499.....	234	74	25	31	5	9	21	5	95	28	19		12	10
1,500-1,749.....	161	49	20	26	3	7	9	2	127	44	36		24	15
1,750-1,999.....	101	38	14	16	2	4	6	2	135	34	32		25	26
2,000-2,249.....	74	25	6	15	1	2	6	1	149	31	75		9	34
2,250-2,499.....	55	21	9	10	0	2	6	0	201	37	71		28	65
2,500-2,999.....	68	33	11	16	2	3	9	1	199	36	39		6	37
3,000-3,499.....	41	20	4	11	0	3	5	3	232	11	155		15	0
3,500-3,999.....	16	10	5	5	3	1	1	0	748	484	101		0	48
4,000 or over.....	33	24	12	13	1	1	8	0	834	159	445	(4)	6	212
All incomes.....														
0-249.....	18	583	216	261	26	70	149	27	131	39	43		19	21
250-499.....	83													
500-749.....	196													
750-999.....	277													
1,000-1,249.....	313													
1,250-1,499.....	234													
1,500-1,749.....	161													
1,750-1,999.....	101													
2,000-2,249.....	74													
2,250-2,499.....	55													
2,500-2,999.....	68													
3,000-3,499.....	41													
3,500-3,999.....	16													
4,000 or over.....	33													

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 116.—MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: *Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families receiving money income other than earnings from—						Average ³ money income other than earnings received from—							
		Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) ¹	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources	All sources ²	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) ¹	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current use	Other sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
ILLINOIS-IOWA VILLAGES	1,649	477	241	127	15	69	112	18	133	86	14	3	21	8	1
All incomes.....															
0-249.....	56	14	2	4	0	1	7	1	20	4	7	0	(⁴)	9	(⁴)
250-499.....	170	48	17	10	3	11	13	1	57	15	11	2	27	7	1
500-749.....	234	68	31	18	3	15	13	1	80	35	9	4	21	5	(⁴)
750-999.....	285	69	31	13	1	11	20	2	60	30	10	(⁴)	15	5	(⁴)
1,000-1,249.....	269	59	25	11	1	8	17	4	63	25	9	(⁴)	21	6	2
1,250-1,499.....	177	43	19	13	1	10	9	3	127	49	19	1	43	13	2
1,500-1,749.....	134	33	18	7	0	4	12	2	82	52	3	0	19	7	2
1,750-1,999.....	88	31	18	9	1	1	10	1	108	74	14	2	1	16	1
2,000-2,249.....	68	26	15	8	1	4	6	1	117	60	18	5	27	5	2
2,250-2,499.....	44	20	13	6	2	2	3	0	250	150	22	26	20	32	0
2,500-2,999.....	56	27	18	11	1	2	2	2	284	195	42	6	31	9	1
3,000-3,499.....	20	8	7	3	0	0	0	0	565	541	24	0	0	0	0
3,500-3,999.....	8	6	5	2	1	0	0	0	942	852	9	81	0	0	0
4,000 or over.....	40	25	22	12	0	0	0	0	1,473	1,360	113	0	0	0	0

¹ Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Represents average net income from sources other than earnings; excludes actual business losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁴ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 117.—FOOD HOME-PRODUCED FOR FAMILY USE: *Number of families producing specified kinds of food at home for family use and average money value of such food, North Central and New England small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Families producing—						Average value of 1—					
	Any food	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poultry	Other food	All food	Fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Milk	Poultry	Other food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Ohio, Mount Vernon....	109	106	8	5	5	2	23	16	19	55	72	² 9
Ohio, New Philadelphia	273	270	25	9	19	13	28	20	17	103	20	34
Illinois, Lincoln.....	160	146	14	5	23	36	21	13	14	91	15	12
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam	259	258	19	8	18	7	23	19	19	35	16	22
Iowa, Boone.....	223	222	19	7	14	2	20	15	21	41	19	² 28
Missouri, Columbia....	169	134	28	24	33	16	43	13	19	156	24	23
Missouri, Moberly.....	236	230	25	12	17	7	31	20	26	104	18	73
Maine, Westbrook.....	291	286	31	6	22	4	29	20	32	184	23	10
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	174	174	23	1	13	5	26	18	37	² 210	20	23

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families that produced the specified food at home for family use (columns 2-7).

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 118.—FAMILY TYPE: Number of families, average size of family, and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 or 16 or older,¹ by relief status and family type, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type No. (1)	All families				Nonrelief families				Relief families			
	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ³	Average persons 16 or older ³	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ³	Average persons 16 or older ³	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ³	Average persons 16 or older ³
COMBINED CITIES												
All types	No. 4,427	No. 3.66	No. 1.13	No. 0.53	No. 3,719	No. 3.51	No. 1.01	No. 0.50	No. 708	No. 4.46	No. 1.76	No. 0.69
1	1,249	2.01	-----	-----	1,114	2.01	-----	-----	135	2.00	-----	-----
2	719	2.99	1.00	-----	642	2.99	1.00	-----	77	3.02	1.00	-----
3	480	3.99	2.00	-----	406	3.99	2.00	-----	74	3.99	2.00	-----
4	890	3.47	.26	1.21	764	3.46	.25	1.21	126	3.53	.32	1.20
5	386	5.35	1.82	1.53	308	5.34	1.81	1.52	78	5.39	1.83	1.58
6	341	5.31	3.31	-----	255	5.31	3.31	-----	86	5.31	3.31	-----
7	216	7.29	3.91	1.39	128	7.23	3.73	1.51	88	7.37	4.16	1.22
8	69	5.19	-----	3.19	58	5.19	-----	3.19	11	5.16	-----	3.18
9	77	9.61	5.29	2.32	44	9.37	4.98	2.38	33	9.93	5.69	2.25
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS												
All types ⁴	No. 6,461	No. 3.71	No. 1.17	No. .54	No. 5,072	No. 3.54	No. 1.01	No. .52	No. 1,389	No. 4.34	No. 1.72	No. .62
1	1,853	2.02	-----	-----	1,572	2.02	-----	-----	281	2.02	-----	-----
2	945	3.01	1.00	-----	771	3.01	1.00	-----	174	3.04	1.00	-----
3	713	4.00	2.00	-----	564	4.00	2.00	-----	149	3.98	2.00	-----
4	1,314	3.49	.25	1.23	1,059	3.46	.25	1.22	255	3.56	.28	1.27
5	549	5.40	1.83	1.57	415	5.38	1.80	1.58	134	5.45	1.93	1.51
6	539	5.31	3.30	-----	367	5.29	3.28	-----	172	5.35	3.35	-----
7	309	7.28	4.04	1.25	173	7.31	3.90	1.40	136	7.23	4.20	1.06
8	89	5.20	-----	3.19	75	5.20	-----	3.19	14	5.16	-----	3.21
9	150	9.53	5.35	2.19	76	9.23	4.75	2.49	74	9.83	5.97	1.88
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO VILLAGES												
All types ⁴	No. 2,079	No. 3.67	No. 1.12	No. .55	No. 1,749	No. 3.56	No. 1.02	No. .53	No. 330	No. 4.25	No. 1.63	No. .63
1	603	2.02	-----	-----	533	2.02	-----	-----	70	2.02	-----	-----
2	310	3.00	1.00	-----	264	3.00	1.00	-----	46	3.01	1.00	-----
3	224	4.00	2.00	-----	195	4.00	2.00	-----	29	3.98	2.00	-----
4	435	3.51	.26	1.26	376	3.51	.26	1.25	59	3.52	.22	1.29
5	178	5.40	1.79	1.62	141	5.40	1.72	1.69	37	5.38	2.08	1.35
6	178	5.34	3.32	-----	137	5.32	3.30	-----	41	5.37	3.39	-----
7	74	7.31	3.91	1.39	48	7.39	3.85	1.52	26	7.16	4.00	1.15
8	31	5.27	-----	3.29	25	5.28	-----	3.28	6	5.26	-----	3.33
9	46	9.72	5.63	2.11	30	9.45	5.27	2.20	16	10.23	6.31	1.93
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN VILLAGES												
All types ⁴	No. 1,978	No. 3.66	No. 1.16	No. .49	No. 1,673	No. 3.54	No. 1.06	No. .46	No. 305	No. 4.30	No. 1.66	No. .64
1	593	2.02	-----	-----	529	2.02	-----	-----	64	2.01	-----	-----
2	296	3.02	1.00	-----	266	3.01	1.00	-----	30	3.02	1.00	-----
3	230	4.01	2.00	-----	203	4.01	2.00	-----	27	3.95	2.00	-----
4	368	3.46	.27	1.20	308	3.44	.25	1.21	60	3.56	.38	1.18
5	161	5.40	1.84	1.57	123	5.39	1.83	1.57	38	5.43	1.87	1.55
6	178	5.29	3.29	-----	136	5.28	3.28	-----	42	5.30	3.31	-----
7	88	7.32	4.14	1.17	59	7.35	4.19	1.15	29	7.26	4.03	1.21
8	25	5.23	-----	3.20	22	5.23	-----	3.18	3	5.25	-----	3.33
9	39	9.27	4.82	2.46	27	9.07	4.26	2.81	12	9.69	6.09	1.66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 118.—FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families, average size of family, and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 or 16 or older,¹ by relief status and family type, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type No.	All families				Nonrelief families				Relief families			
	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ³	Average persons 16 or older ³	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ³	Average persons 16 or older ³	Families	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ³	Average persons 16 or older ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ILLINOIS-IOWA VILLAGES												
All types ⁴	No. 2,404	No. 3.79	No. 1.22	No. 0.57	No. 1,650	No. 3.51	No. 0.96	No. 0.55	No. 754	No. 4.40	No. 1.79	No. 0.60
1.....	657	2.01	-----	-----	510	2.01	-----	-----	147	2.02	-----	-----
2.....	339	3.02	1.00	-----	241	3.00	1.00	-----	98	3.06	1.00	-----
3.....	259	4.00	2.00	-----	166	3.99	2.00	-----	93	4.00	2.00	-----
4.....	511	3.48	.24	1.23	375	3.44	.23	1.20	136	3.58	.26	1.31
5.....	210	5.40	1.86	1.52	151	5.36	1.85	1.50	59	5.50	1.88	1.59
6.....	183	5.30	3.31	-----	94	5.24	3.26	-----	89	5.36	3.36	-----
7.....	147	7.23	4.04	1.22	66	7.21	3.68	1.53	81	7.24	4.33	.98
8.....	33	5.10	-----	3.09	28	5.12	-----	3.11	5	5.00	-----	3.00
9.....	65	9.55	5.48	2.08	19	9.10	4.63	2.47	46	9.73	5.83	1.91

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the averages for all members and the figure obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons under 16 and 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Includes husband and wife.

³ Excludes husband and wife.

⁴ This table includes 5 nonrelief families in the combined village units, 1 in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, 3 in the Michigan-Wisconsin villages, and 1 in the Illinois-Iowa villages that reported a net loss for the year, that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

TABLE 119.—AVERAGE SIZE OF RELIEF FAMILIES: *Average size of relief families and average number of persons, other than husband and wife under 16 or 16 or older,¹ North Central small cities combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White relief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ³	Average persons 16 or older ³	State and city	Average persons per family ²	Average persons under 16 ³	Average persons 16 or older ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Combined cities.....	Number 4.46	Number 1.76	Number 0.69	Wisconsin, Beaver Dam..	Number 4.88	Number 2.14	Number 0.76
Ohio, Mount Vernon....	4.61	1.83	.78	Iowa, Boone.....	4.51	2.00	.52
Ohio, New Philadelphia..	4.46	1.71	.75	Missouri, Columbia.....	4.14	1.44	.71
Illinois, Lincoln.....	4.34	1.76	.57	Missouri, Moberly.....	4.29	1.55	.73

For footnotes see table 118.

TABLE 120.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, North Central small cities and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families ¹	Husbands of age 2—						Wives of age 3—											
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
SMALL CITIES																			
Combined cities																			
All families	No. 4,427	No. 1	No. 538	No. 1,180	No. 1,036	No. 825	No. 324	No. 199	No. 119	No. 121	No. 44	No. 877	No. 1,281	No. 1,033	No. 726	No. 219	No. 133	No. 76	No. 34
Relief families	No. 708	No. 0	No. 92	No. 163	No. 153	No. 140	No. 49	No. 46	No. 32	No. 28	No. 15	No. 136	No. 183	No. 172	No. 120	No. 31	No. 29	No. 13	No. 9
Nonrelief families	No. 3,719	No. 1	No. 496	No. 1,017	No. 903	No. 635	No. 275	No. 153	No. 87	No. 93	No. 29	No. 741	No. 1,098	No. 861	No. 606	No. 188	No. 104	No. 63	No. 25
0-249	No. 55	No. 0	No. 5	No. 8	No. 6	No. 7	No. 5	No. 4	No. 6	No. 14	No. 0	No. 6	No. 9	No. 8	No. 6	No. 6	No. 7	No. 9	No. 4
250-499	No. 142	No. 0	No. 15	No. 25	No. 24	No. 25	No. 19	No. 12	No. 10	No. 12	No. 4	No. 21	No. 23	No. 23	No. 38	No. 12	No. 12	No. 7	No. 3
500-749	No. 377	No. 0	No. 79	No. 86	No. 65	No. 60	No. 35	No. 22	No. 13	No. 17	No. 8	No. 105	No. 82	No. 60	No. 60	No. 34	No. 14	No. 10	No. 4
750-999	No. 533	No. 0	No. 109	No. 142	No. 106	No. 85	No. 39	No. 29	No. 7	No. 16	No. 9	No. 134	No. 156	No. 108	No. 65	No. 25	No. 23	No. 5	No. 8
1,000-1,499	No. 603	No. 1	No. 120	No. 170	No. 146	No. 100	No. 34	No. 15	No. 8	No. 14	No. 5	No. 162	No. 181	No. 131	No. 85	No. 18	No. 13	No. 11	No. 2
1,500-1,999	No. 500	No. 0	No. 70	No. 167	No. 121	No. 79	No. 34	No. 18	No. 5	No. 5	No. 1	No. 127	No. 158	No. 91	No. 86	No. 28	No. 9	No. 0	No. 0
2,000-2,499	No. 391	No. 0	No. 49	No. 129	No. 95	No. 63	No. 26	No. 13	No. 14	No. 2	No. 0	No. 79	No. 140	No. 85	No. 48	No. 25	No. 8	No. 5	No. 0
2,500-2,999	No. 253	No. 0	No. 22	No. 74	No. 82	No. 47	No. 15	No. 10	No. 2	No. 2	No. 0	No. 39	No. 85	No. 78	No. 35	No. 12	No. 3	No. 0	No. 0
3,000-3,499	No. 193	No. 0	No. 13	No. 62	No. 61	No. 33	No. 11	No. 5	No. 2	No. 4	No. 1	No. 14	No. 48	No. 40	No. 30	No. 8	No. 5	No. 4	No. 1
3,500-3,999	No. 149	No. 0	No. 10	No. 39	No. 50	No. 26	No. 12	No. 6	No. 2	No. 2	No. 0	No. 12	No. 59	No. 68	No. 46	No. 6	No. 1	No. 4	No. 0
4,000 or over	No. 113	No. 0	No. 2	No. 53	No. 51	No. 57	No. 21	No. 5	No. 2	No. 3	No. 0	No. 8	No. 29	No. 38	No. 30	No. 4	No. 2	No. 1	No. 0
	No. 71	No. 0	No. 1	No. 30	No. 30	No. 38	No. 8	No. 4	No. 1	No. 0	No. 0	No. 1	No. 18	No. 33	No. 13	No. 2	No. 3	No. 1	No. 0
	No. 131	No. 0	No. 1	No. 18	No. 44	No. 42	No. 11	No. 9	No. 4	No. 2	No. 0	No. 1	No. 39	No. 46	No. 35	No. 3	No. 5	No. 2	No. 0
Ohio, Mount Vernon																			
All families	No. 313	No. 1	No. 44	No. 81	No. 70	No. 63	No. 21	No. 18	No. 9	No. 6	No. 2	No. 68	No. 95	No. 66	No. 50	No. 15	No. 12	No. 5	No. 0
Relief families	No. 60	No. 0	No. 7	No. 13	No. 10	No. 16	No. 5	No. 5	No. 1	No. 3	No. 0	No. 9	No. 18	No. 14	No. 10	No. 5	No. 3	No. 1	No. 0
Nonrelief families	No. 253	No. 1	No. 37	No. 68	No. 60	No. 47	No. 16	No. 13	No. 8	No. 3	No. 2	No. 59	No. 77	No. 52	No. 40	No. 10	No. 9	No. 4	No. 0
0-999	No. 55	No. 0	No. 13	No. 16	No. 4	No. 9	No. 6	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2	No. 0	No. 17	No. 14	No. 10	No. 6	No. 2	No. 4	No. 2	No. 0
1,000-1,499	No. 97	No. 1	No. 16	No. 25	No. 23	No. 22	No. 3	No. 5	No. 1	No. 1	No. 2	No. 26	No. 28	No. 14	No. 20	No. 4	No. 2	No. 1	No. 0
1,500-1,999	No. 50	No. 0	No. 5	No. 20	No. 15	No. 4	No. 1	No. 3	No. 2	No. 0	No. 0	No. 10	No. 18	No. 15	No. 3	No. 3	No. 1	No. 0	No. 0
2,000-2,999	No. 42	No. 0	No. 3	No. 6	No. 14	No. 10	No. 5	No. 2	No. 2	No. 0	No. 0	No. 6	No. 13	No. 10	No. 10	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 0
3,000 or over	No. 9	No. 0	No. 0	No. 1	No. 4	No. 2	No. 1	No. 1	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 4	No. 3	No. 1	No. 0	No. 1	No. 0	No. 0

<i>Ohio, New Philadelphia</i>														
All families.....	753	0	116	201	169	138	59	39	17	14	3	166	214	159
Relief families.....	165	0	26	35	37	30	12	10	8	7	1	33	45	33
Nonrelief families.....	588	0	90	166	132	108	47	29	9	7	2	133	169	126
0-999.....	178	0	36	35	33	32	21	11	4	6	1	46	36	31
1,000-1,499.....	195	0	38	60	40	35	13	6	2	1	1	58	56	31
1,500-1,999.....	108	0	11	40	30	19	4	3	1	0	0	20	43	28
2,000-2,999.....	74	0	5	23	19	14	5	7	1	0	0	7	25	23
3,000 or over.....	33	0	0	8	10	8	4	2	1	0	0	2	9	13
<i>Illinois, Lincoln</i>														
All families.....	511	0	69	141	132	89	25	26	11	18	5	114	137	131
Relief families.....	139	0	14	39	31	26	6	13	5	5	3	32	30	34
Nonrelief families.....	372	0	55	102	101	63	19	13	6	13	2	82	107	97
0-999.....	128	0	22	31	28	23	8	5	3	8	1	33	31	27
1,000-1,499.....	128	0	18	40	39	15	6	6	0	4	1	28	41	32
1,500-1,999.....	50	0	8	18	12	9	1	0	2	0	0	10	18	15
2,000-2,999.....	44	0	7	9	17	7	2	2	0	0	0	10	13	14
3,000 or over.....	22	0	0	4	5	9	2	0	1	1	0	1	4	9
<i>Wisconsin, Beaver Dam</i>														
All families.....	453	0	61	124	92	82	40	28	14	12	7	84	121	97
Relief families.....	49	0	10	6	13	10	4	2	4	0	0	12	8	18
Nonrelief families.....	404	0	51	118	79	72	36	26	10	12	7	72	113	79
0-999.....	110	0	16	23	17	14	15	13	5	7	4	18	25	15
1,000-1,499.....	168	0	27	53	29	35	12	6	2	4	2	38	47	34
1,500-1,999.....	70	0	5	30	13	10	5	5	2	0	0	12	26	13
2,000-2,999.....	38	0	3	10	11	10	2	1	0	1	4	11	9	10
3,000 or over.....	18	0	0	2	9	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	8
<i>Iowa, Boone</i>														
All families.....	494	0	66	137	131	73	35	19	18	15	9	97	146	119
Relief families.....	102	0	17	36	18	10	4	6	4	7	6	22	32	16
Nonrelief families.....	392	0	49	101	113	63	31	13	14	8	3	75	114	103
0-999.....	116	0	27	31	21	15	6	6	4	6	3	33	33	17
1,000-1,499.....	102	0	14	28	28	15	9	4	3	1	0	24	27	26
1,500-1,999.....	77	0	6	18	29	12	5	2	5	0	0	9	27	17
2,000-2,999.....	71	0	2	20	26	15	5	0	2	1	0	8	23	24
3,000 or over.....	26	0	0	4	9	6	6	1	0	0	0	1	4	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 120.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, North Central small cities and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families 1	Husbands of age 2—										Wives of age 3—							75 or older (20)
		Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 or older (11)	Under 20 (12)	20-29 (13)	30-39 (14)	40-49 (15)	50-59 (16)	60-64 (17)	65-69 (18)	70-74 (19)	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(1)																			
SMALL CITIES—continued																			
Missouri, Columbia																			
All families	No. 1,399																		No. 12
Relief families	124	0	14	21	33	23	11	7	6	9	5	20	32	30	17	8	4		
Nonrelief families	1,185	0	137	345	305	231	63	37	28	34	5	231	377	282	177	46	28		
0-999	206	0	53	72	57	49	19	20	7	19	4	76	77	48	50	11	13		
1,000-1,499	283	0	51	95	72	45	11	4	6	7	1	85	93	59	33	9	6		
1,500-1,999	202	0	25	56	54	40	15	6	4	1	0	38	65	52	28	13	4		
2,000-2,999	193	0	6	73	52	46	8	0	6	5	0	26	76	51	28	6	1		
3,000 or over	196	0	2	48	70	51	10	7	5	2	0	6	66	72	38	7	4		
Missouri, Moberly																			
All families	1,029	0	124	240	214	211	105	52	28	24	12	167	285	251	212	53	27	15	6
Relief families	104	0	8	20	23	29	11	7	5	1	2	16	24	30	24	2	5	0	1
Nonrelief families	925	0	116	220	221	182	94	45	23	23	10	151	261	221	188	51	22	15	5
0-999	333	0	59	79	62	52	32	23	11	15	8	70	81	69	54	25	13	9	4
1,000-1,499	223	0	39	62	58	30	20	7	4	3	1	49	75	49	34	11	1	3	0
1,500-1,999	139	0	16	42	42	34	17	6	1	1	1	27	51	35	36	9	0	0	0
2,000-2,999	153	0	1	33	48	39	20	4	3	4	0	4	44	49	43	5	5	1	1
3,000 or over	57	0	1	4	11	27	5	5	4	0	0	1	10	19	21	1	3	2	0
VILLAGES																			
Combined village units																			
All families	6,456	8	843	1,519	1,445	1,220	513	385	280	243	44	1,261	1,006	1,427	1,100	425	327	151	114
Relief families	1,389	3	200	310	285	271	100	82	66	72	23	286	361	291	213	65	76	43	31
Nonrelief families	5,067	5	643	1,209	1,160	949	413	303	214	171	21	975	1,245	1,136	887	360	251	108	83
0-249	102	1	5	9	4	11	12	17	19	24	1	8	7	7	14	20	25	9	11
250-499	345	1	28	39	45	66	42	47	32	45	1	41	45	51	73	48	41	20	25
500-749	616	3	100	104	91	108	64	64	52	30	6	139	98	92	118	70	48	24	21
750-999	915	0	159	228	183	172	66	46	36	25	6	234	218	169	161	57	40	21	8

1,000-1,249.....	903	0	143	230	226	161	73	34	22	14	4	211	230	218	148	47	28	11	6
1,250-1,499.....	648	0	84	197	159	116	32	28	20	12	3	140	199	143	93	35	27	3	5
1,500-1,749.....	449	0	50	130	111	84	42	16	10	6	0	79	133	117	75	24	13	6	2
1,750-1,999.....	305	0	27	82	102	57	9	14	8	6	0	44	90	91	52	13	7	6	2
2,000-2,249.....	231	0	19	63	67	51	14	11	2	4	0	36	64	71	36	15	5	2	0
2,250-2,499.....	149	0	12	34	47	30	12	8	5	1	0	17	38	50	25	11	6	2	0
2,500-2,999.....	179	0	9	45	54	42	19	5	4	1	0	15	52	59	40	7	3	3	0
3,000-3,499.....	81	0	3	22	27	14	9	4	1	1	0	5	31	22	17	3	2	1	0
3,500-3,999.....	41	0	1	8	15	11	3	2	1	0	0	2	15	12	8	3	1	0	0
4,000 or over.....	103	0	3	18	29	26	16	7	2	2	0	4	25	34	27	7	5	1	0
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>																			
All families.....	2,078	3	303	520	474	379	144	105	86	64	16	427	526	460	344	135	87	45	37
Relief families.....	330	1	58	84	69	54	21	15	13	15	7	72	101	61	41	13	14	12	9
Nonrelief families.....	1,748	2	245	436	405	325	123	90	73	49	9	355	425	399	303	122	73	33	28
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>																			
0-999.....	659	2	111	134	113	115	52	48	48	36	6	150	120	116	116	62	41	25	22
1,000-1,499.....	558	0	90	162	139	101	32	16	12	6	3	137	151	127	90	29	15	3	3
1,500-1,999.....	270	0	28	76	74	50	18	11	7	6	0	40	83	71	46	16	7	4	3
2,000-2,999.....	194	0	13	50	58	45	13	11	3	1	0	24	51	65	35	10	8	1	0
3,000 or over.....	67	0	3	14	21	14	8	4	3	0	0	4	20	20	16	5	2	0	0
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>																			
All families.....	1,975	3	237	462	464	368	159	121	88	73	7	379	475	456	347	135	104	35	37
Relief families.....	305	1	30	60	66	72	19	17	17	23	1	52	70	81	48	15	21	6	11
Nonrelief families.....	1,670	2	207	402	398	296	140	104	71	50	6	327	405	375	299	120	83	29	26
0-999.....	574	2	80	98	85	111	53	61	45	39	4	117	91	88	124	63	50	17	20
1,000-1,499.....	517	0	79	155	162	81	44	25	15	6	2	132	151	120	80	34	19	5	4
1,500-1,999.....	262	0	28	70	80	40	20	9	6	3	0	48	74	77	44	7	7	4	1
2,000-2,999.....	197	0	16	53	61	41	15	5	4	2	0	25	53	64	31	12	3	3	1
3,000 or over.....	90	0	4	20	30	23	8	4	1	0	0	5	31	26	20	4	4	0	0
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>																			
All families.....	2,403	2	303	537	507	473	210	159	106	106	21	455	605	511	409	155	136	71	40
Relief families.....	754	1	112	166	150	145	60	50	36	34	15	162	190	149	124	37	41	25	11
Nonrelief families.....	1,649	1	191	371	357	328	150	109	70	72	6	293	415	362	285	118	95	46	29
0-999.....	745	1	101	148	125	131	79	65	46	49	4	155	157	115	126	70	63	32	23
1,000-1,499.....	446	0	58	110	104	95	29	21	15	14	2	82	127	114	71	19	21	6	4
1,500-1,999.....	222	0	21	60	59	51	13	10	5	3	0	35	66	60	37	14	6	4	0
2,000-2,999.....	168	0	11	39	49	37	17	8	4	3	0	19	45	51	35	11	3	3	1
3,000 or over.....	68	0	0	14	20	14	12	5	0	3	0	2	20	22	16	4	2	1	1

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives, since all families included in the study contained both husband and wife.

² 4 husbands in the combined cities. 5 in Columbia, and 1 in Moberly did not report age.

³ 4 wives in the combined cities. 6 in Columbia, 1 in Moberly, 1 in the combined village units, and 1 in Pennsylvania-Ohio did not report age.

TABLE 121.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: Median age of husbands and of wives, by family type and income, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																					
Median age of husbands in families of types —											Median age of wives in families of types —										
Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and 9			
All	(2)	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
COMBINED CITIES																					
All incomes.		44	51	35	36	52	45	37	44	53	40	47	32	33	43	34	40	49	40	49	
0-999.		44	57	32	34	53	47	36	144	154	40	52	29	30	49	43	33	138	150	33	
1,000-1,499.		41	46	34	36	52	44	35	44	149	38	42	30	33	49	41	32	40	146	41	
1,500-1,999.		43	46	36	36	50	45	39	142	147	39	43	34	33	46	44	34	139	145	34	
2,000-2,999.		46	48	38	39	53	45	139	144	159	42	45	35	36	49	42	137	139	156	43	
3,000 or over.		49	54	42	139	53	46	144	149	157	45	48	37	137	49	43	138	148	154	44	
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS																					
All incomes.		46	57	35	35	53	47	37	43	51	43	54	33	32	50	44	34	39	47	34	
0-999.		50	63	34	34	56	47	36	42	50	46	58	30	30	53	44	33	37	47	33	
1,000-1,499.		43	53	36	35	51	46	37	43	50	40	51	32	32	47	44	34	39	45	34	
1,500-1,999.		44	45	36	37	52	47	37	45	51	41	43	35	34	49	45	35	42	46	35	
2,000-2,999.		46	50	36	36	53	47	41	144	155	43	46	34	35	50	44	39	142	151	39	
3,000 or over.		48	59	139	138	55	46	142	(3)	(2)	44	52	137	135	52	43	136	(2)	(2)	44	

¹ Median based on fewer than 30 but more than 9 cases.² Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 122.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Distribution by age of husbands and of wives, by family type, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	Family type 1		Family types 2 and 3		Family types 4 and 5		Family types 6 and 7		Family types 8 and 9	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO										
All ages.....	Number 532	Number 532	Number 459	Number 459	Number 517	Number 517	Number 185	Number 185	Number 55	Number 55
Under 20.....	1	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
20-29.....	73	87	132	197	16	27	24	43	0	1
30-39.....	65	56	206	171	61	89	95	99	9	10
40-49.....	73	89	79	64	179	187	53	34	21	25
50-59.....	119	120	31	20	150	143	11	8	14	12
60-64.....	64	80	1	3	49	35	2	0	7	4
65-69.....	51	52	8	2	28	16	0	0	3	3
70-74.....	52	24	1	0	19	9	0	0	1	0
75 or older.....	34	18	0	0	15	10	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN										
All ages.....	528	528	468	468	430	430	195	195	49	49
Under 20.....	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
20-29.....	62	96	121	166	11	22	13	43	0	0
30-39.....	71	49	198	199	37	53	90	93	6	11
40-49.....	44	51	96	71	169	180	75	52	14	21
50-59.....	99	129	38	24	126	125	14	6	19	15
60-64.....	78	91	8	2	45	27	2	0	7	0
65-69.....	73	63	5	3	26	14	0	1	0	2
70-74.....	55	23	2	0	11	6	1	0	2	0
75 or older.....	44	24	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0
ILLINOIS-IOWA										
All ages.....	509	509	407	407	526	526	160	160	47	47
Under 20.....	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29.....	60	86	100	165	17	21	14	21	0	0
30-39.....	72	65	180	157	47	88	68	96	4	9
40-49.....	47	59	74	59	163	187	58	38	15	19
50-59.....	88	109	41	16	162	140	18	4	19	16
60-64.....	78	69	7	4	58	41	2	1	5	3
65-69.....	67	62	2	2	38	31	0	0	2	0
70-74.....	47	36	1	0	20	10	0	0	2	0
75 or older.....	49	20	2	1	21	8	0	0	0	0

¹ Includes 1 wife who did not report age.TABLE 123.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Median age of husbands and of wives, by family type, North Central small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and city	Median age of husbands in families of types—					Median age of wives in families of types—				
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	52	36	50	37	(¹)	46	32	46	35	(¹)
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	49	35	51	37	² 54	47	31	47	35	49
Illinois, Lincoln.....	47	36	50	38	(¹)	42	34	47	35	(¹)
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	58	35	51	38	(¹)	53	33	49	35	(¹)
Iowa, Boone.....	54	37	47	41	46	50	34	45	36	² 39
Missouri, Columbia.....	50	35	50	39	53	46	32	46	36	49
Missouri, Moberly.....	50	36	51	39	² 57	46	33	47	36	² 52

¹ Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases. ² Median based on fewer than 30 but more than 9 cases.

TABLE 124.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands in specified age groups, by family occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family occupational group, and income class (dollars)	Families ¹	Husbands of age 2—								
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
COMBINED CITIES										
All occupations.....	No. 3,719	No. 1	No. 496	No. 1,017	No. 908	No. 685	No. 275	No. 153	No. 87	No. 93
Wage-earner.....	1,998	1	329	563	490	375	138	63	22	14
0-999.....	737	0	165	206	141	119	57	27	12	10
1,000-1,499.....	700	1	125	212	180	123	37	17	1	2
1,500-1,999.....	330	0	28	101	104	56	23	13	4	1
2,000-2,999.....	191	0	10	42	62	52	17	4	2	1
3,000 or over.....	40	0	0	2	3	25	4	2	3	0
Clerical.....	582	0	92	180	132	94	45	19	10	10
0-999.....	115	0	24	30	15	17	13	9	3	4
1,000-1,499.....	183	0	39	61	34	25	18	3	2	1
1,500-1,999.....	107	0	22	36	30	15	1	2	1	0
2,000-2,999.....	125	0	6	40	38	22	10	4	1	5
3,000 or over.....	51	0	1	13	15	15	3	1	3	0
Business and professional	1,003	0	74	269	273	204	77	46	33	26
0-999.....	175	0	19	22	37	34	22	16	9	16
1,000-1,499.....	195	0	24	63	52	28	10	9	5	4
1,500-1,999.....	192	0	21	66	41	38	14	2	8	1
2,000-2,999.....	218	0	9	71	60	46	15	8	6	3
3,000 or over.....	223	0	1	47	83	58	16	11	5	2
Other.....	136	0	1	5	13	12	15	25	22	43
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS										
All occupations.....	5,067	5	643	1,209	1,160	949	413	303	214	17
Wage-earner.....	2,670	5	423	680	615	509	178	123	94	43
0-999.....	1,320	5	232	299	233	251	106	91	67	36
1,000-1,499.....	926	0	145	273	246	165	52	22	18	5
1,500-1,999.....	289	0	38	84	88	32	14	6	5	2
2,000-2,999.....	123	0	8	20	44	38	6	4	3	0
3,000 or over.....	12	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	1	0
Clerical.....	623	0	85	145	163	120	56	25	19	10
0-999.....	171	0	36	28	26	30	24	14	8	5
1,000-1,499.....	189	0	34	56	50	27	10	5	5	2
1,500-1,999.....	124	0	6	30	41	33	8	2	1	3
2,000-2,999.....	108	0	7	20	37	25	10	4	5	0
3,000 or over.....	31	0	2	11	9	5	4	0	0	0
Business and professional	1,433	0	132	375	351	266	140	88	48	33
0-999.....	285	0	23	45	49	54	31	34	26	23
1,000-1,499.....	354	0	48	98	82	67	33	15	8	3
1,500-1,999.....	317	0	32	98	79	52	27	16	11	2
2,000-2,999.....	311	0	24	101	84	57	27	13	1	4
3,000 or over.....	166	0	5	33	57	36	22	10	2	1
Other.....	341	0	3	9	31	54	39	67	53	85

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.² Excludes 4 husbands in the combined cities who did not report age.

TABLE 125.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Median age of husbands by family occupation, North Central small cities separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group	Mount Vernon, Ohio	New Philadelphia, Ohio	Lincoln, Ill.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	Boone, Iowa	Columbia, Mo.	Moberly, Mo.
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
Wage-earner.....	42	41	42	40	44	41	45
Clerical.....	48	41	38	42	38	42	45
Business and professional.....	45	45	45	49	45	46	48

TABLE 126.—COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES OF EACH TYPE: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families within each family type, by number of members under 16 and 16 or older, North Central small cities combined, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, New England small cities separately, and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and composition of families included in each type ¹	Persons ²	Middle Atlantic and North Central					New England		
		Combined cities	Combined village units	Pennsylvania-Ohio village units	Michigan-Wisconsin village units	Illinois-Iowa village units	Westbrook, Maine	Greenfield, Mass.	Vermont-Massachusetts village units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	No.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Type 1: Husband and wife only.....	2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type 2: 1 child under 16.....	3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type 3: 2 children under 16.....	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type 4: 1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.....	3 or 4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Combination 0-1.....	3	53	52	49	53	52	54	53	58
Combination 0-2.....	4	22	23	25	20	24	20	19	21
Combination 1-1.....	4	25	25	26	27	24	26	28	21
Type 5: 1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.....	5 or 6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Combination 1-2.....	5	29	28	28	29	27	22	29	27
Combination 1-3.....	6	6	6	9	6	5	9	8	4
Combination 2-1.....	5	37	33	30	30	35	40	34	34
Combination 2-2.....	6	13	16	16	17	15	9	4	16
Combination 3-1.....	6	15	17	17	18	18	20	25	19
Type 6: 3 or 4 children under 16.....	5 or 6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Combination 3-0.....	5	98	70	68	71	69	70	69	65
Combination 4-0.....	6	2	30	32	29	31	30	31	35
Type 7: 1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.....	7 or 8	100	100	100	100	100	100	(³)	100
Combination 1-4.....	7	5	3	1	6	1	2	(³)	1
Combination 1-5.....	8	1	(⁴)	0	0	1	4	(³)	2
Combination 2-3.....	7	10	10	9	6	13	8	(³)	7
Combination 2-4.....	8	2	2	7	0	1	2	(³)	6
Combination 3-2.....	7	16	13	14	11	13	9	(³)	14
Combination 3-3.....	8	3	4	7	2	4	0	(³)	5
Combination 4-1.....	7	12	15	14	15	16	6	(³)	14
Combination 4-2.....	8	10	6	4	10	5	6	(³)	4
Combination 5-0.....	7	27	31	32	32	30	30	(³)	23
Combination 5-1.....	8	4	7	5	10	6	9	(³)	10
Combination 6-0.....	8	10	9	7	8	10	24	(³)	14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 126.—COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES OF EACH TYPE: *Percentage distribution of relief and nonrelief families within each family type, by number of members under 16 and 16 or older, North Central small cities combined, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, New England small cities separately, and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and composition of families included in each type ¹	Persons ²	Middle Atlantic and North Central					New England		
		Combined cities	Combined village units	Pennsylvania-Ohio villages	Michigan-Wisconsin villages	Illinois-Iowa villages	Westbrook, Maine	Greenfield, Mass.	Vermont-Massachusetts villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Type 8: 3 or 4 persons 16 or older.....	No. 5 or 6	No. 100	No. 100	No. 100	No. 100	No. 100	No. 100	No. 100	No. 100
Combination 0-3.....	5	83	81	71	80	91	69	80	90
Combination 0-4.....	6	17	19	29	20	9	31	20	10
Type 9: All families not included in types 1-8.....	7 or more	100	100	100	100	100	(³)	(³)	100
Combination 0-5.....	7	3	5	2	10	3	(³)	(³)	4
Combination 0-6.....	8	0	1	2	0	2	(³)	(³)	0
Combination 0-7 or more.....	9 or more	0	0	0	0	0	(³)	(³)	0
Combination 1-6 or more.....	9 or more	3	1	2	3	0	(³)	(³)	4
Combination 2-5 or more.....	9 or more	1	2	2	3	2	(³)	(³)	2
Combination 3-4 or more.....	9 or more	8	9	7	13	8	(³)	(³)	6
Combination 4-3 or more.....	9 or more	12	9	4	10	11	(³)	(³)	8
Combination 5-2 or more.....	9 or more	23	18	17	13	21	(³)	(³)	20
Combination 6-1 or more.....	9 or more	23	23	31	18	21	(³)	(³)	11
Combination 7 or more-0 or more.....	9 or more	27	32	33	30	32	(³)	(³)	45

¹ Each family type includes both a husband and wife. See Glossary, Family Type. Possible combinations of persons under 16 and 16 or older are indicated by combination codes as follows: First digit—number of persons under 16; second digit—number of persons 16 or older.

² Total number of year-equivalent persons included by definition. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

³ Percentage distribution not computed for fewer than 30 cases.

⁴ 0.50 percent or less.

TABLE 127.—FAMILY MEMBERS 16 OR OLDER: *Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families,¹ by age and family type, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type No. (1)	All members		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives		Persons not related	
	16-29 (2)	30 or older (3)	16-29 (4)	30 or older (5)	16-29 (6)	30 or older (7)	16-29 (8)	30 or older (9)	16-29 (10)	30 or older (11)
COMBINED CITIES										
All specified types..	Number 1. 13	Number 0. 31	Number 1. 07	Number 0. 10	Number 0. 00	Number 0. 16	Number 0. 06	Number 0. 05	Number (?)	Number (?)
4.....	.90	.32	.86	.12	.00	.15	.04	.04	(?)	0.01
5.....	1.22	.31	1.11	.06	.00	.21	.10	.04	0.01	(?)
7.....	1.15	.23	1.13	.06	.00	.12	.02	.05	(?)	.00
8.....	2.54	.64	2.36	.34	.00	.18	.18	.12	.00	.00
9.....	2.06	.29	2.00	.07	.00	.11	.06	.11	.00	.00
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS										
All specified types..	1. 12	.32	1. 05	.11	.00	.14	.07	.07	(?)	(?)
4.....	.88	.35	.82	.14	.00	.13	.06	.07	(?)	.01
5.....	1.25	.32	1.17	.07	.00	.19	.08	.06	(?)	.00
7.....	1.07	.18	1.02	.02	.00	.12	.04	.04	.01	.00
8.....	2.62	.61	2.44	.28	.00	.17	.16	.16	.02	.00
9.....	2.03	.21	1.93	.09	.00	.10	.09	.02	.01	.00
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO VILLAGES										
All specified types..	1. 10	.39	1. 03	.12	.00	.18	.07	.09	(?)	(?)
4.....	.87	.39	.82	.14	.00	.16	.05	.09	.00	(?)
5.....	1.24	.39	1.14	.10	.00	.21	.09	.08	.01	.00
7.....	1.05	.33	.99	.03	.00	.20	.03	.10	.03	.00
8.....	2.65	.64	2.39	.29	.00	.16	.26	.19	.00	.00
9.....	1.80	.32	1.67	.11	.00	.17	.13	.04	.00	.00
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN VILLAGES										
All specified types..	1. 13	.31	1. 07	.09	.00	.16	.06	.06	(?)	(?)
4.....	.89	.32	.81	.10	.00	.16	.07	.05	.01	.01
5.....	1.23	.34	1.18	.06	.00	.19	.05	.09	.00	.00
7.....	1.02	.13	1.00	.01	.00	.10	.02	.02	.00	.00
8.....	2.72	.56	2.60	.24	.00	.20	.12	.12	.00	.00
9.....	2.36	.18	2.26	.10	.00	.05	.08	.03	.02	.00
ILLINOIS-IOWA VILLAGES										
All specified types..	1. 13	.28	1. 06	.12	.00	.11	.07	.05	(?)	(?)
4.....	.88	.36	.82	.17	.00	.10	.06	.08	.00	.01
5.....	1.29	.24	1.19	.06	.00	.16	.10	.02	(?)	.00
7.....	1.10	.11	1.04	.02	.00	.08	.06	.01	.00	.00
8.....	2.51	.60	2.36	.30	.00	.15	.09	.15	.06	.00
9.....	1.97	.14	1.91	.06	.00	.08	.06	.00	.00	.00

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as 1 member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.

² 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 128.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having in the household nonfamily members—										Average nonfamily members 1—									
	Families	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Board-ers with-out transients	Guests	All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Board-ers with-out transients	Guests				
		Any	Sons and daughters rooming with boarding	Other room-ers with-out board	Paid help	Any				Sons and daughters rooming with boarding	Other room-ers with-out board	Paid help								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
COMBINED CITIES	All families	No., 4,427	No., 1,546	No., 727	No., 142	No., 204	No., 205	No., 192	No., 21	No., 8	No., 986	No., 0.67	No., 1.23	No., 1.18	No., 0.98	No., 1.65	No., 0.46	No., 0.55	No., 0.10	No., 0.11
	Relief families	708	130	63	16	23	22	8	2	1	75	.51	.93	.91	1.02	.89	.16	.22	.02	.08
	Nonrelief families	3,719	1,416	664	126	181	213	184	19	7	911	.69	1.26	1.21	.98	1.72	.47	.99	.11	.14
	Income classes:																			
	\$0-\$999	1,107	319	159	33	55	62	19	3	0	181	.61	1.08	1.19	.95	1.18	.38	1.51		.10
	\$1,000-\$1,499	1,108	305	186	40	66	66	43	6	4	259	.72	1.33	1.23	.96	1.83	.32	.76	.07	.13
	\$1,500-\$1,999	1,644	270	119	30	20	45	37	4	1	182	.67	1.28	1.23	.91	1.90	.32	.81	.02	.14
	\$2,000-\$2,999	545	264	120	19	29	42	44	3	2	173	.68	1.24	1.07	.95	1.96	.43	.78	.22	.16
	\$3,000 or over	315	168	80	4	11	28	41	3	0	116	.81	1.42	1.75	1.51	2.00	.84	1.38		.15
	Occupational groups:																			
White-collar	1,998	656	288	76	92	79	71	6	1	429	.53	.98	1.21	.87	1.08	.35	1.15	.04	.13	
Clerical	582	244	120	12	28	49	41	1	4	153	.59	1.05	.88	.87	1.48	.45	2.02	.16	.11	
Business and profes-sional	1,003	480	249	37	61	113	68	12	2	296	1.00	1.69	1.34	1.20	2.29	.59	.99	.04	.15	
Other	136	36	7	1	0	2	4	0	0	33	.28	.58	2.10	2.10	2.16	.69		.18		
Family-type groups:																				
Type 1	1,114	441	211	49	72	86	35	5	3	277	.78	1.43	1.24	1.05	1.75	.43	1.38	.06	.12	
Types 2 and 3	1,048	387	167	10	34	52	81	6	2	262	.42	.75	1.03	.72	1.06	.45	.63	.07	.13	
Types 4 and 5	1,072	428	217	59	56	86	40	5	0	270	.82	1.40	1.20	1.05	1.78	.50	1.43	.21	.16	
Types 6 and 7	1,583	132	51	7	17	26	6	1	0	89	.67	1.50	1.00	.92	6.06	.52	2.23		.13	
Types 8 and 9	102	28	18	3	2	12	2	2	0	13	1.06	1.48	2.00	2.50	1.38	2.52	2.66		.12	

COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS													
All families													
Relief families													
Nonrelief families													
Income classes:													
<div> <div>\$0-\$999</div> <div>1,389</div> <div>2,403</div> <div>1,012</div> <div>234</div> <div>357</div> <div>140</div> <div>365</div> <div>41</div> <div>17</div> <div>1,660</div> <div>.45</div> <div>.83</div> <div>1.17</div> <div>.88</div> <div>.77</div> <div>.41</div> <div>.54</div> <div>.19</div> <div>.13</div> </div>													
<div> <div>\$1,000-\$1,499</div> <div>1,551</div> <div>2,622</div> <div>1,012</div> <div>27</div> <div>42</div> <div>16</div> <div>25</div> <div>12</div> <div>2</div> <div>248</div> <div>.31</div> <div>.74</div> <div>.78</div> <div>.83</div> <div>.85</div> <div>.26</div> <div>.17</div> <div>.06</div> <div>.10</div> </div>													
<div> <div>\$1,500-\$1,999</div> <div>754</div> <div>338</div> <div>125</div> <div>41</div> <div>37</div> <div>14</div> <div>58</div> <div>11</div> <div>2</div> <div>260</div> <div>.40</div> <div>.78</div> <div>1.11</div> <div>.89</div> <div>.58</div> <div>.34</div> <div>.74</div> <div>.13</div> <div>.13</div> </div>													
<div> <div>\$2,000-\$2,999</div> <div>559</div> <div>297</div> <div>133</div> <div>31</div> <div>42</div> <div>22</div> <div>56</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>211</div> <div>.45</div> <div>.96</div> <div>1.20</div> <div>1.19</div> <div>.79</div> <div>.53</div> <div>2.08</div> <div>2.02</div> <div>.14</div> </div>													
<div> <div>\$3,000 or over</div> <div>225</div> <div>124</div> <div>59</div> <div>2</div> <div>9</div> <div>6</div> <div>47</div> <div>2</div> <div>2</div> <div>80</div> <div>.60</div> <div>.96</div> <div>1.10</div> <div>1.10</div> <div>1.44</div> <div>.78</div> <div>2.16</div> <div>2.31</div> <div>.16</div> </div>													
Occupational groups:													
<div> <div>Wage-earner</div> <div>2,670</div> <div>969</div> <div>428</div> <div>120</div> <div>170</div> <div>49</div> <div>122</div> <div>17</div> <div>4</div> <div>640</div> <div>.45</div> <div>.79</div> <div>1.13</div> <div>.85</div> <div>.62</div> <div>.24</div> <div>.71</div> <div>.98</div> <div>.12</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Clerical</div> <div>623</div> <div>275</div> <div>109</div> <div>23</div> <div>33</div> <div>13</div> <div>45</div> <div>1</div> <div>3</div> <div>200</div> <div>.38</div> <div>.73</div> <div>1.10</div> <div>.92</div> <div>.60</div> <div>.35</div> <div>.21</div> <div>.18</div> <div>.13</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Business and profes-</div> <div>1,433</div> <div>721</div> <div>342</div> <div>62</div> <div>107</div> <div>62</div> <div>148</div> <div>11</div> <div>7</div> <div>490</div> <div>.57</div> <div>.96</div> <div>1.41</div> <div>.94</div> <div>.90</div> <div>.55</div> <div>.74</div> <div>.13</div> <div>.15</div> </div>													
<div> <div>sional</div> <div>341</div> <div>107</div> <div>31</div> <div>2</div> <div>5</div> <div>0</div> <div>25</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>82</div> <div>.30</div> <div>.71</div> <div>2.00</div> <div>.35</div> <div>.65</div> <div>.12</div> <div>.12</div> <div>.12</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Other</div> <div>1,569</div> <div>668</div> <div>291</div> <div>74</div> <div>109</div> <div>41</div> <div>92</div> <div>15</div> <div>7</div> <div>442</div> <div>.50</div> <div>.89</div> <div>1.30</div> <div>.86</div> <div>.75</div> <div>.41</div> <div>.76</div> <div>.12</div> <div>.15</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Family-type groups:</div> <div>1,334</div> <div>583</div> <div>275</div> <div>33</div> <div>94</div> <div>37</div> <div>140</div> <div>27</div> <div>4</div> <div>394</div> <div>.46</div> <div>.77</div> <div>1.32</div> <div>.84</div> <div>.94</div> <div>.41</div> <div>.53</div> <div>.44</div> <div>.13</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Type 1</div> <div>1,473</div> <div>574</div> <div>244</div> <div>85</div> <div>84</div> <div>32</div> <div>60</div> <div>9</div> <div>3</div> <div>409</div> <div>.50</div> <div>.92</div> <div>1.06</div> <div>1.01</div> <div>.64</div> <div>.51</div> <div>.79</div> <div>.17</div> <div>.12</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Types 2 and 3</div> <div>1,514</div> <div>608</div> <div>281</div> <div>88</div> <div>101</div> <div>40</div> <div>100</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>411</div> <div>.50</div> <div>.92</div> <div>1.06</div> <div>1.01</div> <div>.64</div> <div>.51</div> <div>.79</div> <div>.17</div> <div>.12</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Types 4 and 5</div> <div>1,473</div> <div>574</div> <div>244</div> <div>85</div> <div>84</div> <div>32</div> <div>60</div> <div>9</div> <div>3</div> <div>409</div> <div>.50</div> <div>.92</div> <div>1.06</div> <div>1.01</div> <div>.64</div> <div>.51</div> <div>.79</div> <div>.17</div> <div>.12</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Types 6 and 7</div> <div>1,514</div> <div>608</div> <div>281</div> <div>88</div> <div>101</div> <div>40</div> <div>100</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>411</div> <div>.50</div> <div>.92</div> <div>1.06</div> <div>1.01</div> <div>.64</div> <div>.51</div> <div>.79</div> <div>.17</div> <div>.12</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Types 8 and 9</div> <div>151</div> <div>43</div> <div>19</div> <div>7</div> <div>5</div> <div>2</div> <div>6</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>26</div> <div>.53</div> <div>1.06</div> <div>1.77</div> <div>.85</div> <div>2.87</div> <div>.31</div> <div>2.12</div> <div>.10</div> <div>.10</div> </div>													
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO													
VILLAGES													
All families													
<div> <div>Relief families</div> <div>2,075</div> <div>750</div> <div>362</div> <div>121</div> <div>146</div> <div>33</div> <div>96</div> <div>10</div> <div>4</div> <div>466</div> <div>.59</div> <div>1.00</div> <div>1.28</div> <div>.94</div> <div>.88</div> <div>.44</div> <div>.85</div> <div>.14</div> <div>.15</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Nonrelief families</div> <div>330</div> <div>80</div> <div>31</div> <div>9</div> <div>12</div> <div>3</div> <div>8</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>58</div> <div>.36</div> <div>.76</div> <div>.54</div> <div>1.01</div> <div>1.36</div> <div>.31</div> <div>2.69</div> <div>.08</div> <div>.08</div> </div>													
<div> <div>Income classes:</div> <div>1,748</div> <div>670</div> <div>321</div> <div>112</div> <div>134</div> <div>30</div> <div>88</div> <div>9</div> <div>4</div> <div>408</div> <div>.61</div> <div>1.02</div> <div>1.34</div> <div>.93</div> <div>.84</div> <div>.45</div> <div>.87</div> <div>.14</div> <div>.16</div> </div>													
Income classes:													
<div> <div>\$0-\$999</div> <div>659</div> <div>228</div> <div>124</div> <div>53</div> <div>57</div> <div>10</div> <div>20</div> <div>5</div> <div>1</div> <div>127</div> <div>.67</div> <div>1.06</div> <div>1.28</div> <div>.85</div> <div>.87</div> <div>.32</div> </div>													

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 128.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number of families having persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																												
Families having in the household nonfamily members—											Average nonfamily members 1—																	
Analysis unit, relief status, family income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Any					Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Tourists and transients	Guests	All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis					Boarders with-out room	Tourists and transients	Guests						
		Any	No.	(3)	(4)	(5)	Sons and daughters rooming and boarding	Other room-ers with-out board	Room-ers with-out help	Paid help	Board-ers with-out room				All	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
ILLINOIS-IOWA VILLAGES																												
All families	No.	2,403	770	268	28	83	62	115	9	10	3	No.	588	No.	0.32	No.	1.04	No.	0.66	No.	0.33	No.	0.04	No.	0.12			
	754	132	29	4	11	9	9	9	10	1	111	.25	.64	1.76	.64	.47	.64	.21	.10	2.06	.12	.12	.12					
	1,649	638	239	24	72	53	106	106	11	2	477	.34	.64	.95	.81	.70	.34	.39	.39	2.04	.12	.12	.12					
	Relief families	No.	745	222	91	10	35	20	28	28	5	2	149	.31	.54	.99	.62	.62	.16	.22	2.04	.12	.12	.12				
Nonrelief families	No.	446	169	64	4	18	12	33	3	3	0	124	.31	.59	1.00	1.04	.51	.27	.38	2.08	.11	.11	.11	.11				
	222	110	29	4	8	4	15	1	1	0	97	.29	.63	.79	.95	.70	.31	.21	2.08	2.08	.13	.13	.13	.13				
	168	97	40	6	10	12	18	4	1	0	79	.44	.79	.95	.91	.63	.51	.73	2.10	2.10	.14	.14	.14	.14				
	\$3,000 or over	No.	68	40	15	0	1	5	12	12	1	0	28	.57	1.18	2.10	1.59	.73	2.10	2.10	2.10	.14	.14	.14	.14			

¹ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members of specified types. The counts in columns

3-11 represent the families that reported having in the household any nonfamily members of the specified types; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.
² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
³ 1 person for fewer than 4 days.

TABLE 129.—MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—										Other work not attributable to individuals	
	Families	Any source	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers ¹	Other work not attributable to individuals	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (net)					
			Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16				Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16							
					Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male					Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
SMALL CITIES																						
Combined cities																						
All incomes																						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
	3,719	3,001	3,554	3,473	471	229	175	15	1	507	11	1,404	1,377	1,268	53	31	25	(3)	(3)	27	(3)	
	1,107	1,036	1,005	955	146	42	34	3	0	140	6	599	580	526	34	10	10	(3)	(3)	19	(3)	
\$0-\$999	1,108	1,081	1,071	1,056	151	60	55	2	1	152	1	1,108	1,084	1,000	47	19	18	(3)	(3)	24	(3)	
\$1,000-\$1,499	644	633	628	622	84	47	32	5	0	88	2	1,537	1,508	1,386	60	35	27	(3)	0	29	(3)	
\$1,500-\$1,999	545	537	536	531	67	51	27	4	0	83	1	2,139	2,105	1,936	81	58	29	1	0	34	(3)	
\$2,000-\$2,999	315	314	314	309	23	29	27	1	0	44	1	3,734	3,686	3,432	72	97	85	(3)	0	48	(3)	
\$3,000 or over																						
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner																						
	1,998	1,998	1,998	1,955	304	137	94	5	1	227	4	1,176	1,159	1,051	56	32	20	(3)	(3)	17	(3)	
	737	737	737	708	106	33	23	2	0	66	3	659	651	594	38	11	8	(3)	0	8	(3)	
\$0-\$999	700	700	700	692	108	40	34	1	1	85	0	1,139	1,121	1,030	54	21	16	(3)	(3)	18	(3)	
\$1,000-\$1,499	330	330	330	327	54	31	17	1	0	43	1	1,584	1,560	1,415	69	48	28	(3)	0	24	(3)	
\$1,500-\$1,999	191	191	191	189	33	25	12	1	0	26	0	2,201	2,172	1,944	114	85	29	(3)	0	29	(3)	
\$2,000-\$2,999	40	40	40	39	3	8	8	0	0	7	0	3,113	3,053	2,618	70	199	166	0	0	60	(3)	
\$3,000 or over																						
Clerical																						
	582	582	582	559	91	45	41	3	0	84	2	1,539	1,518	1,336	80	48	54	(3)	0	21	(3)	
	115	115	115	103	23	3	7	0	0	16	0	705	697	601	52	7	37	0	0	8	(3)	
\$0-\$999	183	183	183	178	28	13	14	1	0	24	1	1,133	1,120	995	58	24	43	(3)	0	13	(3)	
\$1,000-\$1,499	107	107	107	106	13	8	6	1	0	16	0	1,568	1,551	1,432	62	28	28	1	0	17	(3)	
\$1,500-\$1,999	126	126	126	124	18	15	7	1	0	19	1	2,168	2,131	1,892	110	81	48	0	0	37	(3)	
\$2,000-\$2,999	51	51	51	48	9	6	7	1	0	9	1	3,264	3,217	2,645	186	188	198	(3)	0	47	(3)	
\$3,000 or over																						

See footnotes at end of table.

Type 2	642	638	637	636	59	1	0	65	4	1,425	1,413	1,379	34	---	---	(3)	0	12	(3)
\$0-\$999	194	192	191	190	22	0	0	14	3	704	698	670	28	---	---	0	0	6	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499	199	198	198	198	16	0	0	25	0	1,127	1,150	1,127	23	---	---	0	0	14	(3)
\$1,500-\$1,999	116	115	115	115	9	0	0	9	1	1,568	1,556	1,566	30	---	---	0	0	11	1
\$2,000-\$2,999	91	91	91	91	9	0	0	12	0	2,168	2,119	2,168	33	---	---	0	0	16	0
\$3,000 or over	42	42	42	42	3	1	0	5	0	3,990	3,964	3,884	80	---	---	(3)	0	26	0
Type 3	406	405	404	404	34	2	0	35	0	1,442	1,431	1,407	24	---	---	(3)	0	11	0
\$0-\$999	116	115	114	114	9	1	0	10	0	691	685	680	5	---	---	(3)	0	6	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	135	135	135	135	12	0	0	11	0	1,192	1,184	1,155	29	---	---	0	0	8	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	67	67	67	67	9	1	0	5	0	1,646	1,641	1,605	34	---	---	2	0	8	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	62	62	62	62	4	0	0	4	0	2,195	2,170	2,170	50	---	---	0	0	25	0
\$3,000 or over	26	26	26	26	0	0	0	5	0	3,774	3,747	3,747	0	---	---	0	0	27	0
Type 4	764	740	732	699	89	3	0	133	1	1,556	1,517	1,325	50	70	72	(3)	0	39	(3)
\$0-\$999	180	171	166	148	26	23	0	27	0	592	563	437	44	32	50	0	0	29	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	202	194	193	187	26	28	0	33	0	1,032	1,001	859	32	46	64	0	0	31	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	131	131	129	127	15	25	0	30	0	1,474	1,423	1,223	43	89	68	(3)	0	51	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	148	145	145	140	14	30	0	30	1	2,336	2,096	1,833	71	121	65	1	0	40	(3)
\$3,000 or over	100	99	99	97	8	10	0	13	0	3,598	3,542	3,240	72	90	140	0	0	55	0
Type 5	308	305	304	298	43	55	42	50	1	1,638	1,601	1,416	57	85	42	1	0	37	(3)
\$0-\$999	71	70	70	65	14	9	8	8	1	674	670	540	70	34	26	0	0	4	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499	94	92	92	91	11	21	0	16	0	1,159	1,119	981	45	66	26	1	0	40	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	52	52	51	51	8	8	0	15	0	1,596	1,516	1,382	27	61	44	2	0	80	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	50	50	50	50	6	11	0	7	0	2,174	2,150	1,887	58	133	72	(3)	0	24	0
\$3,000 or over	41	41	41	41	4	6	7	4	0	3,805	3,761	3,405	100	185	71	0	0	44	0
Type 6	255	253	251	26	51	4	0	19	1	1,378	1,373	1,342	30	(3)	---	1	0	5	(3)
\$0-\$999	80	79	79	78	3	---	1	4	0	712	710	692	17	---	---	1	0	2	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	91	91	91	91	13	51	0	10	0	1,168	1,160	1,128	30	1	---	1	0	8	(3)
\$1,500-\$1,999	45	44	44	44	6	---	0	3	0	1,892	1,883	1,833	52	---	---	0	0	7	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	22	21	21	21	3	---	2	2	0	2,073	2,048	2,026	33	---	---	5	0	9	0
\$3,000 or over	17	17	17	17	1	---	0	0	0	4,179	4,179	4,155	21	---	---	0	0	0	0
Type 7	128	127	124	124	13	22	13	7	0	1,495	1,480	1,298	36	100	45	(3)	1	15	0
\$0-\$999	27	27	27	26	1	4	1	0	0	662	662	619	1	40	1	1	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,499	44	44	43	43	4	3	5	0	0	1,170	1,137	1,086	6	12	29	0	4	33	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	30	30	30	30	5	6	4	1	0	1,623	1,615	1,340	94	101	80	(3)	0	9	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	16	16	16	16	3	6	2	0	0	2,131	2,122	1,704	92	286	136	0	0	12	0
\$3,000 or over	11	11	11	10	0	3	1	2	0	3,571	3,559	3,106	0	327	126	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Ohio, New Philadelphia														
All incomes.														
71	65	63	63	10	10	15	16	0	0	14	0	1,360	1,331	1,281
70	68	68	112	11	11	15	16	0	0	13	0	1,354	1,343	1,320
75	74	74	122	9	9	2	1	0	0	12	0	1,397	1,149	1,149
31	31	31	6	6	6	2	1	0	0	2	0	1,350	1,344	1,289
6	6	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1,444	1,356	1,324
Occupational groups:														
588	572	571	558	76	36	25	5	0	0	79	0	1,301	1,280	1,195
178	167	167	159	31	6	4	0	0	0	29	0	604	587	553
105	103	103	103	12	13	13	0	0	0	25	0	1,090	1,070	1,030
108	105	105	103	12	6	4	2	0	0	25	0	1,493	1,459	1,390
74	73	73	74	13	8	1	2	0	0	7	0	2,202	2,185	1,987
33	33	33	33	2	4	3	1	0	0	3	0	3,659	3,635	3,373
308	308	302	36	36	17	14	1	0	0	38	0	1,097	1,080	1,016
106	106	103	103	17	11	5	1	0	0	15	0	1,329	1,318	1,177
154	154	149	149	23	8	6	3	0	0	26	0	1,850	1,810	1,707
20	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	77	77
177	166	165	159	44	28	22	3	0	0	28	0	1,088	1,063	976
166	166	166	166	11	11	11	1	0	0	15	0	1,387	1,378	1,369
174	171	171	166	14	28	22	3	0	0	31	0	1,403	1,369	1,240
58	57	57	57	5	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	1,390	1,317	1,264
13	12	12	10	2	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	1,662	1,612	1,620
Illinois, Lincoln														
All incomes.														
372	363	360	347	61	35	25	7	1	0	29	0	1,258	1,242	1,110
128	124	121	112	21	5	6	3	0	0	8	0	650	637	554
128	124	124	122	25	11	9	0	1	0	10	0	1,108	1,097	991
50	49	49	49	6	7	2	2	0	0	5	0	1,699	1,462	55
44	44	44	43	6	9	2	2	0	0	5	0	2,071	2,043	1,854
22	22	22	21	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	3,247	3,207	2,747
197	197	197	189	47	22	16	3	1	0	11	0	1,075	1,062	901
48	48	48	47	10	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	1,538	1,535	1,349
118	118	115	111	4	8	6	4	0	0	16	0	1,546	1,519	1,445
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	109	106	104	22	6	1	1	0	0	15	0	1,183	1,158	1,069
110	110	110	110	8	25	19	2	0	0	4	0	1,248	1,228	1,161
96	91	91	83	17	6	4	4	1	0	9	0	1,327	1,303	1,015
44	44	44	43	10	6	4	4	1	0	0	0	1,344	1,344	1,184
9	9	9	7	4	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1,155	1,142	831

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 129.—MONEY EARNINGS: *Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—											
	Families	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers ¹	Other work not attrib-utable to indi-viduals	All sources	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not attrib-utable to indi-viduals				
		Any source	Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16				Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16							
					Male	Fe-male							Male	Fe-male		Male			Fe-male			
(1)	No.	(3)	(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	No.	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—continued																						
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam																						
All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	404	380	373	368	28	9	7	1	0	0	77	2	1,174	1,141	1,096	19	19	7	3	0	33	(3)
\$0-\$999	110	98	91	87	6	1	1	0	0	0	20	2	550	517	503	7	7	(9)	0	0	32	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	168	161	161	161	11	4	4	0	0	0	31	0	1,051	1,022	994	11	8	9	0	0	29	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	70	67	67	67	9	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	1,418	1,376	1,329	46	0	0	1	0	42	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	38	36	36	36	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	1,917	1,867	1,789	50	28	0	0	0	50	0
\$3,000 or over	18	18	18	17	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	3,617	3,606	3,278	0	256	72	0	0	11	0
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner	257	257	257	254	25	6	4	0	0	0	50	0	1,084	1,056	1,012	27	12	5	0	0	28	0
Clerical	37	37	37	36	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	0	1,481	1,465	1,381	4	60	17	3	0	16	0
Business and profes-sional	85	85	78	77	2	2	2	0	0	0	21	2	1,652	1,584	1,540	6	28	10	0	0	67	1
Other	25	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family-type groups:																						
Type 1	138	119	113	110	11						35	2	910	859	827	32					50	1
Types 2 and 3	118	118	117	117	7			1	0	0	9	0	1,249	1,242	1,229	12			1	0	7	0
Types 4 and 5	95	90	90	89	9	6	3	0	0	0	28	0	1,346	1,292	1,223	17	37	15	0	0	54	0
Types 6 and 7	45	45	45	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1,345	1,342	1,339	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Types 8 and 9	8	8	8	7	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	1,609	1,565	1,551	0	526	188	0	0	44	0

Iowa, Boone																						
All incomes.....		392	379	374	370	20	11	10	1	0	36	2	1,331	1,367	1,320	24	13	10	(3)	0	14	(3)
\$0-\$999.....		116	108	105	103	5	3	2	0	0	13	1	592	578	562	11	3	2	0	0	14	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		102	98	96	95	4	2	5	0	0	9	0	1,102	1,089	1,058	10	2	18	0	0	13	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		77	76	76	76	5	2	0	0	0	6	0	1,527	1,510	1,472	26	12	0	0	0	17	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....		71	71	71	70	4	3	1	0	0	7	0	2,156	2,139	2,060	42	36	1	0	0	17	0
\$3,000 or over.....		26	26	26	26	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	3,453	3,447	3,252	86	35	74	0	0	6	(3)
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner.....		204	204	204	203	8	5	6	1	0	12	1	1,273	1,263	1,225	11	15	12	(3)	0	10	(3)
Clerical.....		61	61	61	59	6	2	2	0	0	7	1	1,548	1,537	1,438	57	16	26	0	0	11	(3)
Business and profes-																						
sional.....		111	111	106	105	5	4	2	0	0	17	0	1,663	1,637	1,597	31	8	1	0	0	26	0
Other.....		16	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	171	156	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family-type groups:																						
Type 1.....		120	110	107	106	10	-----	-----	-----	14	1	1,164	1,142	1,115	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	(3)	
Types 2 and 3.....		105	104	104	104	5	-----	-----	-----	0	9	1	1,360	1,350	1,310	40	-----	-----	-----	0	10	(3)
Types 4 and 5.....		98	96	94	92	2	8	6	1	0	9	1	1,621	1,607	1,541	12	40	13	1	0	14	0
Types 6 and 7.....		58	58	58	58	3	1	3	0	0	3	0	1,479	1,473	1,417	17	8	31	0	0	6	0
Types 8 and 9.....		11	11	11	10	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1,308	1,299	1,150	0	56	93	0	0	9	0
Missouri, Columbia																						
All incomes.....		1,185	1,154	1,129	1,104	175	81	58	1	0	227	1	1,702	1,654	1,516	76	30	32	(3)	0	48	(3)
\$0-\$999.....		206	277	262	252	41	12	12	0	0	51	0	504	561	499	41	7	14	0	0	33	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		203	289	284	279	50	21	13	0	0	66	1	1,145	1,094	991	63	24	16	0	0	51	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		202	200	195	192	27	23	14	0	0	32	0	1,535	1,490	1,325	70	51	41	0	0	45	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....		198	193	193	188	37	16	9	1	0	35	0	2,176	2,125	1,901	131	47	46	(3)	0	51	0
\$3,000 or over.....		196	195	195	193	20	9	10	0	0	36	0	3,902	3,837	3,640	99	36	62	0	0	65	0
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner.....		479	479	479	467	96	45	23	0	0	78	0	1,137	1,109	960	89	34	26	0	0	28	0
Clerical.....		227	227	227	218	46	20	19	1	0	48	1	1,705	1,726	1,488	123	44	71	(3)	0	39	(3)
Business and profes-																						
sional.....		435	435	410	406	33	15	16	0	0	98	0	2,432	2,353	2,266	45	21	21	0	0	79	0
Other.....		44	13	13	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	309	306	292	0	14	0	0	0	3	0
Family-type groups:																						
Type 1.....		313	291	276	272	56	-----	2	-----	64	0	1,389	1,330	1,219	111	-----	(3)	-----	-----	59	0	
Types 2 and 3.....		349	346	346	345	39	-----	-----	0	0	51	0	1,755	1,733	1,634	49	-----	-----	0	0	22	0
Types 4 and 5.....		355	350	342	327	63	60	43	0	0	91	1	1,919	1,844	1,610	94	72	68	0	0	75	0
Types 6 and 7.....		128	127	125	125	14	9	3	1	0	14	1	1,568	1,549	1,472	31	35	11	(3)	0	19	(3)
Types 8 and 9.....		40	40	40	35	3	12	10	0	0	7	0	2,200	2,168	1,680	33	146	309	0	0	32	0
Missouri, Moberly																						
All incomes.....		925	903	897	867	127	71	63	1	0	63	1	1,339	1,328	1,185	66	42	35	(3)	0	11	(3)
\$0-\$999.....		333	317	313	291	47	23	15	0	0	19	0	601	592	506	47	22	17	0	0	9	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		223	219	218	213	41	15	13	1	0	13	0	1,133	1,127	979	95	32	21	(3)	0	6	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		159	158	158	156	25	11	13	0	0	11	1	1,636	1,623	1,429	98	51	45	0	0	12	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....		153	152	151	151	14	14	15	0	0	16	0	2,207	2,183	2,016	58	52	57	0	0	24	0
\$3,000 or over.....		57	57	57	56	0	8	7	0	0	4	0	3,305	3,290	3,045	0	145	100	0	0	15	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 129.—MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[While nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—										
	Families	Any source	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers 1	Other work not attrib-utable to indi-viduals	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not attrib-utable to indi-viduals			
			Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16	All sources			Hus-band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16						
					Male	Fe-male							Male	Fe-male		Male			Fe-male		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SMALL CITIES—continued																					
Missouri, Moberly—Con.																					
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Clerical.....	609	609	609	593	91	53	36	0	0	32	1	1,298	1,290	1,147	71	46	26	0	0	8	0
Business and profes-sional.....	138	138	138	127	22	9	19	1	0	10	0	1,450	1,433	1,225	83	40	85	(3)	0	17	0
Other.....	154	154	148	145	14	9	8	0	0	21	0	1,005	1,585	1,476	47	32	30	0	0	20	0
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	298	298	279	270	55	—	—	—	—	24	0	1,210	1,195	1,100	95	—	—	—	—	15	0
Types 2 and 3.....	231	231	230	230	24	—	—	—	—	7	1	1,285	1,282	1,241	41	—	—	—	—	3	0
Types 4 and 5.....	318	310	310	298	42	57	56	0	0	28	0	1,501	1,487	1,253	65	83	86	0	0	14	0
Types 6 and 7.....	52	52	52	49	5	5	1	1	0	1	0	1,174	1,171	1,025	42	92	11	1	0	3	0
Types 8 and 9.....	26	26	26	20	1	9	6	0	0	3	0	1,641	1,615	1,132	20	287	166	0	0	26	0
VILLAGES																					
Combined village units																					
All incomes.....	5,067	4,799	4,754	4,654	726	417	215	38	5	610	65	1,162	1,146	1,050	39	39	18	(3)	(3)	15	1
\$0-\$999.....	1,978	1,813	1,776	1,716	283	98	57	10	1	251	31	544	531	495	17	12	7	(3)	(3)	13	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,551	1,485	1,481	1,470	229	120	63	17	2	182	17	1,054	1,038	956	40	29	13	(3)	(3)	15	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	754	738	735	719	134	94	43	3	2	74	11	1,498	1,482	1,318	72	65	27	(3)	(3)	15	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	559	550	549	539	61	76	35	5	0	84	6	2,074	2,051	1,845	58	109	38	1	0	22	1
\$3,000 or over.....	225	213	213	210	19	20	17	3	0	19	0	3,935	3,917	3,692	68	95	61	1	0	18	0

Occupational groups:																								
Wage-earner.....																								
\$0-\$999.....	1,320	1,320	1,317	1,274	223	73	35	10	1	159	319	35	956	942	846	41	42	13	(3)	13				
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	926	926	926	920	155	93	40	11	2	105	19	609	599	564	18	12	5	(3)	(3)	10				
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	289	289	289	283	74	54	25	1	2	29	5	1,094	1,080	990	43	37	10	(3)	(3)	13				
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	123	123	123	123	22	32	16	1	0	24	2	2,033	2,044	1,284	109	104	34	(3)	1	17				
\$3,000 or over.....	12	12	12	11	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2,660	2,503	2,391	57	60	0	0	0	37				
																				152				
																				0				
Clerical.....																								
	623	623	623	600	94	72	43	5	0	68	10	1,326	1,315	1,161	48	63	42	1	0	10				
\$0-\$999.....	171	171	171	162	25	10	10	0	0	19	2	623	614	538	28	20	38	0	0	8				
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	189	189	189	188	27	18	13	2	0	26	4	1,111	1,098	1,008	29	26	24	0	0	13				
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	124	124	124	118	22	20	7	1	0	9	2	2,153	1,504	1,318	63	95	27	1	0	8				
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	108	108	108	102	15	15	5	2	0	9	2	2,089	2,077	1,862	65	110	38	2	0	1				
\$3,000 or over.....	31	31	31	30	5	9	8	0	0	5	0	3,111	3,096	2,463	151	231	251	0	0	(3)				
																				0				
Business and profes- sional.....																								
	1,433	1,433	1,391	1,373	150	90	55	10	0	216	19	1,701	1,677	1,585	38	34	20	(3)	0	23				
																				1				
\$0-\$999.....	285	285	251	245	32	13	11	0	0	70	9	521	480	447	12	9	12	0	0	40				
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	354	354	350	346	46	18	10	4	0	50	4	1,124	1,099	1,025	44	18	22	(3)	0	1				
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	317	317	314	310	37	20	11	1	0	35	4	1,527	1,508	1,418	45	22	23	(3)	0	2				
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	311	311	310	307	24	29	14	2	0	49	2	2,135	2,117	1,994	37	61	24	1	0	2				
\$3,000 or over.....	166	166	166	165	11	10	9	3	0	12	0	4,467	4,457	4,285	54	81	36	1	0	0				
																				1				
Other.....																								
	341	73	73	71	6	2	1	0	0	7	1	200	198	190	6	2	(3)	0	0	2				
																				(3)				
\$0-\$999.....	202	37	37	35	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	82	81	76	1	4	(3)	0	0	(3)				
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	82	16	16	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	161	160	159	1	0	0	0	0	1				
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	24	8	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	421	420	398	22	0	0	0	0	0				
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	17	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	768	743	743	0	0	0	0	0	25				
\$3,000 or over.....	16	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	959	959	895	63	0	0	0	0	0				
																				0				
Family-type groups:																								
Type 1.....	1,569	1,375	1,342	1,324	229					210	19	931	914	875	39					16				
																				1				
\$0-\$999.....	812	685	657	640	110					117	12	429	413	397	16					15				
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	403	360	356	355	56					53	4	927	906	868	38					20				
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	168	158	158	158	40					19	2	1,423	1,403	1,279	124					18				
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	134	126	125	125	19					18	1	1,954	1,940	1,873	67					14				
\$3,000 or over.....	52	46	46	46	4					3	0	4,593	4,581	4,523	58					12				
																				0				
Type 2.....	770	757	754	752	112	61	51	7	0	93	6	1,212	1,197	1,151	46	(3)	(3)	0	(3)	15				
																				(3)				
\$0-\$999.....	303	297	295	295	42	61	51	3	0	36	4	649	637	622	15	(3)	(3)	0	(3)	12				
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	246	242	242	241	32			3	0	32	1	1,113	1,098	1,059	39			0	(3)	13				
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	116	114	113	113	22			0	0	13	1	1,550	1,531	1,463	68			0	(3)	19				
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	80	80	80	80	11			0	0	9	0	2,172	2,151	2,070	75			0	0	21				
\$3,000 or over.....	25	24	24	23	5			1	0	3	0	4,381	4,353	4,055	297			1	0	28				

TABLE 120.—MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-in- come class, occupational group, and family type	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—										
	Fami- lies	Individual earners						Room- ers and board- ers 1	Other work not attrib- utable to indi- viduals	All sources	Individual earners						Room- ers and board- ers (net)	Other work not attrib- utable to indi- viduals			
		Any source	Hus- band	Wife	Others 16 or older	Others under 16	Fe- male				Hus- band	Wife	Male	Fe- male	Others 16 or older	Others under 16			Male	Fe- male	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																					
Combined village units—Con.																					
Family-type groups—Con.																					
Type 3																					
\$0-\$999	178	177	177	176	37	—	—	—	0	0	27	1	687	681	13	—	—	0	0	6	(1)
\$1,000-\$1,499	220	219	219	219	37	—	—	—	0	0	11	2	1,147	1,132	44	—	—	0	0	15	(1)
\$1,500-\$1,999	90	90	90	90	12	—	—	—	0	0	10	1	1,594	1,573	62	—	—	0	0	20	(1)
\$2,000-\$2,999	53	53	53	53	5	—	—	—	0	0	3	1	2,159	2,122	83	—	—	0	0	35	2
\$3,000 or over	23	23	23	23	2	—	—	—	0	0	3	0	3,734	3,702	20	—	—	0	0	12	0
Type 4																					
\$0-\$999	1,058	1,014	1,006	951	163	227	120	6	0	155	16	1,260	1,240	1,045	46	97	52	(1)	0	19	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	348	325	319	286	46	65	38	2	0	55	5	540	523	428	20	40	35	(1)	0	16	1
\$1,500-\$1,999	301	287	287	284	64	66	31	2	0	44	4	1,036	1,017	845	54	85	33	(1)	0	18	1
\$2,000-\$2,999	184	182	180	168	30	45	23	1	0	15	4	1,442	1,428	1,164	63	130	71	(1)	0	12	2
\$3,000 or over	161	160	160	154	17	41	20	1	0	34	3	2,051	2,020	1,679	58	205	78	(1)	0	30	1
Type 5																					
\$0-\$999	415	409	410	397	59	100	47	12	2	37	9	1,388	1,376	1,199	38	105	32	2	(1)	11	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	116	113	114	108	20	19	14	1	0	18	3	668	652	565	22	50	15	(1)	0	15	1
\$1,500-\$1,999	132	130	130	127	16	39	14	7	1	6	4	1,089	1,084	935	33	90	24	2	(1)	4	1
\$2,000-\$2,999	84	83	83	82	18	23	10	1	1	6	2	1,511	1,504	1,262	69	122	49	1	1	6	1
\$3,000 or over	52	52	52	50	3	13	8	2	0	6	0	2,133	2,099	1,802	49	166	77	5	0	34	0
	31	31	31	30	2	6	1	1	0	1	0	3,769	3,765	3,522	8	229	2	4	0	4	0

Type 6	367	361	359	358	35	6	2	26	4	1, 185	1, 179	1, 159	19	1	(3)	5	1
\$0-\$999	135	132	130	129	15	1	1	9	1	683	652	635	17	(3)	(3)	6	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499	137	135	135	135	15	1	1	12	2	1,121	1,087	1,066	29	(3)	(3)	4	(3)
\$1,500-\$1,999	44	44	44	44	2	1	0	3	1	1,619	1,612	1,606	5	1	0	5	3
\$2,000-\$2,999	36	36	36	36	3	2	0	1	0	2,160	2,153	2,134	14	5	0	7	0
\$3,000 or over	15	14	14	14	0	1	0	1	0	2,901	2,895	2,895	0	6	0	(3)	0
Type 7	173	172	172	171	16	5	0	13	2	1,265	1,257	1,132	10	2	0	8	(3)
\$0-\$999	49	48	48	48	6	4	0	3	2	672	668	641	9	4	0	4	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,499	63	63	63	63	5	11	2	0	0	1,131	1,128	1,034	8	2	0	3	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	34	34	34	33	5	7	0	6	0	1,440	1,440	1,220	24	52	0	26	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	20	20	20	20	0	2	0	0	0	2,022	2,015	1,818	0	0	0	7	0
\$3,000 or over	7	7	7	7	0	1	0	2	0	3,480	3,480	3,035	0	43	0	0	0
Types 8 and 9	151	149	149	140	19	59	25	14	4	1,384	1,366	974	28	87	1	16	2
\$0-\$999	37	36	36	34	7	9	4	2	3	583	566	473	10	69	0	16	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	49	49	49	46	4	17	6	6	0	1,118	1,097	871	40	116	0	21	0
\$1,500-\$1,999	34	33	33	31	5	15	5	2	0	1,595	1,582	1,204	27	293	0	13	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	23	23	23	21	3	15	5	3	1	2,188	2,165	1,273	32	708	0	11	12
\$3,000 or over	8	8	8	8	0	3	0	1	0	3,509	3,497	2,081	0	903	0	12	0
Pennsylvania-Ohio	1,748	1,691	1,678	1,635	280	145	83	15	32	1,211	1,190	1,076	49	45	(3)	20	1
All incomes	659	622	609	586	97	28	20	4	12	600	581	545	21	10	(3)	18	1
\$0-\$999	358	345	339	328	98	41	24	9	9	1,078	1,057	938	54	31	0	20	1
\$1,000-\$1,499	270	267	258	253	40	19	0	1	5	1,539	1,507	1,307	85	86	0	19	2
\$1,500-\$1,999	194	192	188	185	25	29	16	2	6	2,086	2,060	1,800	77	127	(3)	24	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	67	65	64	64	7	4	0	5	0	4,471	4,448	4,219	72	108	0	23	0
\$3,000 or over	1,044	1,043	1,019	985	208	95	55	9	19	1,010	991	869	59	45	(3)	18	1
Wage-earner	204	204	204	194	28	27	12	2	5	1,336	1,321	1,149	39	92	0	14	1
Business and professional	428	428	416	403	42	23	16	4	8	1,817	1,788	1,701	36	31	(3)	28	1
Other	72	72	72	72	2	0	0	0	0	162	157	140	17	0	0	5	0
Family-type groups:	532	490	480	471	87	3	86	7	7	970	948	898	50	(3)	(3)	21	1
Type 1	459	456	456	455	77	68	71	7	13	1,222	1,176	1,176	46	52	0	21	1
Types 2 and 3	517	507	504	474	87	114	75	13	13	1,409	1,387	1,149	64	121	1	21	1
Types 4 and 5	185	184	183	183	21	6	18	3	2	1,220	1,210	1,153	22	14	0	9	1
Types 6 and 7	55	54	54	52	8	24	5	5	2	1,381	1,356	978	32	257	0	20	5
Types 8 and 9																	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 129.—MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born

Fami- lies	Families having net money earnings from—										Average net money earnings per family from—										
	Any source	Individual earners						Room- ers and board- ers	Other work not attrib- able to indi- viduals	All sources	Individual earners						Room- ers and board- ers (not) attrib- able to indi- viduals				
		Hus- band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16					Hus- band	Wife	Others 16 or older		Others under 16						
				Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male						Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
VILLAGES—continued																					
Michigan-Wisconsin																					
All incomes.																					
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
1,670	1,580	1,560	1,534	254	92	23	15	1	0	213	11	1,188	1,172	1,083	40	37	12	3	0	16	
574	529	514	497	92	23	15	1	0	0	81	5	545	530	498	17	9	6	3	0	15	
547	517	515	514	83	37	14	5	1	0	66	3	1,012	1,028	973	31	19	5	3	0	14	
262	254	252	249	52	23	10	2	1	0	30	3	1,462	1,445	1,297	85	50	13	3	0	14	
\$2,000-\$2,999	197	194	193	189	17	25	8	2	0	29	0	2,066	2,042	1,874	39	108	20	1	0	24	
\$3,000 or over	90	86	85	10	11	8	2	0	0	7	0	3,468	3,458	3,142	107	137	70	2	0	10	
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner																					
912	912	912	897	161	72	29	7	2	2	108	7	978	965	887	35	36	7	3	0	13	
210	210	210	202	37	19	13	1	0	0	24	1	1,424	1,412	1,265	63	54	30	3	0	12	
Business and profes- sional																					
445	445	425	422	55	28	13	4	0	0	81	3	1,757	1,729	1,623	48	41	16	1	0	28	
103	103	13	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	120	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other																					
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1																					
528	459	445	441	83	41	1	3	0	0	75	4	897	878	842	36	36	7	3	0	19	
Types 2 and 3																					
468	464	462	461	83	91	41	3	0	0	57	1	1,301	1,288	1,227	61	61	31	1	0	13	
Types 4 and 5																					
430	415	412	394	66	91	41	3	1	1	61	6	1,330	1,311	1,149	36	94	31	1	0	18	
Types 6 and 7																					
195	194	193	192	16	9	6	6	1	1	13	0	1,331	1,325	1,282	14	14	13	2	0	6	
Types 8 and 9																					
49	48	48	46	6	19	7	0	0	0	7	0	1,452	1,433	1,963	8	396	66	0	0	19	

VILLAGES—continued
Michigan-Wisconsin

All incomes.....

\$0-\$999.....

\$1,000-\$1,499.....

\$1,500-\$1,999.....

\$2,000-\$2,999.....

\$3,000 or over.....

Occupational groups:

Wage-earner.....

Clerical.....

Business and profes-

sional.....

Other.....

Family-type groups:

Type 1.....

Types 2 and 3.....

Types 4 and 5.....

Types 6 and 7.....

Types 8 and 9.....

Illinois-Iowa																			
All incomes-----																			
1,649	1,528	1,516	1,485	192	153	77	11	2	142	22	1,082	1,071	989	26	35	21	(³)	10	1
\$0-\$999-----	745	662	633	94	47	22	5	1	60	14	494	486	448	13	15	10	(³)	7	1
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	446	423	421	417	48	51	25	3	33	5	1,038	1,027	934	32	39	22	(³)	10	1
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	222	217	216	212	29	31	14	1	17	3	1,492	1,481	1,356	40	57	28	(³)	9	2
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	168	164	164	162	19	22	11	1	25	0	2,071	2,053	1,867	58	88	39	1	18	0
\$3,000 or over-----	68	62	62	61	2	2	5	1	7	0	4,024	4,001	3,900	13	26	62	(³)	23	0
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner-----	714	714	712	694	107	86	32	7	2	55	9	851	843	763	24	42	14	(³)	8
Clerical-----	209	209	209	204	29	26	18	2	0	17	4	1,218	1,211	1,069	41	44	56	0	6
Business and profes-																			
sional-----	560	560	550	543	53	39	26	2	0	65	8	1,566	1,549	1,465	30	30	24	(³)	16
Other-----	166	45	45	44	3	2	1	0	0	5	1	266	263	254	4	5	(³)	0	2
Family-type groups:																			
Type 1-----	509	426	417	412	59	-----	-----	-----	49	8	927	917	886	31	-----	-----	-----	9	1
Types 2 and 3-----	407	399	398	397	45	-----	61	3	0	27	3	1,160	1,150	1,130	20	-----	(³)	0	10
Types 4 and 5-----	526	501	500	480	69	122	58	6	1	56	6	1,158	1,145	981	29	82	52	1	12
Types 6 and 7-----	160	155	154	154	14	15	8	2	1	8	3	1,054	1,051	987	12	35	16	1	3
Types 8 and 9-----	47	47	47	42	5	16	10	0	0	2	2	1,316	1,307	980	45	173	109	0	8

¹ This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. Families that kept roomers and boarders but had no net income from this source are as follows: 10 families in the combined cities, 3 in New Philadelphia, 2 in Beaver Dam, 1 in Boone, 2 in Columbia, 2 in Moberly, 13 in the combined village units, 4 in Pennsylvania-Ohio, 2 in Michigan-Wisconsin, and 7 in Illinois-Iowa.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ \$0.50 or less.

⁴ Averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 130.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average 2 earnings per principal earner				Average 3 weeks employment per principal earner	Average 4 earnings per family from principal earner
		All 1	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females	Number	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
SMALL CITIES													
<i>Combined cities</i>													
All incomes.....		3,719	3,357	100	50	47	1,354	1,331	632	874	793	50	1,294
\$0-\$999.....	1,107	1,005	914	61	14	16	613	627	467	418	557	46	557
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,108	1,071	1,025	22	10	14	1,055	1,070	732	723	689	50	1,019
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	644	628	601	10	12	5	1,440	1,465	930	866	869	51	1,405
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	545	536	517	6	9	4	1,992	2,021	1,321	1,231	905	51	1,959
\$3,000 or over.....	315	314	300	1	5	8	3,488	3,579	\$1,440	1,852	1,314	52	3,477
Occupational groups:													
<i>Wage-earner.....</i>													
\$0-\$999.....	737	737	675	44	10	8	624	637	463	476	548	46	624
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	700	700	672	14	8	6	1,048	1,062	724	732	663	50	1,048
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	330	330	318	2	4	2	1,430	1,452	\$716	880	\$892	51	1,430
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	191	191	185	1	4	1	1,970	1,994	\$1,200	1,378	\$732	51	1,970
\$3,000 or over.....	40	40	37	0	2	1	2,688	2,786	-----	\$1,839	\$780	52	2,688
Clerical.....	582	582	528	22	11	21	1,387	1,443	758	982	842	51	1,387
\$0-\$999.....	115	115	96	10	2	7	672	703	500	\$214	610	48	672
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	183	183	168	6	2	7	1,437	1,465	755	\$690	769	51	1,039
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	107	107	100	3	2	2	1,449	1,490	920	\$696	\$631	51	1,447
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	126	126	118	3	3	2	1,931	1,977	1,460	1,262	\$904	52	1,931
\$3,000 or over.....	51	51	46	0	2	3	2,777	2,897	-----	\$1,892	\$1,524	52	2,777
Business and professional.....													
\$0-\$999.....	1,003	956	924	17	7	8	1,928	1,965	777	864	992	50	1,838
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	175	144	134	7	2	1	526	537	413	\$314	\$260	47	433
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	195	185	182	2	0	0	1,004	1,102	\$714	-----	\$292	50	1,038
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	192	187	179	5	2	1	1,466	1,488	1,021	\$918	\$900	51	1,428
\$3,000 or over.....	218	217	212	2	2	1	2,019	2,073	\$1,174	\$892	\$1,080	51	2,040
\$3,000 or over.....	223	223	217	1	1	4	3,794	3,888	\$1,440	\$1,800	1,350	52	3,794

Other	136	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	775	775	50	103
\$0-\$999	80	9	9	0	0	0	0	418	418	---	---	51	143
\$1,000-\$1,499	30	3	3	0	0	0	0	1,100	1,100	---	---	52	110
\$1,500-\$1,999	15	4	4	0	0	0	0	938	938	---	---	48	250
\$2,000-\$2,999	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,700	---	---	\$ 52	340
\$3,000 or over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 0
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	1, 114	997	946	51	---	---	---	1, 201	1, 236	610	---	49	1, 078
\$0-\$999	414	334	305	29	---	---	---	547	561	393	---	46	441
\$1,000-\$1,499	320	296	281	15	---	---	---	1,002	1,002	766	---	50	933
\$1,500-\$1,999	175	167	163	175	---	---	---	1,413	1,413	1,151	---	51	1,348
\$2,000-\$2,999	145	140	137	3	---	---	---	1,969	1,986	1,203	---	52	1,901
\$3,000 or over	60	60	60	0	---	---	---	3,467	3,467	---	---	52	3,467
Type 2	642	637	626	11	0	0	0	1,394	1,406	689	---	50	1,383
\$0-\$999	194	191	184	7	0	0	0	690	697	498	---	47	679
\$1,000-\$1,499	199	198	198	0	0	0	0	1,133	1,133	---	---	51	1,127
\$1,500-\$1,999	116	115	112	3	0	0	0	1,529	1,543	---	---	52	1,516
\$2,000-\$2,999	91	91	90	1	0	0	0	2,120	2,132	\$ 1,025	---	51	2,120
\$3,000 or over	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	3,884	3,884	---	---	52	3,884
Type 3	406	404	403	1	0	0	0	1,414	1,416	\$ 704	---	50	1,408
\$0-\$999	116	114	114	0	0	0	0	692	692	---	---	47	681
\$1,000-\$1,499	135	135	134	1	0	0	0	1,155	1,159	\$ 704	---	51	1,155
\$1,500-\$1,999	67	67	67	0	0	0	0	1,605	1,605	---	---	52	1,605
\$2,000-\$2,999	62	62	62	0	0	0	0	2,120	2,120	---	---	52	2,120
\$3,000 or over	26	26	26	0	0	0	0	3,747	3,747	---	---	52	3,747
Type 4	764	732	648	20	25	39	1,445	1,528	1,528	742	870	49	1,385
\$0-\$999	180	166	134	11	6	15	562	565	565	602	493	44	519
\$1,000-\$1,499	202	193	174	4	3	12	950	978	978	670	759	49	908
\$1,500-\$1,999	134	129	115	2	9	3	1,308	1,372	1,372	\$ 400	836	50	1,259
\$2,000-\$2,999	148	145	134	2	6	3	1,938	1,995	1,995	\$ 1,650	1,237	51	1,899
\$3,000 or over	100	99	91	1	1	6	3,350	3,512	3,512	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,560	52	3,316
Type 5	308	304	281	10	11	2	1,467	1,523	1,523	491	1,044	50	1,448
\$0-\$999	71	70	57	9	3	1	616	648	648	479	339	48	607
\$1,000-\$1,499	94	92	89	1	2	0	1,019	1,024	1,024	\$ 600	\$ 990	50	997
\$1,500-\$1,999	52	51	50	0	1	0	1,416	1,422	1,422	---	---	51	1,388
\$2,000-\$2,999	50	50	47	0	3	0	1,919	1,963	1,963	---	---	52	1,919
\$3,000 or over	41	41	38	0	2	1	3,439	3,592	3,592	---	\$ 780	52	3,439

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 130.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families
---	--

Ohio, Mount Vernon													
All incomes	253	242	233	1	3	5	1,327	1,345	\$ 572	1,350	639	50	1,270
\$0-\$999	55	49	48	0	0	1	676	681	---	---	\$ 430	46	603
\$1,000-\$1,499	97	93	89	1	1	2	1,041	1,055	---	\$ 1,200	\$ 575	49	998
\$1,500-\$1,999	50	50	48	0	1	1	1,422	1,444	---	\$ 900	\$ 882	52	1,422
\$2,000-\$2,999	42	41	40	0	0	1	1,888	1,917	---	---	\$ 732	52	1,843
\$3,000 or over	9	9	8	0	1	0	4,753	5,103	---	\$ 1,950	---	52	4,753
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner	159	159	154	1	2	2	1,129	1,132	\$ 572	\$ 1,575	\$ 691	49	1,129
Clerical	30	30	27	0	0	3	1,289	1,365	---	---	604	51	1,289
Business and professional	55	53	52	0	1	0	1,947	1,968	---	\$ 900	---	51	1,876
Other	9	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	71	63	62	1	---	---	1,446	1,460	\$ 572	---	---	48	1,283
Types 2 and 3	70	68	68	0	0	0	1,359	1,359	---	---	---	51	1,320
Types 4 and 5	75	74	66	0	3	5	1,214	1,252	---	1,350	639	49	1,199
Types 6 and 7	31	31	31	0	0	0	1,289	1,289	---	---	---	50	1,289
Types 8 and 9	6	6	6	0	0	0	1,324	1,324	---	---	---	52	1,324
Ohio, New Philadelphia													
All incomes	588	571	543	14	10	4	1,249	1,280	534	737	717	50	1,212
\$0-\$999	178	167	154	9	3	1	603	632	231	197	\$ 780	47	566
\$1,000-\$1,499	195	192	185	2	3	2	1,037	1,051	\$ 735	712	\$ 594	50	1,021
\$1,500-\$1,999	108	105	102	2	1	0	1,449	1,463	\$ 1,158	\$ 560	---	51	1,408
\$2,000-\$2,999	74	74	70	1	3	0	2,021	2,056	\$ 1,620	1,392	---	51	2,021
\$3,000 or over	33	33	32	0	0	1	3,376	3,453	---	---	\$ 900	52	3,376
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner	308	308	297	5	6	0	1,029	1,048	285	687	---	49	1,029
Clerical	106	106	97	3	4	2	1,210	1,257	486	812	\$ 838	51	1,210
Business and professional	154	153	145	6	7	2	1,740	1,796	767	---	\$ 596	50	1,729
Other	20	4	4	0	0	0	388	388	---	---	---	48	77
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	177	165	153	12	---	---	1,074	1,116	548	---	---	49	1,001
Types 2 and 3	166	166	166	0	0	0	1,369	1,369	---	---	---	50	1,369
Types 4 and 5	171	171	168	0	9	4	1,293	1,340	---	735	717	49	1,271
Types 6 and 7	58	57	56	1	0	0	1,286	1,295	\$ 816	---	---	51	1,264
Types 8 and 9	13	12	10	1	1	0	1,176	1,326	\$ 95	\$ 759	---	49	1,086
Illinois, Lincoln													
All incomes	372	360	336	10	5	9	1,188	1,219	704	765	770	50	1,149
\$0-\$999	128	121	108	7	2	4	647	653	711	\$ 269	570	49	612
\$1,000-\$1,499	128	124	119	3	0	2	1,043	1,057	687	---	\$ 736	50	1,011
\$1,500-\$1,999	50	49	47	0	1	1	1,513	1,536	---	\$ 1,140	\$ 780	50	1,483
\$2,000-\$2,999	44	44	43	0	1	0	1,868	1,897	---	\$ 585	---	52	1,870
\$3,000 or over	22	22	19	0	1	2	2,893	3,141	---	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,200	51	2,893
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner	197	197	181	9	2	5	947	970	678	\$ 608	698	50	947
Clerical	48	48	45	1	1	1	1,395	1,416	\$ 936	\$ 1,560	\$ 780	51	1,395
Business and professional	118	115	110	0	2	3	1,514	1,549	---	\$ 524	887	51	1,475
Other	9	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 130.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Principal earners						Average 2 earnings per principal earner				Average 3 weeks employment per principal earner (13)	Average 4 earnings per family from principal earner (14)
		All 1	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females	(8)	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—continued													
Illinois, Lincoln—Continued													
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	Number	106	103	3	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
Types 2 and 3	113	106	103	3	0	0	1,157	1,171	685	---	---	51	1,086
Types 4 and 5	110	109	109	1	0	0	1,228	1,233	\$ 704	---	---	50	1,228
Types 6 and 7	96	91	76	4	4	1	1,184	1,269	\$ 715	937	772	50	1,122
Types 8 and 9	44	44	41	1	1	1	1,207	1,257	\$ 700	\$ 76	\$ 744	49	1,207
	9	9	7	1	0	1	995	1,070	\$ 720	---	---	50	1,095
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam													
All incomes	404	373	363	5	4	1	1,201	1,214	362	1,150	\$ 936	50	1,109
\$0-\$999	110	91	87	3	1	0	624	637	205	\$ 728	---	47	516
\$1,000-\$1,499	168	161	158	1	1	1	1,047	1,054	\$ 600	\$ 576	\$ 936	51	1,004
\$1,500-\$1,999	70	67	66	0	0	0	1,390	1,402	\$ 593	---	---	51	1,331
\$2,000-\$2,999	38	36	35	0	1	0	1,894	1,917	---	\$ 1,075	---	52	1,794
\$3,000 or over	18	18	17	0	1	0	3,401	3,471	---	\$ 2,220	---	52	3,401
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner	257	257	249	4	3	1	1,024	1,037	447	793	\$ 936	50	1,024
Clerical	37	37	36	0	1	0	1,440	1,419	---	\$ 2,220	---	51	1,440
Business and professional	85	78	77	1	0	0	1,700	1,700	\$ 20	---	---	50	1,540
Other	25	1	1	0	0	0	\$ 460	\$ 460	---	---	---	(c)	18
Family-type groups:													
Type 1	138	113	109	4	---	---	1,017	1,044	304	---	---	50	833
Types 2 and 3	118	117	117	0	0	0	1,239	1,239	---	---	---	50	1,229
Types 4 and 5	95	90	86	1	2	1	1,313	1,336	\$ 593	\$ 902	\$ 936	50	1,244
Types 6 and 7	45	45	45	0	0	0	1,339	1,339	---	---	---	51	1,339
Types 8 and 9	8	8	6	0	2	0	1,127	1,127	---	\$ 1,398	---	51	1,194

<i>Iowa, Boone</i>											
All incomes.....	392	374	368	3	2	1	1,394	1,403	749	\$ 1,031	\$ 600
\$0-\$999.....	116	105	102	2	1	0	630	636	\$ 547	\$ 165	46
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	102	96	95	0	0	1	1,131	1,136	---	---	50
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	77	76	75	1	0	1	1,498	1,502	---	---	51
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	71	71	70	0	1	0	2,087	2,090	\$ 1,897	---	52
\$3,000 or over.....	26	26	26	0	0	0	3,251	3,252	---	---	52
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	204	204	202	1	1	0	1,235	1,236	\$ 533	---	48
Clerical.....	61	61	59	1	0	1	1,457	1,457	\$ 560	\$ 600	51
Business and professional.....	111	106	104	1	1	0	1,677	1,697	\$ 1,155	---	51
Other.....	16	3	3	0	0	0	833	833	---	---	52
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	120	107	106	1	---	---	1,256	1,263	\$ 560	---	49
Types 2 and 3.....	105	104	102	2	0	0	1,329	1,338	\$ 844	---	50
Types 4 and 5.....	98	94	92	0	2	0	1,629	1,642	---	---	50
Types 6 and 7.....	58	58	58	0	0	0	1,418	1,418	---	---	49
Types 8 and 9.....	11	11	10	0	0	1	1,205	1,265	---	\$ 600	51
<i>Missouri, Columbia</i>											
All incomes.....	1,185	1,129	1,056	38	13	22	1,621	1,680	633	870	912
\$0-\$999.....	296	262	262	23	1	6	600	618	435	\$ 450	531
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	235	284	271	6	4	3	1,045	1,060	693	826	51
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	202	195	184	3	5	3	1,398	1,434	717	814	51
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	198	193	181	5	2	5	1,990	2,031	1,262	\$ 1,120	52
\$3,000 or over.....	196	195	188	1	1	5	3,688	3,769	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,800	52
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	479	479	441	23	7	8	986	1,023	480	750	49
Clerical.....	227	227	204	8	4	11	1,553	1,619	1,012	853	51
Business and professional.....	435	410	398	7	2	3	2,419	2,463	704	\$ 1,325	51
Other.....	44	13	13	0	0	0	990	---	---	---	51
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	313	276	262	14	---	---	1,398	1,440	620	---	50
Types 2 and 3.....	349	346	339	7	0	0	1,704	1,726	632	---	50
Types 4 and 5.....	355	342	298	16	11	17	1,736	1,870	638	927	51
Types 6 and 7.....	128	125	124	1	0	0	1,511	1,518	\$ 624	---	49
Types 8 and 9.....	40	40	33	0	2	5	1,788	2,012	---	\$ 560	51
<i>Missouri, Moberly</i>											
All incomes.....	925	897	820	39	23	15	1,260	1,317	649	696	605
\$0-\$999.....	333	313	271	22	11	9	593	604	532	482	521
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	223	218	198	12	5	3	1,040	1,073	765	673	609
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	159	153	147	4	6	2	1,475	1,517	995	\$ 858	50
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	153	151	148	1	1	1	2,048	2,073	\$ 455	\$ 1,200	51
\$3,000 or over.....	57	57	56	0	1	0	3,075	3,099	---	\$ 1,728	52
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	609	609	560	24	19	6	1,182	1,228	657	673	48
Clerical.....	138	138	117	11	2	8	1,283	1,410	576	\$ 543	50
Business and professional.....	154	148	141	4	2	1	1,506	1,599	806	\$ 1,068	50
Other.....	24	2	2	0	0	0	\$ 612	\$ 612	---	---	\$ 52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 130.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average ² earnings per principal earner				Average ³ weeks employment per principal earner (13)	Average ⁴ earnings per family from principal earner (14)
		All: (3)	Husbands (4)	Wives (5)	Other males (6)	Other females (7)	All (8)	Husbands (9)	Wives (10)	Other males (11)	Other females (12)		
(1)		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
SMALL CITIES—continued													
Missouri, Moberly—Continued													
Family-type groups:	Number	298	290	19	0	0	1,205	1,245	666	-----	-----	48	1,128
Type 1.....	279	279	279	3	0	0	1,249	1,257	665	-----	-----	49	1,244
Types 2 and 3.....	231	230	227	3	13	14	1,343	1,452	636	697	616	49	1,309
Types 4 and 5.....	318	310	298	15	4	4	1,089	1,116	\$ 624	894	-----	50	1,089
Types 6 and 7.....	52	52	47	1	6	1	1,285	1,617	\$ 520	562	\$ 450	47	1,286
Types 8 and 9.....	26	26	18	1	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VILLAGES													
Combined village units													
All incomes.....	5,067	4,754	4,493	103	109	56	1,143	1,171	596	755	640	49	1,073
\$0-\$999.....	1,978	1,776	1,664	52	36	24	568	583	273	401	423	45	510
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,551	1,481	1,414	26	27	14	1,020	1,035	713	685	684	50	974
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1,754	1,735	1,679	19	26	11	1,388	1,430	900	889	851	51	1,353
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	559	549	523	5	15	6	1,917	1,951	1,228	1,311	974	51	1,882
\$2,500 or over.....	225	213	205	1	5	1	3,951	4,023	\$ 5,400	1,308	\$ 900	52	3,741
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	2,670	2,667	2,526	53	72	16	861	881	418	622	416	48	861
\$0-\$999.....	1,326	1,317	1,245	34	28	10	578	593	259	372	294	45	576
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	926	926	891	10	21	4	1,003	1,018	580	661	575	45	1,003
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	289	289	264	8	16	1	1,316	1,363	860	824	\$ 520	50	1,316
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	123	123	115	1	6	1	1,632	1,675	\$ 676	1,096	\$ 900	51	1,632
\$2,500 or over.....	12	12	11	0	1	0	2,452	2,609	-----	\$ 720	-----	50	2,452

Cl. rel.	623	562	17	24	20	1,214	1,263	602	894	724	50	1,214
\$0-\$999	171	148	9	6	8	584	607	350	450	525	47	584
\$1,000-\$1,499	180	177	3	3	6	1,032	1,053	656	760	740	51	1,032
\$1,500-\$1,999	124	110	4	8	2	1,394	1,446	1,009	1,002	\$ 912	51	1,394
\$2,000-\$2,999	108	99	1	5	3	1,940	2,012	\$ 1,080	1,226	1,040	51	1,940
\$3,000 or over	31	28	0	2	1	2,536	2,692	---	\$ 1,170	\$ 900	52	2,536
Business and professional	1,433	1,391	32	12	20	1,662	1,698	899	1,276	734	50	1,614
\$0-\$999	285	236	8	1	6	525	534	254	\$ 618	500	47	462
\$1,000-\$1,499	354	330	13	3	4	1,068	1,084	828	779	708	51	1,056
\$1,500-\$1,999	317	297	7	2	2	1,457	1,489	883	\$ 958	877	51	1,443
\$2,000-\$2,999	311	301	3	4	8	2,030	2,047	1,461	1,740	\$ 913	51	2,023
\$3,000 or over	166	163	1	2	0	4,333	4,358	\$ 5,400	\$ 1,740	---	52	4,333
Other	341	71	1	1	0	899	912	\$ 200	\$ 711	---	49	193
\$0-\$999	202	37	35	1	0	436	435	\$ 200	\$ 711	---	48	80
\$1,000-\$1,499	82	16	0	0	0	812	812	---	---	---	52	159
\$1,500-\$1,999	24	8	0	0	0	1,195	1,195	---	---	---	52	398
\$2,000-\$2,999	17	8	0	0	0	1,578	1,578	---	---	---	46	743
\$3,000 or over	16	4	0	0	0	3,585	3,585	---	---	---	52	896
Family-type groups:	1,569	1,342	47	---	---	1,030	1,052	438	---	---	48	881
Type 1	812	627	30	---	---	498	510	239	---	---	45	403
\$0-\$999	403	356	7	---	---	989	996	609	---	---	50	874
\$1,000-\$1,499	168	149	9	---	---	1,374	1,400	944	---	---	51	1,292
\$1,500-\$1,999	134	125	1	---	---	2,008	2,019	\$ 676	---	---	51	1,873
\$2,000-\$2,999	52	46	0	---	---	5,114	5,114	---	---	---	52	4,524
\$3,000 or over	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Type 2	770	754	9	0	0	1,186	1,185	1,234	---	---	49	1,161
\$0-\$999	303	295	3	0	0	640	643	289	---	---	46	623
\$1,000-\$1,499	246	242	2	0	0	1,084	1,081	\$ 1,066	---	---	50	1,066
\$1,500-\$1,999	116	113	3	0	0	1,308	1,324	903	---	---	51	1,469
\$2,000-\$2,999	80	80	0	0	0	2,076	2,076	---	---	---	52	2,076
\$3,000 or over	25	23	1	0	0	4,449	4,407	\$ 5,400	---	---	52	4,271
Type 3	564	562	8	0	0	1,228	1,234	754	---	---	50	1,223
\$0-\$999	178	177	2	0	0	672	678	\$ 112	---	---	47	668
\$1,000-\$1,499	220	219	3	0	0	1,094	1,100	630	---	---	51	1,089
\$1,500-\$1,999	90	90	1	0	0	1,515	1,521	\$ 936	---	---	51	1,515
\$2,000-\$2,999	53	53	2	0	0	2,075	2,098	\$ 1,492	---	---	52	2,075
\$3,000 or over	23	23	0	0	0	3,702	3,702	---	---	---	52	3,702

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 130.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelat families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average ² earnings per principal earner				Average ³ weeks employment per principal earner Dollars	Average ⁴ earnings per family from principal earner Dollars
		All ¹	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
VILLAGES—continued													
<i>Combined village units—Continued</i>													
Family-type groups—Continued													
Type 4.....	1,058	1,096	879	24	62	41	1,158	1,230	510	729	602	48	1,102
\$0-\$999.....	348	319	264	12	23	20	524	552	322	359	471	44	481
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	301	287	257	7	15	8	928	956	661	702	699	49	885
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	184	180	154	5	13	8	1,270	1,340	752	866	919	50	1,243
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	161	160	146	0	10	4	1,768	1,815	-----	1,411	972	51	1,758
\$3,000 or over.....	64	60	58	0	1	1	3,670	3,763	-----	\$ 1,040	\$ 900	52	3,440
Type 5.....	415	410	368	10	25	7	1,260	1,318	817	788	507	49	1,245
\$0-\$999.....	116	114	100	3	8	3	618	641	440	560	172	46	607
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	132	130	116	4	4	1	989	1,022	792	686	\$ 780	50	974
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	84	83	76	1	9	2	1,326	1,358	\$ 1,200	1,112	\$ 600	51	1,311
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	52	52	47	2	2	1	1,866	1,934	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,058	52	1,866
\$3,000 or over.....	31	31	29	0	2	0	3,560	3,736	-----	\$ 1,010	-----	52	3,560
Type 6.....	367	359	356	3	0	0	1,188	1,193	505	-----	-----	50	1,162
\$0-\$999.....	135	130	128	2	0	0	664	668	\$ 375	-----	-----	47	639
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	137	135	134	1	0	0	1,104	1,107	\$ 765	-----	-----	51	1,088
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	44	44	44	0	0	0	1,606	1,606	-----	-----	-----	52	1,606
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	36	36	36	0	0	0	2,134	2,134	-----	-----	-----	52	2,134
\$3,000 or over.....	15	14	14	0	0	0	3,102	3,102	-----	-----	-----	52	2,895
Type 7.....	173	172	166	0	4	2	1,152	1,168	-----	725	\$ 665	50	1,145

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 130.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average ² earnings per principal earner					Average ³ weeks em- ployment per principal earner (13)	Average ⁴ earnings per family from principal earner (14)	
		All ¹		Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males	Other females			
		Number	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
VILLAGES—continued															
Michigan-Wisconsin—Continued															
Occupational groups:	Number							Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		
Wage-earner	912	912	877	16	16	3	3	899	913	410	696	326	48	899	
Clerical	210	210	194	7	6	3	3	1,308	1,356	663	994	474	50	1,308	
Business and professional	445	425	405	11	4	5	5	1,737	1,767	1,262	1,445	560	51	1,658	
Other	103	13	13	0	0	0	0	953	953				52	120	
Family-type groups:															
Type 1	528	445	431	14				1,009	1,024	540			48	850	
Types 2 and 3	468	462	454	8		0	0	1,257	1,256	1,344			50	1,242	
Types 4 and 5	430	412	372	10	20	10	10	1,245	1,306	571	818	490	49	1,193	
Types 6 and 7	195	193	191	2	0	0	0	1,298	1,306	\$ 533			51	1,285	
Types 8 and 9	49	48	41	0	6	1	1	1,081	1,101		1,087	\$ 208	49	1,059	
Illinois-Iowa															
All incomes	1,649	1,516	1,425	29	38	24	24	1,100	1,132	499	608	685	48	1,012	
\$0-\$999	745	653	609	17	17	10	10	529	542	228	353	566	45	464	
\$1,000-\$1,499	446	421	395	8	10	8	8	1,018	1,040	792	593	712	50	961	
\$1,500-\$1,999	222	216	201	3	7	5	5	1,420	1,466	904	725	838	50	1,381	
\$2,000-\$2,999	164	159	159	1	4	0	0	1,952	1,966	\$ 1,540	1,521		51	1,906	
\$3,000 or over	68	62	61	0	0	1	1	4,292	4,347			900	52	3,913	

Occupational groups:									
Wage-earner	714	712	670	13	25	4	780	804	203
Clerical	209	209	184	6	7	12	1,118	1,180	628
Business and professional	660	550	527	10	5	8	1,519	1,546	806
Other	166	45	44	0	1	0	955	961	-----
Family-type groups:									
Type 1	509	417	404	13	-----	-----	1,086	1,108	397
Types 2 and 3	407	398	392	6	0	0	1,160	1,168	636
Types 4 and 5	526	500	443	7	29	21	1,085	1,145	490
Types 6 and 7	160	154	149	1	3	1	1,093	1,047	5450
Types 8 and 9	47	47	37	2	6	2	1,084	1,200	5843

¹ The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only 1 principal earner. Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, some whose only earners had entrepreneurial losses, and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, or other work not attributable to individual earners.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal earners in columns 3-7.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners that reported the number of weeks during which they had earnings from employment, either full or part time.

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Not reported.

TABLE 131.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: *Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families with individual earners			Supplementary earners				Average ¹ earnings per supplementary earner					Average ² earnings per family from supplementary earners			
	Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ⁴	All	Hus- bands	Wives		Other males ³	Other fe- males ⁴	
		Any family member	Hus- band													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
SMALL CITIES <i>Combined cities</i>	Number	3,554	2,825	2,763	729	855	116	371	220	148	361	424	358	329	367	Dollars
	All incomes.....															Dollars
	\$0-\$999.....	1,005	839	795	166	179	41	85	35	18	143	208	114	139	137	23
	\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,071	838	829	233	265	31	129	57	48	269	348	278	239	228	64
	\$1,500-\$1,999.....	644	480	477	148	174	21	74	46	33	352	561	396	267	397	103
	\$2,000-\$2,999.....	545	416	412	120	149	14	61	50	24	535	751	600	413	500	146
	\$3,000 or over.....	314	252	250	62	88	9	22	32	25	749	839	968	661	635	209
	Occupational groups:															
	Wage-earner.....	1,998	1,552	1,518	446	518	68	243	122	85	321	341	327	297	322	83
	\$0-\$999.....	737	611	585	126	138	33	62	28	15	142	213	117	125	117	26
Clerical.....	\$1,000-\$1,499.....	700	541	536	159	183	20	94	37	32	278	356	292	241	233	73
	\$1,500-\$1,999.....	330	239	238	91	108	9	52	28	19	395	538	411	316	400	129
	\$2,000-\$2,999.....	191	135	134	56	69	4	32	22	11	560	640	642	490	432	202
	\$3,000 or over.....	40	26	25	14	20	2	3	7	8	731	783	931	611	734	365
		582	437	421	145	172	31	69	43	29	444	495	434	404	470	131
	\$0-\$999.....	115	95	84	20	21	7	13	1	0	135	206	79	7360	233	25
	\$1,000-\$1,499.....	183	135	133	48	55	10	22	13	10	269	326	273	260	248	81
	\$1,500-\$1,999.....	107	82	81	25	28	6	10	7	5	398	682	392	251	277	104
	\$2,000-\$2,999.....	126	92	90	34	42	6	15	15	6	599	831	637	425	707	200
	\$3,000 or over.....	51	33	33	18	26	2	9	7	8	862	780	1,053	835	692	440

Business and professional.....													
1,003	956	819	807	137	164	17	58	55	34	403	626	401	343
175	144	124	117	20	20	1	10	6	3	160	7 60	143	165
195	185	156	157	26	27	13	13	7	6	208	7 432	190	240
192	187	156	155	31	37	6	11	11	9	335	477	341	151
218	217	187	186	30	38	4	14	13	7	421	743	467	297
223	223	193	192	30	42	5	10	18	9	687	864	904	496
\$3,000 or over.....													
136	18	17	17	1	1	0	1	0	0	7 240	-----	7 240	-----
Other.....													
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....													
1,114	997	821	797	176	176	27	146	8 1	8 2	417	392	427	7 369
\$0-\$999.....													
414	334	288	268	46	46	9	37	-----	-----	149	190	138	-----
320	296	230	227	66	66	12	52	-----	8 2	348	404	346	-----
175	167	139	138	28	28	3	25	-----	-----	497	553	490	-----
145	140	112	112	28	28	3	25	-----	-----	769	784	767	-----
60	60	52	52	8	8	0	7	8 1	-----	1,010	-----	1,101	7 369
\$3,000 or over.....													
642	637	578	577	59	59	10	48	1	0	322	452	301	7 14
Type 2.....													
194	191	170	169	21	21	6	15	0	0	170	279	127	-----
199	198	182	182	16	16	0	16	0	0	281	-----	281	-----
116	115	106	106	9	9	3	6	0	0	520	649	456	-----
91	91	82	82	9	9	1	8	0	0	320	7 900	248	-----
42	42	38	38	4	4	0	3	1	0	839	-----	1,114	7 14
\$3,000 or over.....													
406	404	368	368	36	37	1	33	3	0	266	7 676	274	47
Type 3.....													
116	114	104	104	10	11	0	9	2	0	53	-----	60	7 19
135	135	123	123	12	12	1	11	0	0	319	7 676	286	-----
67	67	57	57	10	10	0	9	1	0	238	-----	252	7 104
62	62	58	58	4	4	0	4	0	0	769	-----	769	-----
26	26	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3,000 or over.....													
764	732	492	465	240	280	51	69	99	61	359	422	333	326
Type 4.....													
180	166	117	102	49	53	14	15	17	7	151	209	82	165
202	193	121	116	72	81	13	22	26	20	233	261	175	287
134	129	80	78	49	61	12	13	20	16	368	510	377	219
148	145	98	94	47	57	6	12	27	12	514	775	605	394
100	99	76	75	23	28	6	7	9	6	804	737	823	829
\$3,000 or over.....													
308	304	197	193	107	143	17	33	52	41	330	490	387	278
Type 5.....													
71	70	47	44	23	28	8	5	8	7	188	178	133	170
94	92	58	57	34	46	2	10	21	13	249	7 520	367	206
52	51	31	31	17	25	1	8	9	7	265	7 111	178	245
50	50	33	33	17	26	3	6	9	8	444	679	486	332
41	41	28	28	13	18	3	4	5	6	733	1,043	1,023	771
\$3,000 or over.....													
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496
613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613
7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240	7240
7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 131.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earner						Supplementary earners						Average earnings per supplementary earner					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴				
			Number	Any family member												Hus-band			
																	Number	Number	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
SMALL CITIES—continued																			
Combined Cities—Continued																			
Family-type groups—Continued.																			
Type 6.....	Number	255	252	225	225	26	30	4	22	4	0	223	397	219	69	---	26		
\$0-\$999.....	80	79	77	76	76	2	3	2	1	0	0	92	7 117	7 41	---	---	3		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	91	91	78	78	78	13	15	1	12	2	0	190	7 540	178	7 82	---	31		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	45	44	38	38	38	6	6	1	5	0	0	388	7 815	303	---	---	52		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	22	21	17	17	17	4	5	0	3	2	0	167	---	241	7 56	---	38		
\$3,000 or over.....	17	17	16	16	16	1	1	0	1	0	0	7 404	---	7 404	---	---	24		
Type 7.....	128	127	89	87	87	38	58	2	13	26	17	342	7 420	352	356	303	155		
\$0-\$999.....	27	27	22	21	21	5	7	1	1	4	1	79	7 300	7 26	49	7 34	21		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	44	43	33	33	33	10	15	0	4	3	8	151	---	62	179	184	51		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	30	30	17	17	17	13	17	1	5	7	4	416	7 540	564	299	404	236		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16	16	9	9	9	7	12	0	3	5	2	558	---	493	653	7 320	418		
\$3,000 or over.....	11	11	8	7	7	3	7	0	0	5	2	464	---	---	373	7 692	295		
Type 8 and 9.....	102	101	54	51	51	47	72	4	7	34	27	452	283	275	456	517	319		
\$0-\$999.....	25	24	14	11	11	10	10	1	2	4	3	135	7 260	7 106	111	146	54		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	22	23	13	13	13	10	14	2	2	5	5	327	7 148	7 168	330	459	199		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	25	25	12	12	12	13	18	0	3	9	6	422	---	459	389	453	304		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	11	11	7	7	7	4	8	1	0	5	2	492	7 576	---	463	7 520	357		
\$3,000 or over.....	18	18	8	8	8	10	22	0	0	11	11	685	---	---	691	680	838		
Type 8.....	58	57	27	25	25	30	46	3	4	20	19	477	290	362	493	515	379		
Type 9.....	44	44	27	26	26	17	26	1	3	14	8	407	7 260	160	403	524	240		

Ohio, Mount Vernon																Ohio, New Philadelphia															
All incomes		253	242	180	178	62	70	7	35	16	12	311	563	202	385	385	86														
\$0-\$999		55	49	41	41	8	8	1	7	0	0	126	7 180	118	374	324	18														
\$1,000-\$1,499		97	93	69	67	25	26	2	15	5	4	237	7 260	166	374	324	64														
\$1,500-\$1,999		50	50	35	35	15	17	2	9	3	3	307	7 768	248	132	351	104														
\$2,000-\$2,999		42	41	28	28	13	17	1	4	7	5	471	7 660	377	523	455	191														
\$3,000 or over		9	9	7	7	2	2	1	0	1	0	7 684	7 1,144	377	7 225	455	152														
Occupational groups:																															
Wage-earner		169	159	114	112	45	49	3	28	10	8	300	708	194	448	332	92														
Clerical		30	30	24	24	6	6	3	6	1	1	442	345	7 416	7 600	7 600	88														
Business and professional		55	53	42	42	11	15	1	6	5	3	296	7 780	202	214	457	81														
Other		9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0														
Family-type groups:																															
Type 1		71	63	53	53	10	10	1	9	0		338	7 420	320			48														
Types 2 and 3		70	68	57	57	11	11	0	11	0		347	586	147			23														
Types 4 and 5		75	74	42	40	32	39	6	9	13	11	352	209	100	380	413	198														
Types 6 and 7		31	31	23	23	8	9	0	6	2	1	189	100	100	7 509	7 80	55														
Types 8 and 9		6	6	5	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	7 195			7 195		32														
All incomes		588	571	456	444	115	136	15	62	37	22	290	468	236	291	323	67														
\$0-\$999		178	167	136	128	31	35	5	22	5	3	107	208	92	40	158	21														
\$1,000-\$1,499		195	192	155	153	37	41	4	16	10	11	233	303	188	230	275	49														
\$1,500-\$1,999		108	105	86	84	19	22	1	10	7	4	251	7 815	194	222	303	51														
\$2,000-\$2,999		74	74	55	55	19	25	4	12	8	1	486	792	562	253	7 180	164														
\$3,000 or over		33	33	24	24	9	13	1	2	7	3	657	7 780	7 442	666	736	259														
Occupational groups:																															
Wage-earner		308	308	254	249	54	65	5	31	15	14	239	327	217	167	334	51														
Clerical		106	106	76	73	30	33	6	14	10	3	345	472	244	443	243	108														
Business and professional		154	153	122	118	31	38	4	17	12	5	330	639	263	317	340	81														
Other		20	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0						0														
Family-type groups:																															
Type 1		177	165	127	121	38	38	6	32			289	338	279			62														
Types 2 and 3		166	166	154	154	12	12	0	11	1		119		138	7 14		9														
Types 4 and 5		174	171	121	116	50	64	8	14	24	18	268	522	128	237	297	98														
Types 6 and 7		58	57	50	50	9	9	1	4	3	1	343	7 815	491	53	7 149	53														
Types 8 and 9		13	12	4	3	8	13	0	1	9	3	527	7 364	7 364	543	535	527														
All incomes		404	373	334	330	39	41	5	23	7	6	312	356	254	455	325	32														
\$0-\$999		110	91	87	83	4	4	0	3	0	1	44		41		7 50	2														
\$1,000-\$1,499		168	161	142	142	19	20	3	10	4	3	151	180	118	174	200	18														
\$1,500-\$1,999		70	67	57	57	10	10	1	8	1	0	314	7 380	332	7 104	7 104	45														
\$2,000-\$2,999		38	36	33	33	3	3	1	2	0	0	920	7 859	7 950	7 950	7 950	73														
\$3,000 or over		18	18	15	15	3	4	0	0	2	2	923			7 1,196	7 650	205														
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam																															
All incomes		404	373	334	330	39	41	5	23	7	6	312	356	254	455	325	32														
\$0-\$999		110	91	87	83	4	4	0	3	0	1	44		41		7 50	2														
\$1,000-\$1,499		168	161	142	142	19	20	3	10	4	3	151	180	118	174	200	18														
\$1,500-\$1,999		70	67	57	57	10	10	1	8	1	0	314	7 380	332	7 104	7 104	45														
\$2,000-\$2,999		38	36	33	33	3	3	1	2	0	0	920	7 859	7 950	7 950	7 950	73														
\$3,000 or over		18	18	15	15	3	4	0	0	2	2	923			7 1,196	7 650	205														

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 131.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Families	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average \$ earnings per supplementary earner					Average \$ earnings per family from supplementary earners
	Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	(3)	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ⁴	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other fe- males ⁴	
		Any family member	Hus- band													
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
SMALL CITIES—continued																
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam—Continued																
Occupational groups:																
Wage-earner.....	257	257	225	222	32	33	5	21	4	3	247	356	247	174	165	32
Clerical.....	37	37	34	34	3	3	0	1	1	1	263	7 150	7 104	7 104	7 624	24
Business and professional.....	85	78	74	73	4	5	0	1	2	2	749	7 520	7 196	7 416	7 416	44
Other.....	25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
Family-type groups:																
Type 1.....	138	113	105	102	8	8	1	7			443	7 345	457			26
Types 2 and 3.....	118	117	109	109	8	8	0	7	1	0	105	208	7 104			13
Types 4 and 5.....	95	90	73	72	17	17	3	8	4	2	269	463	193	420	7 222	48
Types 6 and 7.....	45	45	44	44	1	1	0	1	0	0	7 136	7 136				3
Types 8 and 9.....	8	8	3	3	5	7	1	0	2	4	423	7 45	7 704	326		370
Illinois, Lincoln																
All incomes.....																
\$0-\$999.....	372	360	264	254	96	121	11	51	40	19	287	281	311	250	300	93
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	128	121	96	89	25	28	4	14	8	2	116	123	112	139	7 46	25
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	128	124	87	86	37	46	3	22	11	10	241	317	243	224	230	86
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	50	49	34	34	15	18	2	6	9	1	317	7 452	454	174	7 520	114
\$3,000 or over.....	44	44	32	31	12	18	0	6	10	2	428	590	590	358	7 292	175
Occupational groups:	22	22	15	14	7	11	2	3	2	4	629	7 370	900	7 634	552	314
Wage-earner.....	197	197	130	124	67	85	8	38	25	14	267	226	296	250	242	115
Clerical.....	48	48	34	33	14	17	2	9	4	2	395	7 540	337	278	7 748	140
Business and professional.....	118	115	100	97	15	19	1	4	11	3	276	7 200	397	239	272	44
Other.....	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0

TABLE 131.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type. North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Fam- ilies	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner					Average earnings per fam- ily from supple- mentary earners
		Any 1	1 only		More than 1 2	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males 3	Other fe- males 4	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males 3	Other fe- males 4		
			Any family member	Hus- band													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
SMALL CITIES—continued																	
Missouri, Moberly																	
All incomes.....	Number 925	Number 897	Number 683	Number 662	Number 214	Number 243	Number 47	Number 88	Number 55	Number 53	Dollars 403	Dollars 343	Dollars 409	Dollars 416	Dollars 434	Dollars 106	
\$0-\$999.....	333	313	253	235	60	64	20	25	12	7	179	214	157	181	159	35	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	223	218	155	153	63	67	15	29	12	11	367	391	415	312	268	110	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	169	158	115	115	43	51	9	21	8	13	491	486	551	480	416	188	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	153	151	114	114	37	44	3	13	14	14	561	540	651	483	561	161	
\$3,000 or over.....	57	57	46	45	11	17	0	0	0	8	720	---	---	727	713	215	
Occupational groups:																	
Wage-earner.....	609	609	458	446	151	171	33	67	38	33	380	311	402	408	372	107	
Clerical.....	138	138	101	94	37	43	10	11	9	13	481	412	459	506	535	150	
Business and Professional.....	164	148	122	120	26	29	4	10	8	7	427	438	402	355	540	81	
Other.....	24	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	0	
Family-type groups:																	
Type 1.....	298	279	233	225	46	46	10	36	---	---	431	413	437	---	---	67	
Types 2 and 3.....	231	230	206	206	24	24	3	21	0	0	363	320	355	---	---	38	
Types 4 and 5.....	318	310	181	173	129	148	30	27	46	45	383	320	416	376	413	188	
Types 6 and 7.....	52	52	45	43	7	9	2	2	4	2	473	7 420	396	7 632	7 572	82	
Types 8 and 9.....	26	26	18	15	8	16	2	0	7	7	534	7 160	---	621	554	329	
VILLAGES																	
Combined village units																	
All incomes.....	5,067	4,754	3,607	3,530	1,147	1,396	168	623	424	181	267	384	216	280	299	73	
\$0-\$999.....	1,978	1,776	1,423	1,368	353	397	52	231	78	36	102	173	80	112	122	21	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1,551	1,481	1,106	1,101	375	455	56	203	140	56	220	353	212	195	182	65	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	754	735	510	501	225	288	40	115	94	39	338	572	322	276	291	129	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	559	549	402	397	147	193	16	56	89	32	489	687	470	467	480	169	
\$3,000 or over.....	225	213	166	163	47	63	4	18	23	18	630	469	552	653	715	176	

Occupational groups:																	
Wage-earner																	
	\$0-\$999	1,320	1,317	1,045	1,007	720	879	84	423	258	114	246	388	209	259	250	81
	\$0-\$999	926	926	666	665	272	305	29	189	60	28	99	193	81	100	118	23
	\$1,500-\$1,999	289	289	162	139	127	170	19	143	101	40	231	367	239	201	174	78
	\$2,000-\$2,999	123	123	64	64	59	86	7	21	41	17	358	742	373	304	326	215
	\$3,000 or over	12	12	10	9	2	2	0	2	0	0	7340	-----	7340	570	515	411
Clerical		623	623	456	440	167	207	38	77	63	29	305	358	254	289	404	101
	\$0-\$999	171	171	138	129	33	36	14	16	4	2	142	160	102	178	260	30
	\$1,000-\$1,499	189	189	140	140	49	63	11	24	18	10	195	368	147	158	190	66
	\$1,500-\$1,999	124	124	84	81	40	47	8	18	15	6	288	559	209	256	247	109
	\$2,000-\$2,999	108	108	78	75	30	37	3	14	17	3	398	617	426	352	312	136
	\$3,000 or over	31	31	16	15	15	24	2	5	9	8	723	7488	935	535	862	560
		1,433	1,391	1,138	1,122	253	303	46	118	102	37	300	399	211	330	377	63
	Business and professional																
	\$0-\$999	285	251	207	201	65	51	9	24	5	5	100	130	62	150	103	18
	\$1,000-\$1,499	354	350	285	281	44	76	16	33	21	6	201	318	141	199	223	43
	\$1,500-\$1,999	317	314	257	254	57	70	13	30	23	4	298	558	270	220	172	86
	\$2,000-\$2,999	311	310	252	250	58	70	6	21	31	12	414	658	338	396	472	93
	\$3,000 or over	166	166	137	136	29	36	2	10	14	10	573	7450	358	728	597	124
		341	73	66	64	7	7	0	5	1	1	280	-----	346	745	745	5
	Other																
	\$0-\$999	202	37	33	31	4	4	0	2	1	1	46	-----	746	745	745	1
	\$1,000-\$1,499	82	16	15	15	1	1	0	1	0	0	789	-----	789	-----	-----	1
	\$1,500-\$1,999	24	8	7	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	7528	-----	7528	-----	-----	22
	\$2,000-\$2,999	17	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0
	\$3,000 or over	16	4	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	71,008	-----	71,008	-----	-----	63
Family-type groups:	Type 1	1,569	1,342	1,131	1,113	211	211	29	182	-----	-----	246	385	224	-----	-----	33
	\$0-\$999	812	657	564	547	93	93	13	80	-----	-----	89	160	78	-----	-----	10
	\$1,000-\$1,499	403	356	301	300	55	55	6	49	-----	-----	240	390	221	-----	-----	33
	\$1,500-\$1,999	168	158	118	118	40	40	9	31	-----	-----	464	680	401	-----	-----	110
	\$2,000-\$2,999	134	125	106	106	19	19	1	18	-----	-----	7624	460	469	-----	-----	67
	\$3,000 or over	52	46	42	42	4	4	0	4	-----	-----	750	-----	750	58	58	58
		770	754	640	638	114	119	7	103	8	1	229	404	235	14	7132	35
	Type 2																
	\$0-\$999	303	295	251	251	44	47	3	39	4	1	93	185	92	16	7132	14
	\$1,000-\$1,499	203	242	210	209	32	34	1	30	3	0	227	312	246	9	-----	31
	\$1,500-\$1,999	116	113	91	91	22	22	3	19	0	0	326	653	275	-----	-----	62
	\$2,000-\$2,999	80	80	69	69	11	11	0	11	0	0	544	544	544	-----	-----	75
	\$3,000 or over	25	24	19	18	5	5	0	4	1	0	408	-----	506	720	-----	82

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 131.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis milk, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴		
			Any family member	Hus- band													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
VILLAGES—continued																	
Combined village units—Continued																	
Family-type groups—Continued																	
Type 3	Number	561	468	467	94	95	7	85	2	1	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
\$0-\$999	178	177	141	140	36	36	1	35	0	0	65	7 170	62	7 20	7 51	36	
\$1,000-\$1,499	220	219	180	180	39	40	3	34	2	1	237	509	231	7 20	7 51	43	
\$1,500-\$1,999	90	90	78	78	12	12	1	11	0	0	436	7 000	422	7 20	7 51	58	
\$2,000-\$2,999	53	53	48	48	5	5	2	3	0	0	502	7 550	470	470	470	47	
\$3,000 or over	23	23	21	21	2	2	0	2	0	0	7 232	7 232	7 232	7 232	7 232	20	
Type 4	Number	1,066	612	568	394	479	72	139	186	82	307	355	259	311	335	139	
\$0-\$999	348	319	218	188	101	120	22	34	46	18	126	174	88	122	151	44	
\$1,000-\$1,499	301	287	151	140	136	103	27	57	56	23	243	317	205	268	194	132	
\$1,500-\$1,999	184	180	104	97	76	94	14	25	38	17	362	556	313	333	338	185	
\$2,000-\$2,999	161	160	97	93	63	78	8	17	36	17	543	663	549	520	508	263	
\$3,000 or over	64	60	42	41	18	24	1	6	10	7	661	7 75	703	568	802	248	
Type 5	Number	410	247	210	103	240	29	49	104	48	236	307	436	151	236	131	
\$0-\$999	116	114	75	71	39	52	8	17	14	13	101	180	76	93	94	45	
\$1,000-\$1,499	132	130	74	74	56	61	11	12	43	15	178	431	103	138	164	100	
\$1,500-\$1,999	84	83	43	42	40	40	6	17	26	11	271	468	271	225	270	193	
\$2,000-\$2,999	52	52	32	31	20	28	3	1	16	8	432	924	7 50	396	368	233	
\$3,000 or over	31	31	23	22	8	9	1	2	5	1	708	7 900	7 118	1,037	7 57	206	

Type 6	367	359	318	317	41	42	2	32	6	2	156	7 316	172	59	7 23	18
\$0-\$999	135	130	115	114	15	16	1	13	1	1	112	7 251	118	7 3	7 4	13
\$1,000-\$1,499	137	135	118	118	17	17	1	14	1	1	218	7 380	232	34	7 42	27
\$1,500-\$1,999	44	41	31	31	3	3	0	2	1	0	95	-----	7 120	7 47	-----	6
\$2,000-\$2,999	36	36	31	31	5	5	0	3	2	0	138	7 93	168	7 84	-----	19
\$3,000 or over	15	14	13	13	1	1	0	0	1	0	784	-----	-----	7 84	-----	6
Type 7	173	172	116	116	56	83	5	16	42	20	233	373	108	200	369	112
\$0-\$999	49	48	37	37	11	14	0	6	8	0	92	-----	71	108	-----	26
\$1,000-\$1,499	63	63	43	43	20	27	1	5	11	10	207	7 208	98	224	244	89
\$1,500-\$1,999	34	34	20	20	14	26	4	5	13	4	208	414	163	153	255	159
\$2,000-\$2,999	20	20	12	12	8	11	0	0	9	2	357	-----	306	7 690	197	197
\$3,000 or over	7	7	4	4	3	5	0	0	1	4	623	-----	7 300	703	445	445
Types 8 and 9	151	149	75	71	74	137	17	17	76	27	333	378	153	358	351	302
\$0-\$999	37	36	22	20	14	19	4	7	5	3	113	164	50	169	99	58
\$1,000-\$1,499	49	49	29	28	20	38	6	2	24	6	174	286	7 128	162	124	135
\$1,500-\$1,999	34	33	15	14	18	31	3	5	16	7	332	653	249	337	245	303
\$2,000-\$2,999	23	23	7	7	16	36	2	3	26	5	496	7 598	248	512	320	776
\$3,000 or over	8	8	2	2	6	13	2	0	5	6	673	7 430	749	749	684	1,093
Type 8	75	73	29	25	44	77	14	9	39	15	345	393	127	368	308	354
Type 9	76	76	46	46	30	60	3	8	37	12	319	309	182	346	328	252
All incomes	1,748	1,678	1,249	1,215	420	505	63	240	137	65	316	479	269	318	330	92
\$0-\$999	659	609	492	471	117	127	16	77	21	13	107	209	94	71	118	22
\$1,000-\$1,499	558	545	397	393	148	171	22	87	42	20	264	450	259	192	229	83
\$1,500-\$1,999	270	267	174	168	93	113	13	46	38	16	391	624	370	310	452	164
\$2,000-\$2,999	194	192	135	133	57	77	10	23	32	12	567	788	562	563	404	225
\$3,000 or over	67	65	51	50	14	17	2	7	4	4	776	7 488	687	1,040	813	197
Occupational groups:	1,044	1,043	736	718	307	359	40	184	87	48	305	489	266	293	320	105
Wage-earner	204	204	151	144	53	64	10	24	22	8	345	494	252	352	418	108
Clerical	428	416	348	340	68	81	13	31	28	9	337	440	277	367	305	66
Business and professional	72	15	14	13	1	1	0	1	0	0	7 1,008	-----	7 1,008	-----	-----	14
Other	532	480	402	393	78	78	11	67	4	0	303	454	278	-----	-----	44
Family-type groups:	480	456	378	377	78	80	2	74	4	0	244	7 539	248	18	-----	42
Type 1	517	504	292	292	212	259	42	70	95	52	350	504	312	333	306	175
Types 2 and 3	185	184	150	150	34	39	1	21	11	6	235	7 200	192	187	475	49
Types 4 and 5	55	54	27	26	27	49	7	8	27	7	344	394	217	359	381	306
Types 6 and 7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Types 8 and 9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 131.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others; and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families with individual earners				Supplementary earners						Average \$ earnings per supplementary earner					Average \$ earnings per family from supplementary earners		
	Families	Any ¹	1 only		More than 1 ²	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other females ³	Other females ⁴	All	Hus- bands	Wives	Other males ³	Other females ⁴			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
VILLAGES—continued																		
Michigan-Wisconsin																		
All incomes	Number	1,570	Number	1,185	Number	375	Number	45	Number	134	Number	51	Dollars	374	Dollars	280	Dollars	68
\$0-\$999	574	514	410	395	104	117	12	77	20	8	87	123	74	114	95	18		
\$1,000-\$1,499	547	515	390	390	125	146	12	76	45	13	175	331	163	173	103	47		
\$1,500-\$1,999	262	252	176	175	76	93	16	43	22	12	333	523	324	301	167	118		
\$2,000-\$2,999	197	193	148	146	45	58	3	15	32	8	447	700	349	400	406	132		
\$3,000 or over	90	86	61	60	25	36	2	9	15	10	570	7430	473	604	680	228		
Occupational groups:																		
Wage-earner	912	681	670	231	278	278	20	145	83	30	216	354	176	268	176	66		
Clerical	210	210	135	149	55	67	8	30	17	12	321	328	288	322	402	104		
Business and professional	445	425	337	335	88	104	17	44	34	9	302	419	167	375	466	71		
Other	103	13	12	12	1	1	0	1	0	0	72	419	72	375	466	(8)		
Family-type groups:																		
Type 1	528	445	365	362	79	79	10	69	3	1	189	338	167	15	7	28		
Types 2 and 3	468	462	379	378	83	86	7	75	3	1	250	485	239	15	7	46		
Types 4 and 5	430	412	258	246	134	195	22	56	83	34	260	348	177	295	253	118		
Types 6 and 7	195	193	159	158	34	39	1	14	16	8	199	7380	123	195	318	40		
Types 8 and 9	49	48	23	22	25	51	5	6	32	8	395	401	69	402	378	374		

Illinois-Iowa											
All incomes.....	1, 649	1, 516	1, 173	1, 149	343	441	60	163	163	65	225
\$0-\$999.....	745	652	521	502	132	153	24	77	37	15	110
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	446	421	319	318	102	188	22	40	53	23	215
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	222	216	160	158	56	82	11	26	24	11	270
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	168	164	119	118	45	53	3	18	25	12	426
\$3,000 or over.....	68	62	54	53	8	10	-----	2	4	4	938
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	714	712	530	516	182	242	24	94	88	36	194
Clerical.....	209	209	150	147	59	76	20	23	24	9	256
Business and professional.....	560	550	453	447	97	118	16	43	40	19	273
Other.....	166	45	40	39	5	5	0	3	1	1	162
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	509	417	363	358	54	54	8	46	39	-----	248
Types 2 and 3.....	407	398	351	350	47	48	5	3	3	1	131
Types 4 and 5.....	526	500	309	293	191	255	37	62	112	44	236
Types 6 and 7.....	160	154	125	125	29	47	5	13	21	8	191
Types 8 and 9.....	47	47	25	23	22	37	5	3	17	12	284

¹ Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, or other work not attributable to individual earners.

² Families that have supplementary earners.

³ This includes male earners under 16 years of age, as follows: Combined cities, 15; New Philadelphia, 5; Lincoln, 7; Beaver Dam, 1; Boone, 1; Columbia, 1; Moberly, 1; combined village units, 41; Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, 17; Michigan-Wisconsin villages, 12; and Illinois-Iowa villages, 12. Average earnings amounted to: Combined cities, \$48; New Philadelphia, \$52; Lincoln, \$33; Beaver Dam, \$104; Boone, \$65; Columbia, \$12; Moberly, \$65; combined village units, \$44; Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, \$34; Michigan-Wisconsin villages, \$61; and Illinois-Iowa villages, \$41.

⁴ This includes female earners under 16 years of age as follows: Combined cities, 2; Lincoln, 2; combined village units, 6; Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, 1; Michigan-Wisconsin villages, 3; and Illinois-Iowa villages, 2. Average earnings amounted to: Combined cities, \$92; Lincoln, \$92; combined village units, \$36; Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, \$78; Michigan-Wisconsin villages, \$43; and Illinois-Iowa villages, \$2.

⁵ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7-11.

⁶ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class (column 2). Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 132.—FAMILY EARNINGS: Number of families having only one earner and number having earning husbands, percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, average earnings per family from principal and from supplementary earners, and average earnings per supplementary earner, by occupation and income, North Central small cities separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families							Clerical families							Business and professional families						
	All families	Families with only 1 earner	Families with earnings derived from husband	Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Average 2		Average 3	All families	Families with only 1 earner	Families with earnings derived from husband	Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Average 2		Average 3	All families	Families with only 1 earner	Families with earnings derived from husband	Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Average 2		Average 3
					earnings per family	earnings per supplementary member- tary earner						earnings per family	earnings per principal earner						earnings per family	earnings per supplementary member- tary earner	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
OHIO, MOUNT VERNON	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes	159	114	157	89.7	1,129	92	300	30	24	30	90.6	1,289	88	442	55	42	53	94.1	1,876	81	296
0-999	40	34	40	95.9	661	19	128	4	3	4	82.9	678	45	4180	5	4	5	96.4	799	12	460
1,000-1,499	68	49	66	90.4	1,043	66	226	12	9	12	85.9	980	93	372	15	11	13	90.7	947	36	182
1,500-1,999	28	17	28	93.0	1,437	93	218	7	6	7	91.0	1,395	108	4755	15	12	15	91.4	1,407	123	462
2,000-2,999	21	13	21	84.5	1,785	269	565	7	6	7	96.0	2,063	86	4600	13	9	13	90.8	1,960	135	292
3,000 or over	2	1	2	(5)	4,572	4,144	0	0	0	0					7	6	7	98.9	5,490	32	4,225
OHIO, NEW PHILADELPHIA																					
All incomes	308	254	302	92.7	1,029	50	239	106	76	103	88.6	1,210	108	345	154	122	149	92.3	1,729	81	330
0-999	117	98	113	94.7	636	17	88	22	15	20	83.5	598	47	146	26	21	24	82.2	487	27	141
1,000-1,499	118	100	116	92.8	1,046	45	255	42	29	42	89.0	1,004	83	250	32	25	30	90.6	1,022	22	118
1,500-1,999	54	43	54	83.9	1,496	62	259	21	18	20	94.4	1,459	31	220	29	24	28	90.2	1,399	52	249
2,000-2,999	18	13	18	83.0	2,026	198	508	17	12	17	85.8	1,861	264	749	39	30	39	93.2	2,090	104	339
3,000 or over	1	0	1	(5)	4,192	4,248	4	2	2	4	86.1	2,675	432	577	28	22	28	93.8	3,528	199	618
ILLINOIS, LINCOLN																					
All incomes	197	130	189	83.8	947	115	267	48	34	47	87.7	1,395	140	395	118	100	111	93.5	1,475	44	276
0-999	85	66	79	86.3	656	26	102	12	10	11	89.0	800	11	465	27	20	22	79.4	479	33	221
1,000-1,499	76	46	74	85.7	1,010	122	238	17	13	17	94.9	1,099	54	230	31	28	31	95.3	1,090	27	283
1,500-1,999	22	11	22	84.0	1,409	216	366	4	2	4	84.8	1,350	171	4,342	23	21	23	98.3	1,640	12	92

2,000-2,999 3,000 or over	13	7	13	77.7 (%)	1,605 42,000	402 11,200	580 4,600	10	6	10	89.0 78.2	1,904 2,858	231 535	384 892	21	19	20	97.2 89.6	2,013 2,959	9 190	62 507
WISCONSIN, BEAVER DAM																					
All incomes	257	225	254	93.3	1,024	32	247	37	34	36	93.2	1,440	24	293	85	74	77	93.2	1,540	44	749
0-999	69	65	66	94.8	656	3	44	9	9	9	97.0	691	0	-----	19	12	11	66.1	252	0	156
1,000-1,499	136	118	136	95.0	1,054	21	150	9	9	9	98.6	1,002	0	-----	16	15	16	90.2	1,016	10	456
1,500-1,999	41	34	41	91.3	1,325	58	338	6	4	6	96.1	1,571	42	4127	17	19	20	97.5	1,468	26	4520
2,000-2,999	10	7	10	83.0	1,729	276	920	9	3	9	99.2	1,978	0	-----	17	17	17	96.4	1,947	0	-----
3,000 or over	1	1	1	(%)	43,000	40	-----	4	3	3	75.2	2,710	156	4624	13	11	13	93.5	3,645	236	1,023
IOWA, BOONE																					
All incomes	204	186	203	96.2	1,235	28	271	61	53	59	92.9	1,457	80	541	111	97	105	95.9	1,602	35	390
0-999	71	65	71	96.3	622	11	131	13	13	12	91.5	763	32	215	22	17	18	91.6	488	7	472
1,000-1,499	55	49	55	96.8	1,142	30	204	20	17	19	93.8	1,092	62	280	23	19	21	93.9	1,038	12	4141
1,500-1,999	44	41	44	93.3	1,536	22	322	9	7	9	95.8	1,430	62	4880	22	21	22	93.3	1,453	33	4728
2,000-2,999	28	26	27	94.2	2,151	33	4404	12	11	12	95.8	2,031	73	4927	31	28	31	96.8	2,032	60	4662
3,000 or over	6	5	6	92.6	2,883	231	4692	7	5	7	87.6	2,814	397	-----	13	12	13	97.8	3,638	69	4900
MISSOURI, COLUMBIA																					
All incomes	479	344	467	84.5	986	123	367	227	156	218	84.3	1,553	173	435	435	353	406	93.3	2,280	73	483
0-999	192	153	185	87.2	606	39	177	27	20	25	85.4	670	17	64	55	33	39	69.0	392	19	150
1,000-1,499	161	117	160	87.6	1,019	98	305	64	46	62	85.7	1,061	89	249	59	45	52	84.2	1,018	37	242
1,500-1,999	84	56	83	84.6	1,368	200	455	44	30	43	85.5	1,378	196	430	69	52	63	89.8	1,353	54	265
2,000-2,999	35	15	32	72.8	1,680	458	642	62	40	60	83.8	1,927	229	458	94	84	94	94.7	2,154	68	644
3,000 or over	7	3	7	82.1	2,599	413	578	30	20	28	82.8	2,885	383	957	158	139	158	95.3	3,889	117	712
MISSOURI, MOBERLY																					
All incomes	609	458	593	88.3	1,182	107	380	138	101	127	84.5	1,283	150	481	154	122	145	92.0	1,504	81	427
0-999	242	194	231	86.8	607	33	178	38	30	30	74.3	615	45	189	36	28	29	74.5	420	19	173
1,000-1,499	154	109	152	85.9	1,032	121	387	33	21	30	80.1	1,008	135	344	31	24	30	95.1	1,078	49	254
1,500-1,999	87	59	85	84.6	1,441	196	437	33	28	33	93.8	1,513	91	602	38	28	38	88.4	1,521	130	451
2,000-2,999	97	74	97	93.3	2,124	137	493	26	17	26	84.7	1,897	263	684	29	23	28	90.5	1,862	156	648
3,000 or over	29	22	28	89.7	2,849	238	691	8	5	8	81.3	2,656	582	776	20	19	20	99.1	3,570	34	4675

¹ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class, regardless of whether husbands were earners.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Averages are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 133.—FAMILY EARNINGS: Number of families having only one earner and number having earning husbands, percentage of total family earnings derived from husbands, average earnings per family from principal and from supplementary earners, and average earnings per supplementary earner, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Pennsylvania-Ohio							Michigan-Wisconsin							Illinois-Iowa						
	Families with only 1 earner	Families with earnings from husband	Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Average earnings per family from—		Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Fami- lies with earn- ings from hus- band	Fami- lies with only 1 earner	Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Fami- lies with only 1 earner	Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Fami- lies with earn- ings from hus- band	Fami- lies with only 1 earner	Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Fami- lies with earn- ings from hus- band	Per-cent- age of family earn- ings	Fami- lies with earn- ings from hus- band	Average earnings per family from—	Average earnings per family from—	Average earnings per family from—	
				Principal earner	Sup-ple- men- tary earner																Principal earner
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
All incomes	1,748	1,219	1,635	88.8	1,098	92	316	1,670	1,185	1,534	91.2	1,104	68	251	1,649	1,173	1,485	91.4	1,012	60	225
	1,041	735	1,019	85.9	886	105	305	912	681	897	90.6	899	66	216	714	530	694	89.7	777	66	194
	493	393	475	91.3	625	26	111	407	325	395	93.8	579	19	85	420	327	404	92.9	517	25	98
	372	254	369	88.1	982	103	288	355	208	354	93.6	1,036	51	176	109	144	197	89.6	982	81	205
	118	57	115	78.4	1,284	284	430	103	61	102	81.4	1,307	184	360	68	44	66	88.3	1,386	141	240
Occupational groups: Wage-earner	57	28	57	75.8	1,586	446	635	6	23	4	78.2	1,662	352	515	25	13	25	73.7	1,687	431	598
	4	4	3	83.1	2,570	---	---	6	4	6	95.0	2,181	113	430	2	2	2	95.0	3,028	10	---
	204	151	194	86.0	1,213	108	345	210	155	202	88.9	1,308	104	321	209	150	204	87.7	1,118	93	256
Clerical	51	43	48	90.7	581	18	117	45	36	41	84.2	598	28	127	75	59	73	85.0	596	39	161
	68	54	68	94.2	1,061	38	151	64	47	64	93.8	1,048	52	175	57	39	56	83.1	980	113	238
	41	28	37	83.2	1,378	119	325	66	40	45	88.9	1,366	102	260	37	26	36	89.4	1,411	108	286
	34	21	31	81.0	1,826	253	506	40	34	37	90.9	1,991	77	411	41	34	34	75.2	1,992	90	235
	10	5	10	79.6	2,714	513	732	15	8	15	80.3	2,563	612	706	6	3	5	75.0	2,173	510	765

Business and professional.....	428	348	408	93.5	1,721	66	337	445	337	422	92.5	1,658	71	302	560	453	543	93.6	1,492	57	273
0-999.....	70	48	56	85.8	409	8	59	71	44	55	78.7	414	16	80	144	115	134	88.8	512	24	126
1,000-1,499.....	102	86	99	88.3	1,031	42	204	94	71	92	92.0	1,053	43	108	158	128	155	92.6	1,074	44	224
1,500-1,999.....	106	87	104	93.0	1,467	54	272	104	71	101	92.5	1,418	69	325	107	86	105	93.1	1,444	75	296
2,000-2,999.....	100	85	99	93.9	2,026	97	484	112	90	111	94.9	2,023	75	366	99	77	97	98.4	2,021	110	403
3,000 or over.....	50	42	50	97.1	4,915	141	784	64	48	63	92.2	3,685	167	508	52	47	52	98.4	4,570	56	467
Other.....	72	14	14	86.4		14	1,008	103	12	13	100.0	120	(*)	4	166	40	44	95.6	259	5	162
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1.....	532	402	471	92.6	904	44	303	528	366	441	93.9	850	28	189	509	363	412	95.6	890	26	248
0-999.....	265	195	218	92.6	447	11	96	257	172	205	91.5	404	11	74	290	197	217	94.4	362	9	103
1,000-1,499.....	146	115	137	92.3	892	49	308	152	109	129	95.9	867	16	121	105	77	89	92.9	837	35	305
1,500-1,999.....	66	44	63	87.4	1,283	148	514	56	38	51	88.4	1,225	108	46	46	36	44	95.0	1,387	60	243
2,000-2,999.....	42	37	41	95.0	1,995	72	753	45	34	41	96.7	1,848	41	265	47	35	43	95.1	1,789	111	506
3,000 or over.....	13	11	12	98.8	4,902	60	4,780	18	13	15	96.4	3,419	102	4,922	21	18	19	99.5	5,237	18	4,375
Types 2 and 3.....	459	378	455	94.5	1,180	42	244	468	379	461	94.3	1,242	46	250	407	351	397	97.4	1,135	15	131
0-999.....	165	136	163	95.6	671	14	78	138	111	136	95.6	644	18	98	178	145	172	97.7	606	11	68
1,000-1,499.....	170	138	168	93.3	1,078	47	256	173	142	173	94.7	1,083	44	234	121	110	119	97.9	1,088	12	152
1,500-1,999.....	72	59	72	94.3	1,492	61	340	79	59	77	92.3	1,423	93	407	55	51	54	98.0	1,580	12	224
2,000-2,999.....	41	36	41	94.8	2,040	79	649	53	48	53	95.7	2,024	58	613	39	33	39	94.8	2,184	56	364
3,000 or over.....	11	9	11	96.8	5,110	150	4,825	23	19	22	92.4	3,608	36	209	14	12	13	98.7	3,765	1	4,90
Types 4 and 5.....	517	292	474	81.6	1,212	175	350	430	258	394	86.3	1,193	118	200	526	309	480	84.8	1,032	114	236
0-999.....	155	103	132	81.6	571	42	129	117	77	98	84.8	544	31	86	192	113	164	77.6	446	54	129
1,000-1,499.....	149	69	142	78.1	889	166	260	129	70	121	87.5	921	89	176	155	86	143	83.8	928	116	213
1,500-1,999.....	94	51	87	77.7	1,290	230	415	86	47	82	83.8	1,252	160	281	88	49	81	83.9	1,248	169	281
2,000-2,999.....	80	41	76	78.2	1,672	348	569	67	47	63	84.0	1,842	194	66	41	65	66	86.1	1,861	206	412
3,000 or over.....	39	28	37	91.7	3,863	257	772	31	17	30	91.6	3,207	285	588	25	20	22	94.1	3,219	135	676
Types 6 and 7.....	185	150	183	94.5	1,161	49	235	195	159	192	96.2	1,285	40	199	160	125	154	93.7	995	56	191
0-999.....	64	54	64	96.7	726	20	115	50	43	47	96.5	635	10	95	70	55	66	95.7	564	19	96
1,000-1,499.....	75	62	74	95.4	1,080	46	286	78	61	78	95.6	1,066	39	159	47	38	46	94.1	1,074	61	219
1,500-1,999.....	20	12	19	85.5	1,438	130	216	31	29	31	98.8	1,551	7	104	27	20	27	90.9	1,385	107	193
2,000-2,999.....	22	19	22	96.8	2,011	52	378	22	15	22	96.7	2,133	72	193	12	9	12	91.8	1,837	158	380
3,000 or over.....	4	3	4	95.1	3,563	182	4,728	14	11	14	94.3	2,908	176	494	4	3	3	100.0	2,426	-----	-----
Types 8 and 9.....	55	27	52	70.9	1,050	306	344	49	23	46	66.3	1,059	374	359	47	25	42	74.5	1,084	223	284

¹ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class, regardless of whether husbands were earners.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2, 9, or 16).

³ Averages are based on the number of supplementary earners in each class.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentages not computed for averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 134.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Husbands whose chief occupation was—				Husbands with no income from earnings	Principal earners 2 whose chief occupation was—				All supplementary earners				Supplementary earners 3 whose chief occupation was—			
	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator or unknown		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator or unknown	Number	Number	Number	Number	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator or unknown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
COMBINED CITIES	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
All incomes	3,719	1,982	547	925	19	246	3,554	2,012	590	934	18	855	475	268	107	5	
0-249	55	22	1	5	2	25	32	24	1	5	2	3	3	0	0	0	
250-499	142	88	8	20	1	25	126	94	10	21	1	15	11	3	1	0	
500-749	377	248	28	39	4	58	340	262	32	42	4	70	56	9	5	0	
750-999	533	358	65	64	2	44	507	368	75	62	2	91	63	20	8	0	
1,000-1,249	608	386	101	86	0	35	581	390	106	85	0	129	77	44	8	0	
1,250-1,499	500	313	72	95	3	17	490	314	78	95	3	136	92	30	13	0	
1,500-1,749	391	208	55	113	4	11	383	206	60	113	4	103	59	33	10	1	
1,750-1,999	253	123	49	70	0	11	245	124	48	73	0	71	37	28	5	1	
2,000-2,249	198	87	41	66	1	3	196	84	46	65	0	51	25	18	8	0	
2,250-2,499	149	42	39	64	0	4	148	43	41	64	0	48	14	22	11	1	
2,500-2,999	108	64	41	85	1	7	192	62	41	88	1	50	19	22	9	0	
3,000-3,499	113	25	28	59	1	0	113	24	30	59	0	32	7	13	11	0	
3,500-3,999	71	14	8	46	0	3	71	14	10	47	0	26	5	11	10	1	
4,000 or over	131	4	11	113	0	3	130	3	12	115	0	30	7	15	8	0	
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS																	
All incomes	5,067	2,659	579	1,342	74	413	4,754	2,678	628	1,373	75	1,396	868	278	245	5	
0-249	102	39	4	6	0	53	59	48	4	7	0	3	2	0	1	0	
250-499	345	203	23	38	7	74	287	217	26	37	7	58	43	4	11	0	
500-749	616	410	39	80	11	76	553	420	44	78	11	110	80	9	20	1	
750-999	915	641	86	111	18	59	877	646	97	115	19	226	164	39	23	0	
1,000-1,249	903	575	103	166	10	49	861	570	109	172	10	264	182	45	37	0	
1,250-1,499	618	359	77	173	7	32	629	355	82	176	7	191	118	34	37	2	
1,500-1,749	419	190	65	167	5	22	439	190	69	175	5	163	99	40	22	2	
1,750-1,999	305	105	51	133	3	13	286	96	58	139	3	125	79	22	24	0	

PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO VILLAGES															
All incomes	1,748	1,028	191	402	14	113	1,678	1,048	205	410	13	450	282	92	74
0-249	28	9	0	0	0	19	13	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	92	52	9	10	2	19	76	54	11	9	2	13	9	0	0
500-749	186	136	11	19	1	19	173	142	11	18	2	81	20	4	5
750-999	353	280	27	26	4	16	347	289	29	25	2	33	67	10	7
1,000-1,249	321	225	38	42	1	14	311	224	39	46	2	98	68	21	9
1,250-1,499	237	146	30	55	2	5	234	149	29	55	1	73	50	10	1
1,500-1,749	164	70	20	55	2	7	153	71	22	58	2	62	42	12	7
1,750-1,999	116	50	17	44	0	5	114	46	20	48	0	51	39	8	4
2,000-2,499	89	30	14	41	1	3	87	32	15	39	1	35	18	11	6
2,500-2,999	50	17	8	22	0	3	50	16	11	23	0	23	15	2	6
3,000-3,499	55	10	7	38	0	0	55	9	8	38	0	19	8	3	8
3,500-3,999	20	1	4	12	1	2	18	1	4	12	1	9	1	4	4
4,000 or over	17	2	5	10	0	0	17	2	5	10	0	3	0	3	0
	30	0	1	28	0	1	30	1	1	28	0	5	1	3	1
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN VILLAGES															
All incomes	1,670	917	198	406	13	136	1,560	918	211	418	13	450	282	92	75
0-249	18	11	1	1	0	5	14	12	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
250-499	53	55	3	3	1	21	67	60	3	3	1	12	10	0	2
500-749	196	141	10	16	3	26	175	144	14	14	3	35	29	2	4
750-999	277	197	23	30	2	25	288	198	26	32	2	68	45	14	9
1,000-1,249	313	211	35	41	4	22	292	210	35	43	4	80	61	13	6
1,250-1,499	234	148	29	46	0	11	223	145	30	48	0	66	38	11	16
1,500-1,749	161	74	23	55	0	9	155	73	24	58	0	57	37	15	5
1,750-1,999	101	32	21	43	1	4	97	16	23	44	1	36	20	7	9
2,000-2,499	74	15	16	37	1	5	71	19	17	37	1	19	12	4	3
2,500-2,999	55	11	6	37	0	1	55	10	7	38	0	14	7	2	5
3,000-3,499	68	15	15	36	0	2	67	15	16	36	0	25	13	7	5
3,500-3,999	41	2	12	26	0	1	40	1	11	28	0	17	4	8	5
4,000 or over	16	2	1	10	0	2	14	2	1	10	1	8	0	3	5
	33	3	3	25	0	2	32	3	3	26	0	11	4	6	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 134.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—
Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

(1)	(2)	Husbands whose chief occupation was—				(8)	Principal earners ² whose chief occupation was—				(13)	Supplementary earners ¹ whose chief occupation was—			
		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator or unknown		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator or unknown		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Farm-operator or unknown
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
ILLINOIS-IOWA VILLAGES	1,949	714	190	534	47	1,516	712	212	545	47	441	248	95	96	4
All incomes	56	19	3	5	0	32	24	3	5	0	1	0	0	1	0
0-249	170	96	11	25	4	144	103	12	25	4	33	24	4	4	0
250-499	234	133	18	45	7	205	134	19	46	6	44	31	3	5	0
500-749	285	164	36	65	12	272	159	42	58	13	75	52	15	9	0
750-999	269	139	30	83	4	258	136	35	83	4	4	53	11	8	0
1,000-1,249	177	65	18	72	6	163	61	23	73	6	4	30	13	22	1
1,250-1,499	134	46	22	57	3	131	46	23	59	3	44	20	13	9	0
1,500-1,749	88	23	13	46	2	6	21	15	47	2	38	20	7	11	0
1,750-1,999	68	11	15	37	3	67	11	15	38	3	20	7	6	7	0
2,000-2,249	44	9	9	25	2	43	7	9	25	2	9	2	7	0	0
2,250-2,499	56	9	10	32	2	54	8	10	34	2	29	8	7	0	0
2,500-2,999	20	1	4	13	0	18	0	4	13	0	3	0	0	3	0
3,000-3,499	8	0	0	7	0	8	0	1	7	0	3	0	2	1	0
3,500-3,999	40	1	1	32	2	36	1	1	32	2	4	1	2	1	0
4,000 or over															

¹ The total number of husbands is the same as the total number of families since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 135.—EARNING WIVES BY SOURCE OF FAMILY EARNINGS: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families in which wife was earner				Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner				Families having roomers and boarders			
		Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—			
		All	Persons other than husband			All	Persons other than husband			All	Persons other than husband			All	Persons other than husband		
			No. others	Hus- band only	Hus- band and others		No. others	Hus- band only	Hus- band and others		No. others	Hus- band only	Hus- band and others		No. others	Hus- band only	Hus- band and others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
COMBINED CITIES																	
All incomes.....	No. 3,719	471	34	381	47	No. 9	100	55	6	No. 5	371	326	41	No. 4	359	12	No. 517
0-999.....	1,107	146	29	101	11	5	61	26	3	3	85	75	8	2	81	4	144
1,000-1,499.....	1,108	151	3	133	13	2	22	16	1	2	129	117	12	0	127	2	154
1,500-1,999.....	644	84	1	74	8	1	10	9	0	0	74	65	8	1	72	2	89
2,000-2,999.....	545	67	1	54	11	6	4	4	0	0	61	50	10	1	59	7	85
3,000 or over.....	315	23	0	19	4	0	1	0	1	0	22	19	3	0	20	2	45
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS																	
All incomes.....	No. 5,067	726	33	597	87	9	103	62	7	1	623	535	80	8	602	21	623
0-999.....	283	26	26	226	27	4	52	22	3	1	231	204	24	3	224	7	257
1,000-1,499.....	1,551	229	3	196	28	2	26	21	2	0	203	175	26	2	197	6	187
1,500-1,999.....	754	134	2	108	22	2	19	15	2	0	115	93	20	2	108	7	125
2,000-2,999.....	559	61	1	50	9	1	5	4	0	0	56	46	9	1	55	1	85
3,000 or over.....	225	19	1	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	18	17	1	0	18	0	19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 135.—EARNING WIVES BY SOURCE OF FAMILY EARNINGS: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families in which wife was earner				Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner					Families having roomers and boarders							
	All	Additional earnings from—				All ²	Additional earnings from—			All	Additional earnings from—				Principal earner was—	All	Additional earnings from—				
		No others ¹	Hus-band and others	Persons other than husband	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			No. 240	No. 210	No. 25	No. 5	No. 233	No. 7	(19)	No. 9	No. 32
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO VILLAGES																					
All incomes.....	No. 1,748	280	14	235	26	5	No. 40	25	1	No. 0	No. 240	210	25	No. 5	No. 233	No. 7	No. 259	No. 41	No. 9	No. 32	
0-999.....	659	97	10	79	7	1	20	9	1	0	77	70	6	1	75	2	112	14	5	9	
1,000-1,499.....	558	98	2	88	6	2	11	9	0	0	87	79	6	2	85	13	12	13	1	12	
1,500-1,999.....	270	53	2	44	6	1	7	5	0	0	46	39	6	1	44	2	27	9	2	7	
2,000-2,999.....	194	25	0	18	6	1	2	2	0	0	23	16	6	1	22	1	30	5	1	4	
3,000 or over.....	67	7	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN VILLAGES																					
All incomes.....	No. 1,670	254	9	221	22	2	34	22	2	1	220	199	20	1	218	2	215	25	7	18	
0-999.....	574	92	7	75	8	2	15	6	1	1	77	69	7	1	76	1	81	8	3	5	
1,000-1,499.....	547	83	0	75	8	0	7	7	0	0	76	68	8	0	76	0	67	11	2	9	
1,500-1,999.....	262	52	0	46	6	0	9	8	1	0	43	38	5	0	42	1	31	4	1	3	
2,000-2,999.....	197	17	1	16	0	0	2	1	0	0	15	15	0	0	15	0	29	2	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	90	10	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	9	0	7	0	0	0	
ILLINOIS-IOWA VILLAGES																					
All incomes.....	No. 1,649	192	10	141	39	2	29	15	4	0	163	126	35	2	151	12	149	15	3	12	
0-999.....	745	94	9	72	12	1	17	7	2	1	77	65	11	1	73	4	64	9	2	7	
1,000-1,499.....	446	48	1	33	14	0	8	5	2	0	40	28	12	0	36	4	35	4	0	4	
1,500-1,999.....	222	29	0	18	10	1	3	2	1	0	26	16	9	1	22	4	17	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	168	19	0	16	3	0	1	1	0	0	18	15	3	0	18	0	26	2	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	68	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	

¹ Families in which wife was sole earner.

² Includes families in which wife was sole earner, column 4.

TABLE 136.—EARNING STATUS, AGE, AND EARNINGS OF HUSBAND: Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, and number who were supplementary earners, by husband's occupation and age; and average earnings of husbands who were principal or supplementary earners, by age, North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1955-56

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and age group (years)	All hus- bands ¹	All earning husbands				Principal-earner husbands				Supplementary-earner husbands				Husbands without earnings	Average earnings of husbands who were—	
		All oc- cupa- tions ²	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional	All oc- cupa- tions ³	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional	All oc- cupa- tions ⁴	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional		Principal earners	Supple- mentary earners
															(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(1)	(2)	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars
COMBINED CITIES																
All ages ⁶	3, 719	3, 473	1, 982	547	925	3, 357	1, 905	528	906	116	77	19	19	246	1, 391	424
Under 20	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1, 040	323
20-24	106	106	74	21	11	103	72	21	10	3	2	0	1	0	923	542
25-29	390	388	256	66	66	380	250	66	64	8	6	0	2	2	1, 067	365
30-34	447	444	248	80	113	439	304	79	113	5	4	1	0	3	1, 325	460
35-39	570	568	314	100	154	556	347	97	152	12	7	3	0	2	1, 437	471
40-44	454	442	236	75	129	431	232	71	126	11	4	4	3	12	1, 569	343
45-49	454	442	236	59	133	432	240	57	132	10	7	2	2	12	1, 537	466
50-54	384	372	213	41	117	355	201	39	114	17	12	2	3	23	1, 442	491
55-59	301	278	154	44	77	262	144	40	75	16	10	4	4	23	1, 248	378
60-64	275	242	137	38	63	229	129	37	59	13	8	1	1	33	1, 256	336
65 or older	333	186	99	23	61	166	83	21	60	20	16	2	1	147	1, 256	336
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS																
All ages	5, 072	4, 655	2, 659	579	1, 343	4, 487	2, 539	563	1, 312	168	120	16	31	417	1, 171	384
Under 20	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	314
20-24	150	150	110	23	17	145	106	23	16	5	4	0	1	0	891	721
25-29	493	493	316	61	113	484	310	59	113	8	6	2	0	0	1, 054	590
30-34	613	612	362	73	175	602	354	73	173	10	8	0	2	1	1, 247	465
35-39	596	587	321	71	194	578	315	71	191	9	6	0	3	9	1, 344	442
40-44	583	570	309	77	175	562	304	73	174	8	5	2	1	13	1, 310	463
45-49	577	567	310	80	168	545	296	68	164	22	14	4	4	10	1, 251	433
50-54	518	501	281	69	138	484	269	68	134	17	12	1	4	17	1, 175	363
55-59	433	405	232	43	116	378	213	39	112	27	19	4	4	28	1, 145	321
60-64	414	354	176	46	127	329	157	44	123	25	19	2	4	60	1, 159	279
65 or older	690	411	237	36	120	374	210	35	112	37	27	1	1	8	758	378

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in the study contained both husband and wife. Includes in the combined village units, 5 husbands in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² Includes 19 husbands in the combined cities and 74 in the combined villages who were farm operators or whose occupational classification was unknown.

³ Includes 18 husbands in the combined cities and 73 in the combined villages who were farm operators or whose occupational classification was unknown.

⁴ Includes 1 husband in the combined cities and 1 in the combined villages who were farm operators or whose occupational classification was unknown.

⁵ Averages are based on the corresponding number of husbands who were principal earners or supplementary earners in each class (columns 7 and 11).

⁶ Includes 4 husbands in the combined cities who did not report age.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 137.—EARNING STATUS, AGE, AND EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS: *Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, number who were supplementary earners, and average earnings, by husband's occupation and age, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All earning husbands				Principal-earner husbands				Supplementary-earner husbands				Husbands without earnings	Average earnings per husband					
	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional		Principal earner	Supplementary earner	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	1,749	1,636	1,028	191	403	1,573	982	185	392	63	46	6	11	113	1,176	479	884	1,222	1,803
	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,594	4,271	4,594	963	---
	56	56	49	7	0	54	47	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	893	813	857	963	---
	20-24	189	189	137	19	32	185	134	18	32	4	3	1	0	1,027	903	946	1,083	1,401
	25-29	223	222	149	27	46	218	145	27	46	4	4	0	0	1,182	918	966	1,297	1,796
	30-34	213	212	129	28	55	200	127	28	54	3	2	0	1	1,380	947	1,043	1,481	2,074
	35-39	197	194	108	24	60	191	106	24	59	3	2	0	1	1,304	947	1,069	1,412	1,949
	40-44	208	205	124	25	55	193	115	23	54	12	9	2	1	1,133	873	946	1,172	1,643
	45-49	165	163	96	23	40	156	91	23	38	6	5	2	2	1,263	400	946	1,409	1,831
	50-54	161	152	97	14	38	146	95	12	36	6	2	2	2	1,056	399	762	1,274	1,663
	55-59	123	107	54	15	37	98	47	14	36	9	7	1	1	1,171	472	731	1,229	1,848
60-64	212	134	83	9	40	121	73	9	37	13	10	0	3	78	399	528	594	1,755	
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN																			
All ages	1,673	1,534	917	198	406	1,489	884	194	398	45	33	4	8	139	1,204	374	887	1,338	1,769
Under 20	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,380	4,280	4,380	1,136	---
	43	43	31	6	6	42	30	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	984	579	947	1,215	1,360
	20-24	164	164	106	22	36	161	104	21	36	3	3	0	0	1,449	948	1,049	1,256	1,658
	25-29	207	207	127	25	55	203	124	25	54	4	3	0	0	1,299	928	1,049	1,488	1,848
	30-34	207	192	104	22	66	190	102	22	66	2	2	0	0	1,365	999	1,065	1,703	1,833
	35-39	201	197	110	28	58	195	108	28	58	2	2	0	0	1,367	999	1,065	1,577	1,823
	40-41	201	194	106	20	58	192	105	26	58	2	2	0	0	1,328	904	1,411	1,491	1,891
	45-49	197	190	106	24	54	187	105	24	54	4	3	0	0	1,328	902	1,465	1,543	1,891
	50-54	157	150	96	24	35	146	87	24	34	4	3	0	1	1,181	779	902	1,465	1,543
	55-59	140	129	78	17	32	120	71	16	31	9	7	1	1	1,246	779	902	1,465	1,543
	60-64	141	120	69	13	35	111	63	12	33	9	6	1	2	1,124	779	902	1,465	1,543
	65 or older	226	136	94	14	25	127	88	14	22	9	6	0	3	90	578	424	620	1,032

ILLINOIS IOWA	1,650	1,485	714	190	534	1,425	673	184	522	60	41	6	12	165	1,132	292	773	1,152	1,528
All ages																			
Under 20	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4648		4648		
20-24	51	51	30	10	11	49	29	0	10	2	1	0	0	0	809	4375	660	734	1,208
25-29	140	140	73	20	45	139	72	20	45	2	1	0	0	0	981	4780	831	953	1,234
30-34	183	183	86	21	74	191	85	21	73	2	1	0	0	0	1,266	4460	849	1,336	1,710
35-39	188	183	88	21	73	179	86	21	71	2	2	0	2	5	1,279	330	916	1,340	1,656
40-44	185	179	91	25	57	176	90	23	57	3	4	2	2	6	1,187	320	860	1,435	1,896
45-49	172	168	80	28	55	160	76	27	52	8	4	1	3	4	1,276	367	963	1,187	1,679
50-54	196	188	95	22	62	182	91	21	62	6	4	1	1	8	1,095	341	716	1,151	1,566
55-59	132	124	57	12	46	112	47	11	45	12	10	1	1	8	1,154	319	714	1,195	1,359
60-64	150	127	53	18	55	120	47	18	54	7	6	0	1	23	1,179	213	486	1,078	1,772
65 or older	252	141	60	13	55	126	49	12	53	15	11	1	2	111	756	165	453	623	1,046

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in the study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 1 husband in Pennsylvania, 3 in Michigan-Wisconsin, and 1 in Illinois-Iowa in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

²Includes 14 principal earners in Pennsylvania-Ohio, 13 in Michigan-Wisconsin, and 46 principal earners and 1 supplementary earner in Illinois-Iowa who were farm operators for whose occupational classification was unknown. Their average earnings were \$720, \$893.53, and \$847, respectively, for the 3 village units. Data are not shown by income because of the small number of cases.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earning husbands in each class (columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11). For average earnings of all husbands, see table 138.

* Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 138.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All husbands ²	Earning husbands in families of types—						Average ³ earnings per husband in families of types—					
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	8 and 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO													
All ages.....	No. 1,749	No. 1,636	No. 472	No. 455	No. 474	No. 183	No. 52	Dol. 1,149	Dol. 1,013	Dol. 1,186	Dol. 1,254	Dol. 1,166	Dol. 1,036
Under 20.....	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	\$ 459	\$ 459	\$ 728	-----	-----	-----
20-24.....	56	56	23	28	3	2	0	870	861	936	546	\$ 546	-----
25-29.....	189	189	50	104	13	22	0	1,022	1,054	1,033	917	961	-----
30-34.....	223	222	39	119	20	43	1	1,172	1,295	1,222	1,017	983	\$1,536
35-39.....	213	212	24	87	41	52	8	1,368	1,461	1,535	1,187	1,227	1,122
40-44.....	197	194	26	46	82	29	11	1,351	1,248	1,348	1,356	1,475	1,248
45-49.....	208	205	47	32	93	23	10	1,115	936	897	1,241	1,357	924
50-54.....	165	163	51	17	78	7	10	1,226	948	1,058	1,469	1,094	1,116
55-59.....	161	152	63	14	68	4	3	1,030	855	975	1,238	642	727
60-64.....	123	107	57	1	42	1	6	1,113	933	\$ 999	1,395	\$ 780	909
65 or older.....	212	134	91	6	34	0	3	897	966	512	812	-----	528
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN													
All ages.....	1,673	1,534	441	461	394	192	46	1,179	1,008	1,244	1,253	1,302	1,025
Under 20.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$ 380	\$ 380	-----	-----	-----	-----
20-24.....	43	43	19	20	3	1	0	968	1,129	844	851	\$ 720	-----
25-29.....	164	164	43	101	8	12	0	1,139	1,153	1,079	1,502	1,345	-----
30-34.....	207	207	43	101	19	42	2	1,286	1,468	1,318	1,254	1,075	\$ 530
35-39.....	195	192	27	96	18	47	4	1,356	1,138	1,464	1,231	1,335	1,044
40-44.....	201	197	14	68	60	50	5	1,359	1,650	1,412	1,300	1,298	1,140
45-49.....	197	194	30	27	104	24	9	1,318	1,183	1,215	1,336	1,585	1,149
50-54.....	157	150	39	22	69	9	11	1,158	917	1,001	1,312	1,504	1,078
55-59.....	140	129	50	16	51	4	8	1,178	918	945	1,486	1,533	1,131
60-64.....	141	120	69	7	37	2	5	1,067	1,192	969	916	\$ 960	635
65 or older.....	226	136	105	3	25	1	2	559	538	450	631	\$ 649	\$ 904
ILLINOIS-IOWA													
All ages.....	1,650	1,485	412	397	480	154	42	1,098	1,093	1,158	1,076	1,026	1,097
Under 20.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$ 648	\$ 648	-----	-----	-----	-----
20-24.....	51	51	21	26	4	0	0	792	805	829	489	-----	-----
25-29.....	140	140	39	74	13	14	0	980	1,037	1,001	767	908	-----
30-34.....	183	183	45	96	14	28	0	1,257	1,691	1,076	1,324	1,151	-----
35-39.....	188	183	26	81	33	39	4	1,258	1,283	1,394	1,156	1,034	1,381
40-44.....	185	179	26	48	67	30	8	1,172	1,034	1,304	1,189	1,092	994
45-49.....	172	168	21	25	91	24	7	1,233	1,223	1,415	1,233	1,104	1,045
50-54.....	196	188	43	31	91	11	12	1,071	1,089	1,113	1,092	699	1,073
55-59.....	132	124	39	9	63	7	6	1,073	1,051	936	1,103	745	1,500
60-64.....	150	127	63	6	54	1	3	1,126	1,272	1,101	995	\$ 528	678
65 or older.....	252	141	88	1	50	0	2	693	710	\$ 500	668	-----	\$ 686

¹ Either principal or supplementary.² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. This table includes 1 husband in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, 3 in Michigan-Wisconsin, and 1 in Illinois-Iowa in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.³ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of earning husbands, columns 3-8.⁴ A average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 139.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF WIVES: *Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation and age, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

State and age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives without earnings	Earning wives by occupation ²				Average ³ earnings per wife by occupation			
			All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO										
All ages ⁴	Number 1,749	Number 1,469	Number 280	Number 188	Number 40	Number 52	Dollars 309	Dollars 285	Dollars 349	Dollars 362
Under 30.....	364	304	60	44	11	5	349	331	386	427
30-39.....	425	328	97	63	18	16	352	324	271	555
40-49.....	400	332	68	47	4	17	317	289	744	292
50-59.....	303	269	34	19	6	9	209	150	331	265
60 or older.....	256	235	21	15	1	5	126	145	⁵ 6	96
MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN										
All ages.....	1,673	1,419	254	154	33	67	262	195	349	373
Under 30.....	333	269	64	45	7	12	299	301	446	207
30-39.....	405	333	72	41	12	19	321	210	170	655
40-49.....	376	321	55	29	8	18	239	114	539	308
50-59.....	300	269	31	22	3	6	227	152	271	481
60 or older.....	259	227	32	17	3	12	129	73	413	136
ILLINOIS-IOWA										
All ages.....	1,650	1,458	192	93	30	69	225	140	351	284
Under 30.....	299	265	34	9	13	12	247	93	348	253
30-39.....	415	363	52	23	10	19	247	108	376	348
40-49.....	362	311	51	25	3	23	266	201	381	323
50-59.....	285	246	39	26	3	10	172	140	303	216
60 or older.....	289	273	16	10	1	5	101	109	⁵ 188	67

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. This table includes 1 wife in Pennsylvania-Ohio, 3 in Michigan-Wisconsin, and 1 in Illinois-Iowa in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income. For data for combined village units see table 61.

² There were no wives with earnings from farm operation or unknown occupations.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of wives who were earners (columns 4-7).

⁴ Includes 1 wife who did not report age.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 140.—FAMILY EARNERS: Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners	Individual earners				Average earnings per person				Average earners per family
			All	Husbands	Wives	Others	All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES											
<i>Ohio, Mount Vernon</i>											
All incomes ³	No. 253	No. 242	No. 312	No. 240	No. 36	No. 36	Dol. 1,099	Dol. 1,322	Dol. 212	Dol. 501	No. 1.23
\$0-\$999	55	49	57	49	7	1	599	671	118	⁴ 430	1.04
\$1,000-\$1,499	97	93	119	91	16	12	866	1,038	191	459	1.23
\$1,500-\$1,999	50	50	67	50	9	8	1,139	1,417	248	404	1.34
\$2,000-\$2,999	42	41	58	41	4	13	1,473	1,884	377	513	1.38
\$3,000 or over	9	9	11	9	0	2	4,013	4,663	-----	⁴ 1,088	1.22
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	159	159	208	157	29	22	933	1,123	207	530	1.31
Clerical	30	30	36	30	1	5	1,148	1,265	⁴ 416	602	1.20
Business and professional	55	53	68	53	6	9	1,583	1,945	202	371	1.24
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	71	63	73	63	10	-----	1,294	1,443	353	-----	1.03
Types 2 and 3	70	68	79	68	11	0	1,190	1,359	147	-----	1.13
Types 4 and 5	75	74	113	72	9	32	927	1,197	209	523	1.51
Types 6 and 7	31	31	40	31	6	3	1,041	1,289	100	366	1.29
<i>Ohio, New Philadelphia</i>											
All incomes ³	588	571	707	558	76	73	1,064	1,259	291	385	1.20
\$0-\$999	178	167	202	159	31	12	517	618	132	170	1.13
\$1,000-\$1,499	195	192	233	189	18	26	896	1,035	249	333	1.19
\$1,500-\$1,999	108	105	127	103	12	12	1,241	1,457	355	277	1.18
\$2,000-\$2,999	74	74	99	74	13	12	1,634	1,988	644	524	1.34
\$3,000 or over	33	33	46	33	2	11	2,607	3,372	⁴ 442	707	1.39
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	308	308	373	302	36	35	891	1,037	227	323	1.21
Clerical	106	106	139	103	17	19	1,005	1,211	286	531	1.31
Business and professional	154	153	191	149	23	19	1,460	1,765	394	353	1.24
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	177	165	203	159	44	-----	927	1,086	252	-----	1.15
Types 2 and 3	166	166	178	166	11	1	1,284	1,369	128	⁴ 14	1.07
Types 4 and 5	174	171	235	166	14	55	1,014	1,300	138	373	1.35
Types 6 and 7	58	57	66	57	5	4	1,158	1,286	556	77	1.14
<i>Illinois, Lincoln</i>											
All incomes ³	372	360	481	347	61	73	961	1,190	376	362	1.29
\$0-\$999	128	121	149	112	21	16	547	634	311	251	1.16
\$1,000-\$1,499	128	124	170	122	25	23	826	1,039	297	271	1.33
\$1,500-\$1,999	50	49	67	49	6	12	1,192	1,492	454	354	1.34
\$2,000-\$2,999	44	44	62	43	6	13	1,450	1,897	590	366	1.41
\$3,000 or over	22	22	33	21	3	9	2,138	2,877	900	826	1.50
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	197	197	282	189	47	46	742	939	369	312	1.43
Clerical	48	48	65	47	10	8	1,134	1,379	397	618	1.35
Business and professional	118	115	134	111	4	19	1,338	1,537	397	377	1.14
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	113	106	127	104	22	⁵ 1	1,030	1,161	443	⁴ 269	1.12
Types 2 and 3	110	110	120	110	8	2	1,141	1,228	219	⁴ 19	1.09
Types 4 and 5	96	91	148	83	17	48	845	1,174	451	416	1.54
Types 6 and 7	44	44	69	43	10	16	857	1,212	281	265	1.57

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 140.—FAMILY EARNERS: *Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (1)	Families (2)	Families with individual earners (3)	Individual earners				Average ¹ earnings per person				Average ² earners per family (12)
			All (4)	Husbands (5)	Wives (6)	Others (7)	All (8)	Husbands (9)	Wives (10)	Others (11)	
SMALL CITIES—con.											
<i>Wisconsin, Beaver Dam</i>											
All incomes ³	No. 404	No. 373	No. 414	No. 368	No. 28	No. 18	Dol. 1, 113	Dol. 1, 202	Dol. 274	Dol. 593	No. 1. 02
\$0-\$999	110	91	95	87	6	2	600	637	123	⁴ 389	.86
\$1,000-\$1,499	168	161	181	161	11	9	948	1, 038	161	312	1. 08
\$1,500-\$1,999	70	67	77	67	9	1	1, 251	1, 387	361	⁴ 104	1. 10
\$2,000-\$2,999	38	36	39	36	2	1	1, 819	1, 888	⁴ 950	⁴ 1, 075	1. 03
\$3,000 or over	18	18	22	17	0	5	2, 950	3, 471	-----	1, 182	1. 22
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	257	257	290	254	25	11	936	1, 024	279	409	1. 13
Clerical	37	37	40	36	1	3	1, 354	1, 419	⁴ 150	983	1. 08
Business and professional	85	78	83	77	2	4	1, 622	1, 700	⁴ 270	806	.98
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	138	113	121	110	11	-----	679	1, 037	401	-----	.88
Types 2 and 3	118	117	125	117	7	1	1, 173	1, 239	208	⁴ 104	1. 06
Types 4 and 5	95	90	107	89	9	9	1, 147	1, 306	184	540	1. 13
Types 6 and 7	45	45	46	45	1	0	1, 313	1, 339	⁴ 136	-----	1. 02
<i>Iowa, Boone</i>											
All incomes ³	392	374	415	370	20	25	1, 291	1, 398	476	365	1. 06
\$0-\$999	116	105	113	103	5	5	593	632	266	122	.97
\$1,000-\$1,499	102	96	109	95	4	10	1, 019	1, 136	259	212	1. 07
\$1,500-\$1,999	77	76	83	76	5	2	1, 401	1, 492	394	⁴ 475	1. 08
\$2,000-\$2,999	71	71	78	70	4	4	1, 947	2, 090	737	651	1. 10
\$3,000 or over	26	26	32	26	2	4	2, 801	3, 252	⁴ 1, 121	706	1. 23
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	204	204	225	203	8	14	1, 146	1, 231	293	395	1. 10
Clerical	61	61	70	59	6	5	1, 339	1, 487	581	508	1. 15
Business and professional	111	106	116	105	5	6	1, 566	1, 687	691	173	1. 05
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	120	107	116	106	10	-----	1, 182	1, 262	322	-----	.97
Types 2 and 3	105	104	109	104	5	0	1, 300	1, 322	837	-----	1. 04
Types 4 and 5	98	94	109	92	2	15	1, 445	1, 642	⁴ 570	350	1. 11
Types 6 and 7	58	58	67	58	3	6	1, 275	1, 417	325	372	1. 16
<i>Missouri, Columbia</i>											
All incomes ³	1, 185	1, 129	1, 447	1, 104	175	168	1, 355	1, 627	516	440	1. 22
\$0-\$999	296	262	318	252	41	25	522	586	297	250	1. 07
\$1,000-\$1,499	293	284	368	279	50	39	871	1, 041	369	298	1. 26
\$1,500-\$1,999	202	195	264	192	27	45	1, 140	1, 398	522	413	1. 31
\$2,000-\$2,999	198	193	259	188	37	34	1, 625	2, 003	703	538	1. 31
\$3,000 or over	196	195	238	193	20	25	3, 160	3, 697	975	768	1. 21
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner	479	479	640	467	96	77	830	985	445	374	1. 34
Clerical	227	227	317	218	46	53	1, 326	1, 549	609	493	1. 40
Business and professional	435	410	476	406	33	37	2, 151	2, 428	590	498	1. 09
Family-type groups:											
Type 1	313	276	330	272	56	⁵ 2	1, 261	1, 403	618	⁴ 50	1. 05
Types 2 and 3	349	346	384	345	39	0	1, 575	1, 703	436	-----	1. 10
Types 4 and 5	355	342	501	327	63	111	1, 307	1, 748	530	448	1. 41
Types 6 and 7	128	125	160	125	14	21	1, 239	1, 507	279	283	1. 25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 140.—FAMILY EARNERS: Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners	Individual earners				Average ¹ earnings per person				Average ² earners per family
			All	Husbands	Wives	Others	All	Husbands	Wives	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES—CON.											
<i>Missouri, Moberly</i>											
All incomes ³	No. 925	No. 897	No. 1,140	No. 867	No. 127	No. 146	Dol. 1,077	Dol. 1,264	Dol. 483	Dol. 486	No. 1.23
\$0-\$999.....	333	313	377	291	47	39	523	578	332	340	1.13
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	223	218	285	213	41	31	882	1,025	517	384	1.28
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	159	158	209	156	25	28	1,235	1,457	622	543	1.31
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	153	151	195	151	14	30	1,713	2,043	637	555	1.37
\$3,000 or over.....	57	57	74	56	0	18	2,534	3,099	-----	776	1.20
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	609	609	780	593	91	96	1,006	1,177	469	458	1.28
Clerical.....	138	138	181	127	22	32	1,093	1,331	518	544	1.31
Business and professional.....	154	148	177	145	14	18	1,379	1,567	517	533	1.15
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	298	279	325	270	55	-----	1,096	1,214	516	-----	1.09
Types 2 and 3.....	231	230	254	230	24	0	1,166	1,246	394	-----	1.10
Types 4 and 5.....	318	310	458	298	42	118	1,033	1,338	494	454	1.44
Types 6 and 7.....	52	52	61	49	5	7	998	1,087	441	773	1.17
VILLAGES											
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>											
All incomes ³	1,748	1,678	2,183	1,635	280	268	953	1,149	309	431	1.25
\$0-\$999.....	659	609	736	586	97	53	520	613	140	193	1.12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	558	545	716	539	98	79	825	993	307	318	1.28
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	270	267	380	258	53	69	1,079	1,368	433	495	1.41
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	194	192	269	188	25	56	1,485	1,857	600	633	1.39
\$3,000 or over.....	67	65	82	64	7	11	3,635	4,418	687	952	1.22
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	1,044	1,043	1,402	1,019	208	175	738	890	298	381	1.34
Clerical.....	204	204	268	194	28	46	1,006	1,210	282	588	1.31
Business and professional.....	428	416	497	408	42	47	1,539	1,784	367	464	1.16
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	532	480	558	471	87	-----	904	1,015	304	-----	1.05
Types 2 and 3.....	459	456	536	455	77	4	1,046	1,186	272	18	1.17
Types 4 and 5.....	517	504	763	474	87	202	940	1,254	382	445	1.48
Types 6 and 7.....	185	184	223	183	21	19	1,004	1,166	192	342	1.21
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>											
All incomes ³	1,670	1,560	2,010	1,534	254	222	974	1,179	262	373	1.20
\$0-\$999.....	574	514	631	497	92	42	482	575	106	209	1.10
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	547	515	661	514	83	64	851	1,035	206	204	1.21
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	262	252	345	249	52	44	1,098	1,364	430	330	1.32
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	197	193	251	189	17	45	1,602	1,952	456	566	1.27
\$3,000 or over.....	90	86	122	85	10	27	2,551	3,326	966	698	1.36
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	912	912	1,190	897	161	132	739	901	199	300	1.30
Clerical.....	210	210	277	202	37	38	1,071	1,315	359	465	1.32
Business and professional.....	445	425	529	422	55	52	1,455	1,713	386	491	1.19
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	528	445	524	441	83	-----	885	1,008	230	-----	.99
Types 2 and 3.....	468	462	548	461	83	4	1,099	1,244	345	44	1.17
Types 4 and 5.....	430	412	607	394	66	147	928	1,253	237	370	1.41
Types 6 and 7.....	195	193	232	192	16	24	1,114	1,302	174	236	1.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 140.—FAMILY EARNERS: *Number and average earnings of earners classified as husbands, wives, and other family members, and average number of earners per family, by income, by occupation, and by family type, North Central small cities separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (1)	Families (2)	Families with individual earners (3)	Individual earners				Average ¹ earnings per person				Average ² earners per family (12)
			All (4)	Husbands (5)	Wives (6)	Others (7)	All (8)	Husbands (9)	Wives (10)	Others (11)	
VILLAGES—continued											
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>											
All incomes ³	No. 1, 649	No. 1, 516	No. 1, 957	No. 1, 485	No. 192	No. 280	Dol. 903	Do.. 1, 098	Dol. 225	Dol. 331	No. 1. 19
\$0-\$999.....	745	653	806	633	94	79	450	528	101	236	1. 08
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	446	421	559	417	48	94	820	999	298	292	1. 25
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	222	216	298	212	29	57	1, 104	1, 421	302	332	1. 34
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	168	164	222	162	19	41	1, 554	1, 936	511	527	1. 32
\$3,000 or over.....	68	62	72	61	2	9	3, 779	4, 347	⁴ 438	667	1. 06
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	714	712	954	694	107	153	631	785	157	264	1. 34
Clerical.....	209	209	285	204	29	52	888	1, 094	298	407	1. 36
Business and professional.....	560	550	668	543	53	72	1, 299	1, 511	322	420	1. 19
Family-type groups:											
Type 1.....	509	417	471	412	59	-----	990	1, 093	268	-----	. 93
Types 2 and 3.....	407	398	446	397	45	4	1, 050	1, 158	184	21	1. 10
Types 4 and 5.....	526	500	755	480	69	206	798	1, 076	218	345	1. 44
Types 6 and 7.....	160	154	201	154	14	33	836	1, 026	139	249	1. 26

¹ Averages are based on the corresponding number of earners in each class (columns 4-7).

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Includes families of occupational groups and types other than those listed below. (See table 111.)

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 141.—DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS: *Total number of earners by amount of earnings and earning status, by family income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Earn- ers	Earners with earnings of—									
		Less than \$50	\$50- \$99	\$100- \$199	\$200- \$299	\$300- \$399	\$400- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	No. 6,150	No. 321	No. 263	No. 355	No. 308	No. 301	No. 269	No. 2,003	No. 1,288	No. 552	No. 490
0-999.....	2,173	177	130	199	178	179	183	1,126	1	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	1,936	90	79	86	72	67	44	559	936	3	0
1,500-1,999.....	1,023	39	31	44	36	39	24	181	241	388	0
2,000-2,999.....	742	11	19	21	16	13	17	106	92	148	299
3,000 or over.....	276	4	4	5	6	3	1	31	18	13	191
PRINCIPAL EARNERS											
All incomes.....	4,754	36	43	115	148	170	194	1,742	1,266	551	489
0-999.....	1,776	30	38	109	137	156	179	1,126	1	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	1,481	5	2	4	8	9	14	500	936	3	0
1,500-1,999.....	735	1	3	1	2	5	1	93	241	388	0
2,000-2,999.....	549	0	0	1	1	0	0	20	80	148	299
3,000 or over.....	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	12	190
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS											
All incomes.....	1,396	285	220	240	160	131	75	261	22	1	1
0-999.....	397	147	92	90	41	23	4	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	455	85	77	82	64	58	30	59	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	288	38	28	43	34	34	23	88	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	193	11	19	20	15	13	17	86	12	0	0
3,000 or over.....	63	4	4	5	6	3	1	28	10	1	1

TABLE 142.—EARNERS BY AMOUNT OF EARNINGS AND WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT:
Distribution of principal earners, supplementary earners, and earning wives by amount of earnings and weeks of employment, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Weeks of employment ¹ (number)	Number of earners	Number of earners, by amount of earnings										
		Less than \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
PRINCIPAL EARNERS												
All weeks.....	4,755	36	43	115	149	170	194	1,742	1,266	551	262	227
Under 14.....	78	17	18	24	11	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	160	0	5	16	26	35	31	42	5	0	0	0
27-39.....	298	0	1	6	18	26	36	160	36	8	7	0
40-52.....	4,033	4	8	45	63	79	103	1,496	1,215	539	254	227
Unknown.....	186	15	11	24	31	24	23	43	10	4	1	0
SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS												
All weeks.....	1,396	285	220	240	160	131	75	261	22	1	0	1
Under 14.....	303	148	71	61	15	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	169	16	21	42	40	32	9	9	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	125	3	4	22	13	23	12	45	3	0	0	0
40-52.....	523	19	52	78	66	60	44	186	16	1	0	1
Unknown.....	276	99	72	37	26	13	7	19	3	0	0	0
EARNING WIVES												
All weeks.....	726	181	118	117	67	62	36	122	20	2	0	1
Under 14.....	159	88	38	26	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
14-26.....	60	8	4	15	14	14	2	3	0	0	0	0
27-39.....	62	2	1	7	7	12	7	21	5	0	0	0
40-52.....	273	11	24	48	33	28	23	90	13	2	0	1
Unknown.....	172	72	51	21	10	6	2	8	2	0	0	0

¹ Represents the number of weeks during which earners had earnings from employment, either full or part-time.

TABLE 143.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status, by income, and by occupation,¹ North Central small cities separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Families ²	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families ²	Renting families occupying ² —			
			1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴		1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES											
<i>Ohio, Mount Vernon</i>											
All families.....	No. 302	No. 142	No. 136	No. 5	No. 1	No. 0	No. 160	No. 129	No. 21	No. 6	No. 4
Relief families.....	57	19	17	2	0	0	38	30	6	1	1
Nonrelief families....	245	123	119	3	1	0	122	99	15	5	3
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	154	75	74	1	0	0	79	63	12	3	1
Clerical.....	29	17	16	1	0	0	12	11	0	1	0
Business and professional.....	53	24	23	0	1	0	29	23	3	1	2
Other.....	9	7	6	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
<i>Ohio, New Philadelphia</i>											
All families.....	727	364	352	7	2	3	363	319	26	9	9
Relief families.....	156	59	58	0	1	0	97	86	6	4	1
Nonrelief families....	571	305	294	7	1	3	266	233	20	5	8
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	302	144	139	3	1	1	158	141	13	2	2
Clerical.....	101	56	55	1	0	0	45	41	3	0	1
Business and professional.....	148	87	82	3	0	2	61	50	3	3	5
Other.....	20	18	18	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
<i>Illinois, Lincoln</i>											
All families.....	458	195	190	2	1	2	263	227	22	6	8
Relief families.....	116	39	39	0	0	0	77	63	7	4	3
Nonrelief families....	342	156	151	2	1	2	186	164	15	2	5
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	179	76	74	2	0	0	103	93	8	1	1
Clerical.....	43	20	19	0	1	0	23	21	2	0	0
Business and professional.....	111	52	50	0	0	2	59	49	5	1	4
Other.....	9	8	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Wisconsin, Beaver Dam</i>											
All families.....	442	220	203	13	0	4	222	172	32	8	10
Relief families.....	44	9	8	0	0	1	35	24	7	3	1
Nonrelief families....	398	211	195	13	0	3	187	148	25	5	9
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	251	116	112	4	0	0	135	106	21	5	3
Clerical.....	37	18	16	1	0	1	19	16	2	0	1
Business and professional.....	84	53	46	5	0	2	31	24	2	0	5
Other.....	26	24	21	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 143.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status, by income, and by occupation,¹ North Central small cities separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Families ²	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families ²	Renting families occupying ² —			
			1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴		1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES—COL.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Iowa, Boone</i>											
All families.....	480	216	212	2	0	2	264	236	16	5	7
Relief families.....	94	18	18	0	0	0	76	69	5	1	1
Nonrelief families.....	386	198	194	2	0	2	188	167	11	4	6
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	200	99	98	1	0	0	101	93	3	3	2
Clerical.....	61	25	25	0	0	0	36	28	6	1	1
Business and professional.....	110	63	60	1	0	2	47	42	2	0	3
Other.....	15	11	11	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
<i>Missouri, Columbia</i>											
All families.....	1,292	561	526	25	10	0	731	559	97	62	13
Relief families.....	123	29	26	3	0	0	94	76	15	2	1
Nonrelief families.....	1,169	532	500	22	10	0	637	483	82	60	12
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	291	83	75	6	2	0	208	142	40	15	11
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	290	111	104	6	1	0	179	142	21	16	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	199	95	91	1	3	0	104	78	11	15	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	194	106	98	5	3	0	88	70	6	11	1
\$3,000 or over.....	195	137	132	4	1	0	58	51	4	3	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	473	159	149	9	1	0	314	240	51	16	7
Clerical.....	225	106	100	5	1	0	119	92	11	15	1
Business and professional.....	428	239	225	7	7	0	189	140	17	28	4
Other.....	43	28	26	1	1	0	15	11	3	1	0
<i>Missouri, Moberly</i>											
All families.....	1,014	450	420	22	8	0	564	460	60	37	7
Relief families.....	100	17	16	1	0	0	83	69	8	5	1
Nonrelief families.....	914	433	404	21	8	0	481	391	52	32	6
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	326	115	108	6	1	0	211	175	25	10	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	222	98	92	3	3	0	124	104	12	7	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	157	78	71	6	1	0	79	62	11	4	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	153	99	93	5	1	0	54	39	3	10	2
\$3,000 or over.....	56	43	40	1	2	0	13	11	1	1	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	601	268	256	10	2	0	333	280	33	18	2
Clerical.....	136	66	64	1	1	0	70	52	11	7	0
Business and professional.....	153	83	74	7	2	0	70	51	8	7	4
Other.....	24	16	10	3	3	0	8	8	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 143.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status, by income, and by occupation,¹ North Central small cities separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Families ²	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families ²	Renting families occupying ² —			
			1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴		1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES											
<i>Combined village units</i>											
All families.....	No. 6, 256	No. 3, 129	No. 2, 950	No. 136	No. 6	No. 37	No. 3, 127	No. 2, 594	No. 356	No. 60	No. 117
Relief families.....	1, 305	477	458	18	0	1	828	695	80	31	22
Nonrelief families....	4, 951	2, 652	2, 492	118	6	36	2, 299	1, 899	276	29	95
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	1, 916	956	911	37	1	7	960	793	123	10	34
\$1,000-\$1,499....	1, 519	800	744	44	1	11	719	585	96	13	25
\$1,500-\$1,999....	738	396	370	19	1	6	342	282	36	3	21
\$2,000-\$2,999....	556	329	307	13	1	8	227	195	17	3	12
\$3,000 or over....	222	171	160	5	2	4	51	44	4	0	3
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	2, 594	1, 212	1, 145	57	3	7	1, 382	1, 121	198	19	44
Clerical.....	607	336	311	23	0	2	271	223	33	2	13
Business and professional.....	1, 414	808	757	23	2	26	606	519	42	8	37
Other.....	336	296	279	15	1	1	40	36	3	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>											
All families.....	2, 039	1, 004	876	104	2	22	1, 035	764	200	18	53
Relief families.....	316	118	104	14	0	0	198	137	45	7	9
Nonrelief families....	1, 723	886	772	90	2	22	837	627	155	11	44
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	644	304	273	26	1	4	340	256	68	5	11
\$1,000-\$1,499....	553	283	241	35	0	7	270	201	51	5	13
\$1,500-\$1,999....	267	142	127	13	0	2	125	92	21	1	11
\$2,000-\$2,999....	193	108	89	12	0	7	85	66	11	0	8
\$3,000 or over....	66	49	42	4	1	2	17	12	4	0	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	1, 029	458	406	47	0	5	571	427	112	10	22
Clerical.....	201	111	92	17	0	2	90	62	24	0	4
Business and professional.....	422	253	219	19	1	14	169	133	17	1	18
Other.....	71	64	55	7	1	1	7	5	2	0	0
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>											
All families.....	1, 941	1, 048	1, 008	26	2	12	893	718	122	18	35
Relief families.....	286	121	119	2	0	0	165	134	20	6	5
Nonrelief families....	1, 655	927	889	24	2	12	728	584	102	12	30
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	568	300	287	10	0	3	268	208	41	3	16
\$1,000-\$1,499....	538	294	281	9	1	3	244	191	40	5	8
\$1,500-\$1,999....	262	150	143	4	0	3	112	92	15	2	3
\$2,000-\$2,999....	197	115	113	0	1	1	82	72	6	2	2
\$3,000 or over....	90	68	65	1	0	2	22	21	0	0	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	899	450	438	8	2	2	449	353	72	7	17
Clerical.....	208	116	111	5	0	0	92	79	8	2	3
Business and professional.....	445	264	251	3	0	10	181	147	21	3	10
Other.....	103	97	89	8	0	0	6	5	1	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 143.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status, by income, and by occupation,¹ North Central small cities separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Families ²	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families ²	Renting families occupying ² —			
			1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴		1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VILLAGES—CON.											
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>											
All families.....	No. 2, 276	No. 1, 077	No. 1, 066	No. 6	No. 2	No. 3	No. 1, 199	No. 1, 112	No. 34	No. 24	No. 29
Relief families.....	703	238	235	2	0	1	465	424	15	18	8
Nonrelief families.....	1, 573	839	831	4	2	2	734	688	19	6	21
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	704	352	351	1	0	0	352	329	14	2	7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	428	223	222	0	0	1	205	193	5	3	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	209	104	100	2	1	1	105	98	0	0	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	166	106	105	1	0	0	60	57	0	1	2
\$3,000 or over.....	66	54	53	0	1	0	12	11	0	0	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	666	304	301	2	1	0	362	341	14	2	5
Clerical.....	198	109	109	0	0	0	89	82	1	0	6
Business and professional.....	547	291	287	1	1	2	256	239	4	4	9
Other.....	162	135	134	1	0	0	27	26	0	0	1

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.

² Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.

³ A building which contains 3 or more dwelling units.

⁴ Includes dwelling unit in business building and other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.

TABLE 144.—MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE: *Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and income,¹ North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning families ²		Average monthly rental value ³	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of ⁴ —										
				\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40-\$44	\$45-\$54	\$55 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
SMALL CITIES														
Combined cities														
All families.....	No. 1,954	Pct. 46	Dol. 26	No. 54	No. 214	No. 334	No. 279	No. 359	No. 187	No. 184	No. 133	No. 131	No. 79	
Relief families.....	181	28	16	23	51	49	23	21	7	4	2	1	0	
Nonrelief families.....	1,773	49	27	31	163	285	256	338	180	180	131	130	79	
0-999.....	397	38	20	26	80	86	73	63	31	20	12	4	2	
1,000-1,499.....	497	46	23	3	56	114	96	105	58	28	23	10	4	
1,500-1,999.....	327	52	27	2	20	51	48	71	35	48	29	17	6	
2,000-2,999.....	328	61	32	0	3	29	36	81	40	52	37	35	15	
3,000 or over.....	224	72	45	0	4	5	3	18	16	32	30	64	52	
Ohio, Mount Vernon														
All families.....	142	47	23	0	10	33	31	35	10	14	6	3	0	
Relief families.....	19	33	18	0	5	7	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	123	50	24	0	5	26	29	32	8	14	6	3	0	
0-999.....	20	38	20	0	2	5	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	45	48	21	0	2	14	13	13	1	1	1	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	29	59	25	0	1	5	6	9	2	5	1	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	25	60	31	0	0	2	4	5	2	5	4	3	0	
3,000 or over.....	4	(5)	32	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	
Ohio, New Philadelphia														
All families.....	364	51	25	7	41	60	51	70	44	50	31	9	1	
Relief families.....	59	39	18	3	16	14	12	9	0	3	2	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	305	54	26	4	25	46	39	61	44	47	29	9	1	
0-999.....	81	47	22	4	8	13	19	18	6	9	3	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	97	52	24	0	11	20	14	20	15	9	7	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	58	57	27	0	5	9	4	13	7	12	6	2	0	
2,000-2,999.....	46	65	32	0	1	2	1	8	13	11	7	3	0	
3,000 or over.....	23	72	35	0	0	2	1	2	3	6	6	2	1	
Illinois, Lincoln														
All families.....	195	43	21	9	36	50	28	26	15	14	8	9	0	
Relief families.....	39	35	14	6	12	16	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	156	46	23	3	24	34	27	23	14	14	8	9	0	
0-999.....	44	40	18	3	12	13	7	5	2	0	2	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	54	46	21	0	9	14	13	9	6	1	1	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	21	44	25	0	2	5	4	5	0	1	2	2	0	
2,000-2,999.....	22	52	29	0	1	2	3	4	5	4	1	2	0	
3,000 or over.....	15	75	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	4	0	
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam														
All families.....	220	50	28	0	3	15	33	66	46	34	13	7	3	
Relief families.....	9	22	22	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	211	53	28	0	2	15	29	64	44	34	13	7	3	
0-999.....	51	49	25	0	2	6	8	16	12	5	2	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	85	51	27	0	0	7	13	27	21	10	6	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	38	55	30	0	0	1	6	11	7	6	4	3	0	
2,000-2,999.....	25	66	32	0	0	1	1	9	2	9	1	1	1	
3,000 or over.....	12	67	38	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	2	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 144.—MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE: *Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and income,¹ North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning families ²		Average monthly rental value ³	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of \$—									
				\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40- \$44	\$45- \$54	\$55 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—continued													
Iowa, Boone													
All families.....	No. 216	Pct. 45	Dol. 23	No. 10	No. 25	No. 43	No. 37	No. 44	No. 19	No. 17	No. 15	No. 6	No. 0
Relief families.....	18	19	13	5	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	198	52	24	5	20	38	36	42	19	17	15	6	0
0-999.....	38	34	17	4	9	11	9	3	1	0	0	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	53	54	20	1	8	14	12	10	4	2	2	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	45	59	26	0	2	7	8	10	7	6	5	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	43	61	27	0	1	5	7	14	4	6	5	1	0
3,000 or over.....	19	73	34	0	0	1	0	5	3	3	3	4	0
Missouri, Columbia													
All families.....	561	44	35	6	27	80	70	65	35	51	45	98	84
Relief families.....	29	25	18	4	5	10	4	3	1	1	0	1	0
Nonrelief families.....	532	46	36	2	22	70	66	62	34	50	45	97	84
0-999.....	83	29	23	2	7	22	20	12	6	7	2	3	2
1,000-1,499.....	111	38	25	0	8	31	25	20	8	4	4	6	5
1,500-1,999.....	95	48	32	0	4	13	16	12	7	16	10	10	7
2,000-2,999.....	106	55	40	0	0	3	5	16	10	14	16	29	13
3,000 or over.....	137	70	54	0	3	1	0	2	3	9	13	49	57
Missouri, Moberly													
All families.....	450	45	21	27	92	93	63	73	32	23	28	14	5
Relief families.....	17	18	11	8	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	433	48	22	19	85	93	62	73	31	23	28	14	5
0-999.....	115	36	14	15	48	31	10	6	2	0	3	0	1
1,000-1,499.....	98	44	20	2	23	28	15	13	6	3	3	4	0
1,500-1,999.....	78	50	22	2	13	16	14	15	7	7	3	1	1
2,000-2,999.....	99	65	27	0	0	16	20	32	8	10	9	1	0
3,000 or over.....	43	77	34	0	1	2	3	7	8	3	10	8	3
VILLAGES													
Combined village units													
All families.....	3,129	51	18	417	661	730	518	453	161	96	38	21	9
Relief families.....	477	37	10	206	140	71	28	14	1	1	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	2,652	54	19	211	521	659	490	439	160	95	38	21	9
0-999.....	956	51	15	133	302	255	146	83	17	10	1	2	1
1,000-1,499.....	800	53	18	61	153	232	167	135	35	7	5	2	0
1,500-1,999.....	396	54	21	11	44	97	86	95	35	21	6	0	1
2,000-2,999.....	329	60	24	4	18	65	65	85	40	34	10	6	2
3,000 or over.....	171	77	29	2	4	10	26	41	33	23	16	11	5
Pennsylvania-Ohio													
All families.....	1,004	50	19	66	215	273	180	152	53	30	20	9	4
Relief families.....	118	38	13	25	45	31	10	3	1	1	0	0	0
Nonrelief families.....	886	52	19	41	170	242	170	149	52	29	20	9	4
0-999.....	304	48	16	29	104	92	41	24	8	4	1	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	283	51	18	8	48	96	63	50	12	3	3	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	142	54	21	3	17	33	34	32	13	6	3	0	1
2,000-2,999.....	108	57	25	1	1	19	25	34	10	9	5	2	2
3,000 or over.....	49	74	32	0	0	2	7	9	9	7	8	6	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 144.—MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE: *Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and income,¹ North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home-owning families ²		Average monthly rental value ³	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value of ⁴ —										
				\$5-\$9	\$10-\$14	\$15-\$19	\$20-\$24	\$25-\$29	\$30-\$34	\$35-\$39	\$40-\$44	\$45-\$49	\$55 or over	
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
VILLAGES—continued														
Michigan-Wisconsin														
All families.....	No. 1, 048	Pct. 55	Dol. 20	No. 76	No. 159	No. 243	No. 205	No. 220	No. 78	No. 44	No. 9	No. 8	No. 4	
Relief families.....	121	43	13	38	35	26	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	927	56	21	38	124	217	193	211	78	44	9	8	4	
0-999.....	300	53	17	27	64	90	64	44	7	4	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	294	55	20	9	44	75	69	69	19	4	2	2	0	
1,500-1,999.....	150	57	23	1	9	30	33	46	17	12	2	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	115	59	25	1	6	17	18	32	19	17	2	3	0	
3,000 or over.....	68	76	30	0	1	5	9	20	16	7	3	3	4	
Illinois-Iowa														
All families.....	1, 077	48	14	275	287	214	133	81	30	22	9	4		
Relief families.....	238	34	8	143	60	14	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	839	54	16	132	227	200	127	79	30	22	9	4	1	
0-999.....	352	51	13	77	134	73	41	15	2	2	0	1	1	
1,000-1,499.....	223	53	14	44	61	61	35	16	4	0	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	104	50	18	7	18	34	19	17	5	3	1	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	106	64	22	2	11	29	22	19	11	8	3	1	0	
3,000 or over.....	54	82	27	2	3	3	10	12	8	9	5	2	0	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families in each class.³ Rental value based on estimate made by home owner. The averages in this column are based on the number of families owning homes (column 2).⁴ Rental values under \$5 were reported by 16 relief and 9 nonrelief families in the combined village units, 2 relief families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, 1 relief and 1 nonrelief family in the Michigan-Wisconsin villages, and 13 relief and 8 nonrelief families in the Illinois-Iowa villages.⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 145.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and income, ¹ North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Renting families ²		Average monthly rent ³	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
SMALL CITIES													
Combined cities													
All families	No. 2,287	Pct. 54	Dol. 17	No. 17	No. 394	No. 675	No. 499	No. 253	No. 193	No. 95	No. 63	No. 98	
Relief families	458	72	11	9	188	169	63	17	6	5	0	1	
Nonrelief families	1,829	51	18	8	206	506	436	236	187	90	63	97	
0-999	656	62	13	7	159	255	161	31	25	9	5	4	
1,000-1,499	578	54	16	1	36	186	178	99	45	20	6	7	
1,500-1,999	302	48	21	0	8	54	71	61	55	22	19	12	
2,000-2,999	207	39	27	0	2	10	25	39	50	28	22	31	
3,000 or over	86	28	37	0	1	1	1	6	12	11	11	43	
Ohio, Mount Vernon													
All families	160	53	16	0	24	50	45	14	16	6	1	4	
Relief families	38	67	12	0	13	13	9	1	0	2	0	0	
Nonrelief families	122	50	17	0	11	37	36	13	16	4	1	4	
0-999	32	62	13	0	4	13	12	2	0	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499	48	52	14	0	7	18	17	4	2	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999	20	41	19	0	0	6	4	4	4	1	0	1	
2,000-2,999	17	40	26	0	0	0	3	3	7	1	1	2	
3,000 or over	5	(4)	31	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	
Ohio, New Philadelphia													
All families	352	49	14	6	80	121	68	33	25	11	4	4	
Relief families	94	61	10	4	36	39	11	3	1	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families	258	46	15	2	44	82	57	30	24	11	4	4	
0-999	91	53	11	1	29	36	17	4	4	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499	89	48	13	1	11	35	27	13	1	1	0	0	
1,500-1,999	44	43	19	0	3	8	11	10	9	2	1	0	
2,000-2,999	25	35	25	0	0	3	2	3	8	6	1	2	
3,000 or over	9	28	31	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	
Illinois, Lincoln													
All families	257	57	15	2	54	91	47	21	24	7	6	5	
Relief families	74	65	10	1	34	32	4	3	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families	183	54	17	1	20	59	43	18	24	7	6	5	
0-999	67	60	12	1	12	33	16	3	1	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499	64	54	15	0	6	22	18	11	5	2	0	0	
1,500-1,999	27	56	21	0	1	3	9	1	9	2	2	0	
2,000-2,999	20	48	28	0	1	1	0	3	7	1	3	4	
3,000 or over	5	25	33	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam													
All families	217	50	20	0	5	32	75	44	39	14	7	1	
Relief families	32	78	17	0	1	6	16	6	1	2	0	0	
Nonrelief families	185	47	20	0	4	26	59	38	38	12	7	1	
0-999	54	51	17	0	2	8	28	8	7	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499	81	49	19	0	2	14	25	23	13	4	0	0	
1,500-1,999	31	45	23	0	0	4	4	5	14	3	1	0	
2,000-2,999	13	34	28	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	3	1	
3,000 or over	6	33	30	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 145.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and income,¹ North Central small cities combined and separately, and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Renting families ²		Average monthly rent ³	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
SMALL CITIES—continued													
Iowa, Boone													
All families.....	No. 261	Pct. 55	Dol. 13	No. 2	No. 74	No. 88	No. 47	No. 24	No. 12	No. 11	No. 3	No. 0	
Relief families.....	76	81	9	2	39	29	5	0	0	1	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	185	48	15	0	35	59	42	24	12	10	3	0	
0-999.....	74	66	11	0	30	30	12	1	1	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	46	46	14	0	3	21	15	6	1	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	31	41	18	0	1	5	12	8	3	2	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	27	39	23	0	1	2	3	8	6	5	2	0	
3,000 or over.....	7	27	26	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	
Missouri, Columbia													
All families.....	721	56	22	0	54	157	162	78	70	50	45	105	
Relief families.....	89	75	13	0	24	38	16	4	5	1	0	1	
Nonrelief families.....	632	54	24	0	30	119	146	74	65	49	45	104	
0-999.....	204	71	15	0	30	72	63	13	11	5	5	5	
1,000-1,499.....	178	62	21	0	0	34	52	39	21	15	8	9	
1,500-1,999.....	104	52	26	0	0	13	21	13	17	14	13	13	
2,000-2,999.....	88	45	34	0	0	0	10	7	14	12	15	30	
3,000 or over.....	58	30	45	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	47	
Missouri, Moberly													
All families.....	557	55	14	7	138	197	93	67	29	12	9	5	
Relief families.....	80	82	8	2	51	22	4	1	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	477	52	15	5	87	175	89	66	29	12	9	5	
0-999.....	208	64	10	5	76	90	28	6	2	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	123	56	14	0	8	62	35	13	5	0	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	79	50	19	0	3	17	16	26	8	3	5	1	
2,000-2,999.....	54	35	22	0	0	6	9	19	12	5	3	0	
3,000 or over.....	13	23	30	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	1	4	
VILLAGES													
Combined village units													
All families.....	3,050	49	12	86	928	1,041	562	245	126	36	11	10	
Relief families.....	805	63	8	68	459	228	36	11	1	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	2,245	46	14	18	469	813	526	234	125	36	11	10	
0-999.....	931	49	11	17	331	406	133	28	12	2	1	0	
1,000-1,499.....	702	47	14	1	104	287	208	75	18	3	2	2	
1,500-1,999.....	338	46	16	0	30	87	114	68	27	9	1	2	
2,000-2,999.....	223	40	20	0	4	32	63	46	53	17	3	5	
3,000 or over.....	51	23	24	0	0	1	8	17	15	5	4	1	
Pennsylvania-Ohio													
All families.....	1,014	50	13	9	223	409	200	112	41	12	1	5	
Relief families.....	191	62	10	6	85	77	15	7	1	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	823	48	14	3	138	332	185	105	40	12	1	5	
0-999.....	333	52	11	3	94	166	46	17	6	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	267	49	14	0	38	112	73	37	3	1	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	123	46	16	0	5	42	36	28	12	0	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	83	43	20	0	1	11	28	16	15	8	0	4	
3,000 or over.....	17	26	22	0	0	1	2	7	4	2	1	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 145.—MONTHLY RENT: Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and income,¹ North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36—Continued

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Renting families ²		Average monthly rent ³	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Under \$5	\$5-\$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
VILLAGES—continued													
Michigan-Wisconsin													
All families	No. 874	Pct. 45	Dol. 14	No. 8	No. 180	No. 303	No. 213	No. 88	No. 52	No. 17	No. 6	No. 4	
Relief families	160	57	10	5	68	67	15	3	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families	714	44	15	3	112	236	198	85	52	17	6	4	
0-999	261	47	12	3	70	110	63	8	5	0	1	0	
1,000-1,499	239	45	14	0	32	98	68	26	12	1	1	1	
1,500-1,999	111	43	17	0	9	20	43	26	5	6	1	1	
2,000-2,999	81	41	21	0	1	8	21	18	23	8	1	1	
3,000 or over	22	24	25	0	0	0	3	7	7	2	2	1	
Illinois-Iowa													
All families	1,162	52	10	69	525	329	149	45	33	7	4	1	
Relief families	454	66	7	57	306	84	6	1	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families	708	46	12	12	219	245	143	44	33	7	4	1	
0-999	337	49	9	11	167	130	24	3	1	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499	196	47	13	1	34	77	67	12	3	1	1	0	
1,500-1,999	104	50	16	0	16	25	35	14	10	3	0	1	
2,000-2,999	59	36	19	0	2	13	14	12	15	1	2	0	
3,000 or over	12	18	23	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	1	0	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part or all of their rent as a gift, as follows: Combined cities, 26 nonrelief and 16 relief families; New Philadelphia, 8 nonrelief and 3 relief families; Lincoln, 3 nonrelief and 3 relief families; Beaver Dam, 2 nonrelief and 3 relief families; Boone, 3 nonrelief families; Columbia, 5 nonrelief and 5 relief families; Moberly, 4 nonrelief and 3 relief families; combined village units, 54 nonrelief and 23 relief families; Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, 14 nonrelief and 7 relief families; Michigan-Wisconsin villages, 14 nonrelief and 5 relief families; Illinois-Iowa villages, 26 nonrelief and 11 relief families. Families that received rent as pay are included. For these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. For the combined and separate cities this is the same as the number of renting families (column 2). 3 nonrelief and 2 relief families in the combined village units, 2 nonrelief families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, and 1 nonrelief and 2 relief families in the Michigan-Wisconsin villages did not report monthly rent.

⁴ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 146.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: *Number and percentage of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, North Central small cities combined and separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*¹

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class	Wage-earner families					Clerical families					Business and professional families													
	Home-owning ²	Renting ²		Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Home-owning ²	Renting ²		Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	(14)	(15)	Renting ²		Average monthly rental value ³	Average monthly rent ⁴	(18)	(19)		
		No.	Pct.								No.	Pct.					No.	Pct.					No.	Pct.
(1)																								
SMALL CITIES	Combined cities:																							
	All incomes.....																							
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....																								
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....																								
Illinois, Lincoln.....																								
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....																								
Iowa, Boone.....																								
Missouri, Columbia:																								
Missouri, Moberly:																								

VILLAGES																		
Combined village units:																		
All incomes																		
	1, 212	47	1, 351	53	16	12	336	56	261	44	20	15	808	58	595	42	22	17
\$0-\$999	558	44	699	56	14	11	73	46	85	54	15	11	159	58	115	42	15	11
\$1,000-\$1,499	439	49	455	51	17	13	98	54	85	46	19	15	186	54	159	46	19	15
\$1,500-\$1,999	138	49	144	51	19	15	71	59	49	41	23	17	165	53	144	47	22	18
\$2,000-\$2,999	71	60	47	40	22	17	71	67	35	33	22	18	172	55	139	45	25	22
\$3,000 or over	6	50	6	50	31	17	23	77	7	23	27	23	126	77	38	23	30	25
Pennsylvania-Ohio:																		
All incomes																		
	458	45	561	55	17	13	111	56	88	44	21	15	253	60	107	40	24	19
\$0-\$999	201	42	277	58	15	11	21	45	26	55	16	12	44	65	24	35	16	15
\$1,000-\$1,499	171	47	196	53	17	13	34	50	34	50	20	15	63	64	36	36	21	16
\$1,500-\$1,999	54	47	62	53	18	16	25	61	16	39	24	15	58	56	45	44	23	17
\$2,000-\$2,999	31	57	23	43	24	18	25	74	9	26	23	17	49	49	51	51	26	23
\$3,000 or over	1	(5)	3	(5)	6 35	18	6	(5)	3	(5)	25	23	30	78	11	22	34	23
Michigan-Wisconsin:																		
All incomes																		
	450	51	438	49	18	13	116	56	90	44	23	16	264	59	180	41	24	19
\$0-\$999	189	48	207	52	16	12	22	50	22	50	17	12	43	61	27	39	19	12
\$1,000-\$1,499	178	52	165	48	19	13	32	52	30	48	22	15	51	54	43	46	20	16
\$1,500-\$1,999	54	53	48	47	20	15	27	59	19	41	25	17	60	58	44	42	23	20
\$2,000-\$2,999	24	59	17	41	23	17	22	56	17	44	24	19	65	58	47	42	26	23
\$3,000 or over	5	(5)	1	(5)	30	6 15	13	87	2	13	27	6 24	45	70	19	30	30	25
Illinois-Iowa:																		
All incomes																		
	304	46	353	54	13	10	109	57	83	43	16	13	291	54	248	46	18	15
\$0-\$999	168	44	216	56	12	9	30	45	37	55	13	9	72	53	64	47	12	9
\$1,000-\$1,499	90	49	94	51	12	12	32	60	21	40	15	15	72	47	80	53	16	14
\$1,500-\$1,999	30	47	34	53	15	13	19	58	14	42	19	18	47	46	55	54	18	17
\$2,000-\$2,999	16	70	7	30	19	13	24	73	9	27	19	17	58	59	41	41	22	20
\$3,000 or over	0	(5)	2	(5)	-----	6 16	4	(5)	2	(5)	30	6 24	42	84	8	16	26	25

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class (column 2, 8, or 14).

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 145, note 3.)

⁵ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families, the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS	221	176	19	13	114	243	18	13	80	89	16	13	78	69	17	13
All incomes.....																
0-999.....	38	71	14	10	24	105	12	10	19	27	12	10	16	19	13	10
1,000-1,499.....	78	47	16	13	48	88	17	13	28	35	14	13	29	18	15	12
1,500-1,999.....	50	31	19	15	17	26	20	15	17	17	15	12	15	19	21	15
2,000-2,999.....	32	19	26	18	14	20	24	20	13	6	20	26	12	11	24	17
3,000 or over.....	23	8	30	22	11	4	26	22	3	4	33	24	6	2	19	4 25

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part or all of their rent as a gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included. For these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages are based on the number of owning families in each class (column 2, 6, 10, or 14).

³ Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 145, footnote 3.)

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 148.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: *Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income, North Central small cities separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, 1935-36*¹

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class	Family type 1				Family types 2 and 3				Family types 4 and 5				Family types 6 and 7				Family types 8 and 9			
(1)	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age month-ly rental value ²	Aver-age month-ly rental ³
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	Num-ber	Num-ber	Dollars	Dollars	Num-ber	Num-ber	Dollars	Dollars	Num-ber	Num-ber	Dollars	Dollars	Num-ber	Num-ber	Dollars	Dollars	Num-ber	Num-ber	Dollars	Dollars
SMALL CITIES																				
Ohio, Mount Vernon	39	30	28	18	16	49	22	17	48	26	23	16	15	16	19	17	5	1	25	4 22
Ohio, New Philadel-phia	103	68	26	15	52	108	26	15	118	48	27	18	23	26	22	13	9	4	22	18
Illinois, Lincoln	57	44	23	18	28	71	23	18	56	35	25	16	14	20	18	14	1	7	4 15	19
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam	90	46	29	21	37	79	29	19	59	34	30	22	20	23	24	21	5	3	23	21
Iowa, Boone	69	50	23	16	41	63	25	15	60	35	24	16	25	30	22	13	3	7	14	15
Missouri, Columbia:																				
All incomes	156	149	37	24	127	213	35	23	185	168	37	26	45	81	29	19	19	21	38	25
\$0-\$999	36	56	26	16	13	67	20	14	29	47	22	17	3	29	15	13	2	5	4 17	17
\$1,000-\$1,499	31	39	33	21	33	65	22	20	30	39	22	23	14	32	32	20	19	3	16	21
\$1,500-\$1,999	31	25	35	32	20	32	30	25	32	28	33	25	9	12	26	20	3	7	21	23
\$2,000-\$2,999	35	24	43	33	32	26	38	35	28	32	40	33	7	3	28	35	4	3	46	27
\$3,000 or over	23	5	56	46	29	23	58	44	66	22	52	45	12	5	47	43	7	3	56	45
Missouri, Moberly:																				
All incomes	159	133	21	15	76	150	20	14	174	143	23	15	13	37	19	13	11	14	17	15
\$0-\$999	60	56	15	11	17	66	11	10	29	64	16	11	6	16	14	10	3	6	12	10
\$1,000-\$1,499	37	35	20	15	25	40	19	14	34	34	22	14	2	11	4 14	13	0	3	11	13
\$1,500-\$1,999	22	26	26	20	11	27	19	13	39	18	21	22	19	8	18	19	3	0	22	16
\$2,000-\$2,999	28	14	28	22	18	15	26	23	49	21	26	22	1	1	4 35	4 18	3	2	4 16	28
\$3,000 or over	12	2	34	4 38	5	2	42	4 30	23	6	33	28	1	0	4 50	-----	2	3	4 25	-----

VILLAGES																					
Pennsylvania-Ohio:		328	191	19	14	149	296	20	14	323	186	20	14	61	121	15	13	25	29	18	14
All incomes-----																					
\$0-\$999-----		168	90	16	12	39	117	16	11	80	70	16	12	13	50	12	11	4	6	17	11
\$1,000-\$1,499-----		88	55	19	15	64	104	19	14	98	50	18	13	23	51	17	13	10	7	16	12
\$1,500-\$1,999-----		37	27	22	18	28	41	25	17	61	33	20	15	10	10	16	12	6	12	19	16
\$2,000-\$2,999-----		24	17	29	20	11	30	25	22	56	23	24	20	12	9	23	25	5	4	22	15
\$3,000 or over-----		11	2	33	4	22	7	36	24	28	10	31	20	3	1	30	4	0	0		
Michigan-Wisconsin:																					
All incomes-----		344	171	21	15	184	277	21	15	288	134	21	15	83	111	19	15	28	21	19	13
\$0-\$999-----		180	69	17	12	37	99	14	12	64	51	18	12	11	38	14	11	8	4	12	8
\$1,000-\$1,499-----		95	52	21	14	61	109	19	14	91	34	19	13	40	38	17	15	7	6	19	8
\$1,500-\$1,999-----		27	29	24	18	41	38	23	18	64	21	23	18	13	18	21	15	5	5	24	15
\$2,000-\$2,999-----		25	20	28	22	31	22	26	22	44	22	24	20	11	11	21	20	4	6	26	18
\$3,000 or over-----		17	1	38	4	40	9	29	26	25	6	28	23	8	6	29	23	4	0	17	
Illinois-Iowa:																					
All incomes-----		311	168	16	12	147	227	15	12	306	194	17	13	50	100	13	11	25	19	15	12
\$0-\$999-----		178	94	14	9	46	112	12	8	105	78	13	10	19	44	10	9	4	9	9	10
\$1,000-\$1,499-----		60	37	17	14	52	60	13	14	86	60	14	13	13	34	10	11	12	5	12	14
\$1,500-\$1,999-----		20	24	17	16	22	30	17	17	47	33	19	16	11	15	15	13	4	2	20	4
\$2,000-\$2,999-----		37	10	22	17	15	23	21	21	47	19	21	18	4	6	20	20	3	1	23	4
\$3,000 or over-----		16	3	22	26	12	2	27	4	26	4	31	22	3	1	22	4	2	2	4	25

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part or all of their rent as a gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included. For these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class (column 2, 6, 10, 14, or 18).

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 145, footnote 3.)

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Wisconsin, Beaver Dam															
All incomes.....	404	211	135	64	12	354	100	254	76	36	12	310	80	92	138
0-999.....	110	51	36	71	12	304	92	212	15	29	12	300	79	91	130
1,000-1,499.....	168	85	51	60	12	336	97	239	34	40	12	312	83	92	137
1,500-1,999.....	70	38	18	47	12	388	106	282	20	53	12	310	74	92	144
2,000-2,999.....	38	25	19	76	12	400	108	292	6	24	12	316	95	94	127
3,000 or over.....	18	12	11	92	12	469	120	349	1	8	12	360	9 29	9 101	9 230
Iowa, Boone															
All incomes.....	392	201	157	78	12	284	88	196	44	22	12	249	60	81	108
0-999.....	116	38	28	74	12	199	73	126	10	26	12	192	55	73	64
1,000-1,499.....	102	55	40	73	12	244	81	163	15	27	11	208	40	73	95
1,500-1,999.....	77	46	36	78	12	290	93	206	10	22	11	262	82	87	123
2,000-2,999.....	71	43	35	81	12	323	95	228	8	19	12	330	76	96	138
3,000 or over.....	26	19	18	95	12	397	107	290	1	5	12	360	9 65	9 101	9 194
Missouri, Columbia															
All incomes.....	1,185	537	328	61	12	443	115	328	209	39	12	402	105	107	190
0-999.....	296	84	48	57	12	278	87	191	36	43	12	258	72	83	103
1,000-1,499.....	293	112	67	60	12	297	91	206	45	40	11	274	60	85	129
1,500-1,999.....	202	98	52	53	12	396	106	290	46	47	11	349	100	98	151
2,000-2,999.....	198	106	66	62	12	464	119	345	40	38	11	465	125	118	222
3,000 or over.....	196	137	95	69	12	639	149	490	42	31	12	663	166	154	343
Missouri, Moberly															
All incomes.....	925	437	255	58	12	268	85	183	182	42	12	241	70	80	91
0-999.....	333	117	72	62	12	174	68	106	45	38	12	153	40	64	49
1,000-1,499.....	223	100	50	50	12	264	84	180	50	50	12	209	66	74	69
1,500-1,999.....	159	78	44	56	12	246	82	164	34	44	12	265	75	83	107
2,000-2,999.....	153	99	58	59	12	318	94	224	41	41	12	317	82	93	142
3,000 or over.....	57	43	31	72	12	428	113	315	12	28	12	370	141	103	126

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 149.—NONMONEY INCOME FROM MORTGAGED AND MORTGAGE-FREE OWNED HOMES: *Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, North Central small cities separately and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined and separately, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	(2)	Fam- ilies own- ing homes ¹	Families with homes free from mortgage ²					Families with mortgaged homes ⁶									
				Families own- ing homes free from mortgage	Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes ³	Average estimated expense for homes ⁴	Average non- money income from homes ⁵	Families own- ing mortgaged homes		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes ²	Average estimated expense for homes ⁶		Average non- money income from homes ⁵			
									(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		(2)	(3)	Num- ber	(4)	(5)	Months	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Num- ber	(10)	(11)	(12)	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
VILLAGES																		
Combined village units																		
All incomes		5, 067	2, 690		1, 909	71	12	220	77	143	781	29		12	220	76	72	72
0-249		102	64	59	92	12	12	150	64	86	5	8		12	144	108	64	-28
250-499		345	214	178	83	12	12	160	67	93	36	17		11	148	45	62	41
500-749		616	302	244	81	12	12	181	70	111	58	19		12	178	52	70	56
750-999		915	389	272	70	12	12	189	71	118	117	30		12	179	66	69	44
1,000-1,249		903	408	291	62	12	12	197	73	124	177	38		11	198	62	71	65
1,250-1,499		648	349	232	66	12	12	217	76	141	117	34		12	223	71	76	76
1,500-1,749		449	236	160	68	12	12	246	81	165	76	32		12	227	68	77	82
1,750-1,999		305	163	106	65	12	12	253	82	171	57	35		11	259	83	82	94
2,000-2,249		231	129	89	69	12	12	287	89	198	40	31		11	276	100	84	92
2,250-2,499		149	89	58	65	12	12	276	87	189	31	35		12	284	71	87	126
2,500-2,999		179	114	83	73	12	12	289	89	200	31	27		12	288	93	89	106
3,000-3,499		81	56	42	75	12	12	304	99	205	14	25		12	321	134	93	94
3,500-3,999		41	32	22	69	12	12	349	99	250	10	31		12	366	126	102	138
4,000 or over		103	85	73	86	12	12	375	104	271	12	14		12	380	165	105	110

<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>									
All incomes.....	1, 748	900	635	71	12	227	78	149	265
0-999.....	659	309	233	75	12	184	70	114	76
1,000-1,499.....	558	290	184	63	12	210	75	135	106
1,500-1,999.....	270	143	99	69	12	248	81	167	44
2,000-2,999.....	194	109	79	72	12	290	89	201	30
3,000 or over.....	67	49	40	82	12	380	105	275	9
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>									
All incomes.....	1, 670	933	636	68	12	247	82	165	297
0-999.....	574	302	228	75	12	200	74	126	74
1,000-1,499.....	547	295	181	61	12	235	80	155	114
1,500-1,999.....	262	151	95	63	12	274	86	188	56
2,000-2,999.....	187	116	81	70	12	311	93	218	35
3,000 or over.....	90	69	51	74	12	346	98	248	18
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>									
All incomes.....	1, 649	857	638	74	12	186	71	115	219
0-999.....	745	358	292	82	12	152	64	88	66
1,000-1,499.....	446	232	158	68	12	169	68	101	74
1,500-1,999.....	223	105	72	69	12	219	77	142	33
2,000-2,999.....	168	107	70	65	12	280	82	168	37
3,000 or over.....	68	55	46	84	12	316	95	221	9

¹ Includes all families that occupied owned homes at any time during the report year.

Includes 1 family in Mount Vernon, 1 in New Philadelphia, 1 in Moberly, 15 in the combined village units, 2 in Pennsylvania-Ohio, 4 in Michigan-Wisconsin, and 9 in Illinois-Iowa, whose expenses exactly equaled the annual rental value of their homes.

² Averages are based on the number of families owning homes free from mortgage, column 4.

³ Average rental value is based on estimates made by home owners for the period of ownership and occupancy, during the report year. Average per month may be obtained by dividing the figures in this column by the averages shown in the preceding column.

⁴ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Expense other than interest (columns 8 and 15) are estimates based on the average relationship between rental value and expense as shown by previous studies.

⁵ Average nonmoney income from owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year is obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families owning mortgaged homes (column 10).

⁷ Percentages are based on number of families owning homes (column 3).

⁸ Percentages not computed for fewer than 10 cases.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 150.—HOME TENURE BY AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of owning and renting families, by age of husband and family income,¹ North Central small cities combined and Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Owning families						Renting families					
	All ages	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older	All ages	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COMBINED CITIES	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All incomes.....	² 1,773	67	321	442	457	483	³ 1,855	406	661	448	216	123
0-249.....	26	0	2	2	3	19	24	2	5	3	4	10
250-499.....	68	1	5	8	15	39	70	14	19	14	9	14
500-749.....	120	5	9	18	32	56	243	69	73	45	26	30
750-999.....	183	5	33	38	35	72	336	101	104	64	48	19
1,000-1,249.....	252	15	41	59	74	63	338	102	121	82	25	8
1,250-1,499.....	245	15	56	65	62	47	³ 246	52	108	55	16	14
1,500-1,749.....	205	12	50	49	45	49	177	35	74	46	16	6
1,750-1,999.....	³ 122	6	20	46	28	21	127	15	53	35	18	6
2,000-2,249.....	109	3	31	35	24	16	85	8	30	25	14	8
2,250-2,499.....	97	3	20	32	20	22	49	6	18	17	6	3
2,500-2,999.....	³ 122	1	23	26	40	31	74	1	28	25	17	3
3,000-3,499.....	³ 76	0	14	18	31	12	35	0	15	12	6	2
3,500-3,999.....	41	1	7	11	11	11	28	0	5	16	7	0
4,000 or over.....	107	0	10	35	37	25	23	1	8	9	4	1
COMBINED VILLAGE UNITS												
All incomes.....	2,652	85	380	630	643	914	2,299	525	793	505	300	176
0-249.....	63	0	1	2	8	52	34	6	7	2	3	16
250-499.....	209	5	4	19	42	139	123	20	31	23	23	26
500-749.....	300	7	22	34	65	172	298	87	79	52	42	38
750-999.....	384	15	52	75	102	140	505	130	172	103	69	31
1,000-1,249.....	459	25	70	127	116	121	423	111	151	96	44	21
1,250-1,499.....	341	9	71	94	87	80	296	74	121	61	29	11
1,500-1,749.....	235	6	44	69	54	62	201	42	81	38	20	11
1,750-1,999.....	161	4	32	60	34	31	141	23	48	41	23	6
2,000-2,249.....	127	4	21	36	40	26	102	15	40	31	11	5
2,250-2,499.....	89	1	14	27	25	22	59	10	20	20	5	4
2,500-2,999.....	113	4	22	34	28	25	66	5	23	20	14	4
3,000-3,499.....	55	2	12	16	10	15	26	1	10	11	4	0
3,500-3,999.....	32	1	5	13	8	5	8	0	3	2	2	1
4,000 or over.....	84	2	10	24	24	24	17	1	7	5	2	2

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded. Families that received rent as a gift are included.

² Includes 3 families in which the husband did not report age.

³ Includes 1 family in which the husband did not report age.

New England Small Cities and Villages

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL OCCUPATIONS 5													
MAINE, WESTBROOK													
All incomes.....	869	249	145	97	151	84	67	47	13	16	3.71	1.22	0.49
0-249.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6 3.00	6.00	6 1.00
250-499.....	17	12	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2.47	.29	.18
500-749.....	45	17	7	6	4	5	3	3	0	0	3.51	1.16	.36
750-999.....	152	43	34	21	17	3	16	12	0	6	3.77	1.58	.21
1,000-1,249.....	190	59	36	19	30	19	15	11	0	1	3.58	1.21	.37
1,250-1,499.....	149	40	29	13	24	17	15	5	3	3	3.72	1.25	.45
1,500-1,749.....	104	31	12	9	21	10	10	6	3	2	3.78	1.22	.57
1,750-1,999.....	62	13	10	7	18	7	2	2	2	1	3.68	1.00	.68
2,000-2,249.....	37	9	1	9	6	7	1	1	0	3	4.31	1.40	.89
2,250-2,499.....	33	10	3	3	8	7	0	1	1	0	3.75	.79	.94
2,500-2,999.....	30	8	5	2	7	3	3	2	0	0	3.62	.90	.73
3,000-3,499.....	17	2	3	3	4	2	0	3	0	0	4.32	1.59	.70
3,500-3,999.....	12	2	2	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	3.99	1.17	.75
4,000 or over 7.....	20	3	2	1	7	2	1	1	3	0	3.93	.59	1.40
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	572	164	91	62	97	47	48	39	10	14	3.78	1.30	0.48
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33
250-499.....	6	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.59	1.15	.42
500-749.....	26	9	4	3	4	2	1	3	0	0	3.82	1.61	.23
750-999.....	133	36	30	19	16	3	12	11	0	6	3.60	1.27	.35
1,000-1,249.....	142	44	27	15	21	12	12	10	0	1	3.75	1.24	.49
1,250-1,499.....	109	29	20	10	18	10	12	5	3	2	4.00	1.34	.66
1,500-1,749.....	68	20	3	5	15	8	7	5	3	2	3.70	1.00	.70
1,750-1,999.....	40	9	6	5	11	3	2	1	2	1	4.37	1.42	.95
2,000-2,249.....	19	6	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	2	3.92	.85	1.08
2,250-2,499.....	13	5	0	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	4.00	.75	1.25
2,500-2,999.....	8	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	4.17	1.00	1.00
3,000-3,499.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.15	.33	1.67
3,500-3,999.....	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5.50		6 3.50
4,000 or over 8.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0			
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	117	24	29	19	20	11	9	3	1	1	3.69	1.23	0.44
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 2.50	6.50	
250-499.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.60	1.56	.11
500-749.....	9	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3.70	1.70	.00
750-999.....	10	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3.53	1.12	.37
1,000-1,249.....	24	5	6	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	3.64	1.26	.35
1,250-1,499.....	23	4	7	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	3.62	1.19	.44
1,500-1,749.....	16	3	6	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	3.32	.60	.70
1,750-1,999.....	10	2	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	4.74	1.62	1.00
2,000-2,249.....	8	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	3.78	.57	1.14
2,250-2,499.....	7	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	3.00	.67	.33
2,500-2,999.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	2.50	.50
3,000-3,499.....	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0			
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4,000 or over 9.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 4.00	6 2.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
MAINE, WESTBROOK—continued	158	44	24	16	31	25	10	5	2	1	3.67	1.09	0.58
All incomes													
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	.00	.25
250-499	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.80	1.40	.40
500-749	5	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3.28	1.14	.14
750-999	7	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3.80	1.21	.53
1,000-1,249	19	6	3	1	3	4	1	1	0	0	3.80	1.47	.33
1,250-1,499	15	6	2	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	3.23	.89	.37
1,500-1,749	19	7	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	3.92	1.33	.58
1,750-1,999	12	2	2	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	3.87	1.20	.70
2,000-2,249	10	1	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	3.56	.85	.69
2,250-2,499	13	4	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.64	1.06	.61
2,500-2,999	18	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	0	0	4.10	1.40	.70
3,000-3,499	10	1	3	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	3.94	1.44	.44
3,500-3,999	9	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	3.74	.59	1.18
4,000 or over ⁷	17	3	2	0	7	2	1	1	1	0			
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes	22	17	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2.32	0.09	0.23
0-249	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 3.00	⁶ .00	⁶ 1.00
250-499	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.60	.20	.40
750-999	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.50	⁶ .50	-----
1,000-1,249	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.20	.00	.20
1,250-1,499	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.50	⁶ .00	⁶ .50
1,500-1,749	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
1,750-1,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999 ¹⁰	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	⁶ 2.00	-----	-----
ALL OCCUPATIONS ⁵													
MASSACHUSETTS, GREEN-FIELD	546	171	97	73	98	37	38	20	8	4	3.48	1.06	0.41
All incomes													
0-249	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
250-499	10	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2.62	.50	.10
500-749	18	12	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2.80	.72	.06
750-999	44	18	9	7	0	1	6	3	0	0	3.39	1.30	.09
1,000-1,249	69	22	15	4	12	2	7	5	1	1	3.57	1.19	.38
1,250-1,499	96	32	19	14	14	5	7	4	1	0	3.40	1.08	.31
1,500-1,749	84	20	16	18	16	8	2	2	2	0	3.51	1.04	.48
1,750-1,999	57	12	10	11	11	5	5	1	1	1	3.72	1.30	.40
2,000-2,249	59	18	8	7	17	5	4	0	0	0	3.25	.78	.47
2,250-2,499	25	6	7	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	3.66	1.16	.48
2,500-2,999	39	10	5	3	14	5	0	0	1	1	3.58	.74	.82
3,000-3,499	15	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	0	0	4.13	1.73	.40
3,500-3,999	14	4	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	3.04	.50	.57
4,000 or over ⁷	12	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	4.67	1.50	.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD—continued													
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	333	94	59	41	69	21	28	13	5	3	3.57	1.11	0.45
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	—
250-499.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.11	1.00	.08
500-749.....	12	7	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3.60	1.48	.11
750-999.....	35	12	7	7	0	1	5	3	0	0	3.61	1.16	.45
1,000-1,249.....	56	16	13	2	12	1	6	4	1	1	3.52	1.14	.37
1,250-1,499.....	65	22	14	6	9	4	5	4	1	0	3.52	.95	.57
1,500-1,749.....	60	14	10	10	16	6	2	1	1	0	3.93	1.46	.46
1,750-1,999.....	37	5	7	7	9	4	3	1	0	1	3.30	.83	.47
2,000-2,249.....	36	11	3	7	10	3	2	0	0	0	3.62	.75	.88
2,250-2,499.....	8	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	3.62	.65	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	17	4	1	2	8	0	0	0	1	1	5.00	3.00	—
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.48	.25	1.25
3,500-3,999 11.....	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	88	21	17	17	15	8	5	3	2	0	3.55	1.16	0.39
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.15	1.00	1.00
250-499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.50	—
500-749.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.33	1.33	—
750-999.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4.49	2.28	.14
1,000-1,249.....	7	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	3.14	1.00	.17
1,250-1,499.....	18	6	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.63	1.29	.35
1,500-1,749.....	17	4	4	5	0	2	0	1	1	0	3.25	1.00	.25
1,750-1,999.....	8	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.27	.54	.73
2,000-2,249.....	11	3	1	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	3.87	1.75	.12
2,250-2,499.....	8	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4.10	1.00	1.00
2,500-2,999.....	8	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	—
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.00	.50
3,500-3,999.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	—	1.50
4,000 or over 12.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	—	—
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	110	41	21	15	14	8	5	4	1	1	3.34	0.96	0.36
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	—	—
250-499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	—	—
500-749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	—	—
750-999.....	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.17	.17	—
1,000-1,249.....	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.20	.20	—
1,250-1,499.....	11	2	1	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	3.36	1.09	.27
1,500-1,749.....	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	1.33	—
1,750-1,999.....	12	5	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	3.39	1.00	.33
2,000-2,249.....	12	4	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	3.07	.83	.25
2,250-2,499.....	8	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.68	1.12	.50
2,500-2,999.....	14	6	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	3.25	.71	.50
3,000-3,499.....	13	2	2	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	4.08	1.62	.46
3,500-3,999.....	8	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.71	.50	.25
4,000 or over 7.....	10	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	4.90	1.80	1.10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
MASSACHUSETTS, GREEN-FIELD—continued													
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
0-249.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
250-499.....	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
500-749.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
750-999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1,000-1,249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
1,500-1,749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2,250-2,499 13.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00		
CONNECTICUT, WALLING-FORD 14													
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
All incomes.....	985	317	183	133	190	61	62	17	22		3.34	0.89	0.45
0-249.....	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.44	.50	
250-499.....	10	5	1	0	2	1	1	0	0		3.00	.60	.40
500-749.....	41	19	10	5	3	1	2	1	0		2.97	.83	.12
750-999.....	95	29	24	15	16	3	6	2	0		3.22	.98	.23
1,000-1,249.....	138	52	28	24	14	7	10	2	1		3.18	.94	.22
1,250-1,499.....	112	34	29	16	16	5	11	1	0		3.28	1.04	.23
1,500-1,749.....	122	47	21	15	20	6	10	1	2		3.30	.93	.37
1,750-1,999.....	105	39	22	19	16	4	3	0	2		3.21	.85	.36
2,000-2,249.....	71	20	12	6	20	6	4	3	0		3.46	.87	.58
2,250-2,499.....	46	11	5	6	13	7	3	0	1		3.60	.91	.67
2,500-2,999.....	76	21	7	9	22	10	3	1	3		3.50	.75	.75
3,000-3,499.....	35	8	7	2	13	1	1	0	3		3.39	.57	.80
3,500-3,999.....	35	8	3	7	13	2	0	2	0		3.39	.80	.66
4,000 or over.....	95	22	12	9	22	8	8	4	10		3.80	.86	.95
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	517	150	101	76	103	30	37	10	10		3.40	0.95	0.45
0-249.....	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.58	.67	
250-499.....	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		2.50	.25	.25
500-749.....	28	8	8	5	3	1	2	1	0		3.34	1.14	.18
750-999.....	76	26	18	11	12	2	5	2	0		3.19	.96	.21
1,000-1,249.....	93	29	20	20	12	5	6	1	0		3.26	.99	.26
1,250-1,499.....	73	19	17	12	11	3	11	0	0		3.41	1.19	.22
1,500-1,749.....	72	25	14	9	11	4	8	0	1		3.32	.97	.35
1,750-1,999.....	64	23	15	10	10	2	2	0	2		3.29	.88	.42
2,000-2,249.....	29	8	3	3	9	3	1	2	0		3.62	.93	.69
2,250-2,499.....	19	2	0	2	7	5	2	0	1		4.11	1.05	1.05
2,500-2,999.....	28	5	1	4	13	3	0	1	1		3.57	.61	.96
3,000-3,499.....	9	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	1		3.75	.56	1.22
3,500-3,999.....	7	1	0	0	51	1	0	0	0		3.51	.14	1.43
4,000 or over.....	12	0	1	0	4	0	0	3	4		5.00	.67	2.33

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—									Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}	
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CONNECTICUT, WALLINGFORD—continued													
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	162	53	34	20	30	11	11	0	3		3.26	0.84	0.41
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
500-749.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.33	.33	
750-999.....	8	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0		3.21	1.25	
1,000-1,249.....	28	13	6	3	2	1	3	0	0		2.98	.86	.11
1,250-1,499.....	16	6	5	1	2	2	0	0	0		3.00	.69	.31
1,500-1,749.....	22	8	4	3	5	1	1	0	0		3.18	.77	.41
1,750-1,999.....	20	7	4	3	4	1	1	0	0		3.10	.80	.30
2,000-2,249.....	19	6	5	3	4	0	1	0	0		3.16	.79	.37
2,250-2,499.....	10	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0		3.25	.80	.40
2,500-2,999.....	12	3	0	0	3	4	1	0	1		4.08	1.00	1.08
3,000-3,499.....	9	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	1		3.67	.78	.89
3,500-3,999.....	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0		4.35	2.00	.33
4,000 or over.....	12	2	2	0	4	1	2	0	1		3.67	.75	.92
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	258	87	45	34	49	18	12	5	8		3.33	0.84	0.49
0-249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		⁶ 2.00		
250-499.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		⁶ 3.00	⁶ 6.00	⁶ 1.00
500-749.....	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.28	.20	
750-999.....	6	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0		3.60	1.17	.50
1,000-1,249.....	12	6	2	1	0	1	1	0	1		3.11	.75	.33
1,250-1,499.....	18	7	5	3	2	0	0	1	0		3.17	.94	.22
1,500-1,749.....	23	10	3	3	4	0	1	1	1		3.52	1.04	.39
1,750-1,999.....	15	5	3	4	2	1	0	0	0		3.20	.87	.33
2,000-2,249.....	19	5	4	0	5	3	1	1	0		3.50	.84	.63
2,250-2,499.....	17	7	3	1	3	2	1	0	0		3.24	.82	.41
2,500-2,999.....	35	12	6	5	6	3	2	0	1		3.29	.80	.49
3,000-3,499.....	16	5	4	2	5	0	0	0	0		2.94	.50	.38
3,500-3,999.....	22	6	3	4	7	0	0	2	0		3.36	.86	.50
4,000 or over.....	68	19	9	9	13	7	6	0	5		3.59	.90	.69
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	24	20	1	0	2	0	1	0	0		2.26	0.17	0.09
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
250-499.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.00		
500-749.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.00		
750-999.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		2.67	.33	.33
1,000-1,249.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.00		
1,250-1,499.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		2.50	.00	.50
1,500-1,749.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		⁶ 2.00		
1,750-1,999.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		⁶ 2.00		
2,000-2,249.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		⁶ 3.50	⁶ 1.50	
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3,500-3,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		⁶ 2.00		
4,000 or over.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		⁶ 2.00		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars) (1)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
CONNECTICUT- WALLINGFORD—continued													
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	24	7	2	3	6	2	1	2	1	3.65	1.04	0.60	
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.50	2.50	1.00	
250-499.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2.00			
500-749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	1.00	1.00	
750-999.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4.50	2.50	1.00	
1,000-1,249.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.75	.67		
1,250-1,499.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.67	.33	
1,500-1,749.....	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.00	1.00		
1,750-1,999.....	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	.50	1.00	
2,000-2,249.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2.00			
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	5.00	3.00	
2,500-2,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.00	1.50	
3,000-3,499.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.50	1.50	2.00	
3,500-3,999.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0				
4,000 or over.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0				
CONNECTICUT, WILLIAMANTIC ¹⁴													
ALL OCCUPATIONS ¹⁵													
All incomes.....	901	288	132	122	183	60	52	42	22	3.49	0.97	0.50	
0-249.....	13	7	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	2.85	.62	.23	
250-499.....	21	8	0	5	5	0	1	2	0	3.38	1.00	.38	
500-749.....	53	23	8	8	7	0	4	2	1	3.26	1.06	.17	
750-999.....	120	42	25	21	17	5	4	5	1	3.32	1.02	.28	
1,000-1,249.....	123	45	15	18	20	9	12	2	2	3.40	1.00	.39	
1,250-1,499.....	110	24	25	17	19	7	11	7	0	3.63	1.16	.46	
1,500-1,749.....	89	27	17	17	15	7	1	3	2	3.46	.97	.46	
1,750-1,999.....	90	24	13	7	19	11	9	4	3	3.76	1.12	.63	
2,000-2,249.....	61	23	7	9	13	3	1	3	2	3.45	.98	.46	
2,250-2,499.....	55	23	5	2	13	3	1	5	3	3.49	.76	.73	
2,500-2,999.....	51	12	4	7	14	6	3	2	3	3.78	.96	.82	
3,000-3,499.....	38	5	3	6	15	3	2	3	1	3.88	.89	1.00	
3,500-3,999.....	21	4	2	1	9	2	0	2	1	3.68	.67	1.00	
4,000 or over.....	56	21	6	4	15	3	2	2	3	3.20	.59	.61	
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes.....	458	121	73	69	87	32	38	26	12	3.69	1.16	0.52	
0-249.....	7	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	3.00	.86	.14	
250-499.....	14	5	0	4	3	0	1	1	0	3.36	.93	.43	
500-749.....	43	16	6	8	6	0	4	2	1	3.48	1.26	.19	
750-999.....	79	23	17	15	13	3	4	3	1	3.46	1.15	.29	
1,000-1,249.....	84	31	8	14	11	7	10	2	1	3.49	1.12	.36	
1,250-1,499.....	80	15	19	10	16	5	9	6	0	3.70	1.18	.52	
1,500-1,749.....	41	8	11	6	8	4	0	3	1	3.72	1.07	.63	
1,750-1,999.....	43	11	5	3	9	6	4	3	2	4.02	1.28	.72	
2,000-2,249.....	23	7	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	3.50	1.00	.48	
2,250-2,499.....	15	0	2	2	6	0	1	2	2	4.67	1.40	1.27	
2,500-2,999.....	16	1	1	2	5	4	1	0	2	4.25	1.06	1.19	
3,000-3,499.....	9	0	0	1	3	1	2	2	0	4.84	1.56	1.33	
3,500-3,999.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5.00	.66	2.33	
4,000 or over.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6.00	3.00	1.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family 2 3	Average number of persons under 16 2 4	Average number of persons 16 or older 2 4
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CONNECTICUT, WILLIMANTIC—continued													
CLERICAL													
All incomes.....	145	43	27	23	29	9	6	3	5		3.42	0.86	0.54
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
250-499.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		6 4.00	6 2.00	
500-749.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.31	.33	
750-999.....	21	8	5	4	3	1	0	0	0		3.01	.71	.29
1,000-1,249.....	17	2	4	4	2	2	2	0	1		3.90	1.29	.59
1,250-1,499.....	17	6	4	4	1	0	2	0	0		3.09	1.06	.06
1,500-1,749.....	18	3	3	6	6	0	0	0	0		3.25	.72	.39
1,750-1,999.....	19	5	4	1	2	4	2	1	0		3.85	1.16	.68
2,000-2,249.....	13	5	3	1	2	0	0	1	1		3.68	1.15	.54
2,250-2,499.....	18	9	2	0	3	2	0	1	1		3.29	.61	.67
2,500-2,999.....	7	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1		3.57	.43	1.14
3,000-3,499.....	9	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	1		3.56	.22	1.33
3,500-3,999.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		6 3.61	6 .50	6 1.00
4,000 or over.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes.....	262	104	30	29	57	16	8	13	5		3.29	0.81	0.48
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
250-499.....	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		3.50	1.50	.00
500-749.....	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		2.56	.25	.25
750-999.....	13	6	3	1	0	1	0	2	0		3.46	1.08	.31
1,000-1,249.....	16	9	3	0	4	0	0	0	0		2.69	.44	.25
1,250-1,499.....	12	3	1	3	2	2	0	1	0		3.94	1.25	.67
1,500-1,749.....	26	12	3	5	1	3	1	0	1		3.42	1.12	.31
1,750-1,999.....	28	8	4	3	8	1	3	0	1		3.30	.86	.46
2,000-2,249.....	24	10	2	4	5	2	0	1	0		3.34	.92	.42
2,250-2,499.....	22	14	1	0	4	1	0	2	0		2.85	.45	.41
2,500-2,999.....	27	10	2	4	5	2	2	2	0		3.54	1.07	.48
3,000-3,499.....	20	3	3	4	7	2	0	1	0		3.60	.90	.70
3,500-3,999.....	15	3	2	1	7	1	0	1	0		3.33	.60	.73
4,000 or over.....	51	21	5	4	13	1	2	2	3		3.16	.57	.59
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	30	17	1	0	10	2	0	0	0		2.60	0.17	0.43
0-249.....	6	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		2.67	.33	.33
250-499.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		6 3.00	6 .00	6 1.00
500-749.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2.00		
750-999.....	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		2.17	.00	.17
1,000-1,249.....	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		2.80	.00	.80
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
1,500-1,749.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6 2.00		
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2,000-2,249.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6 2.00		
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3,500-3,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		6 5.00	6 2.00	6 1.00
4,000 or over.....	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0		3.00	.25	.75

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New Eng and small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES													
All incomes	1,585	426	250	187	306	115	156	93	24	28	3.75	1.22	0.52
0-249	12	7	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	2.98	.42	.58
250-499	36	27	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2.42	.30	.08
500-749	97	45	21	7	11	1	8	1	2	1	3.03	.76	.25
750-999	210	59	35	28	33	10	26	15	0	4	3.76	1.38	.37
1,000-1,249	245	63	39	27	51	14	37	10	2	2	3.67	1.22	.43
1,250-1,499	244	61	40	46	45	16	21	12	1	2	3.65	1.24	.40
1,500-1,749	187	50	33	14	31	9	25	12	5	8	3.97	1.43	.53
1,750-1,999	150	32	25	21	32	10	12	10	2	6	3.93	1.33	.59
2,000-2,249	115	18	8	14	33	20	8	13	0	1	4.23	1.47	.76
2,250-2,499	69	10	11	9	17	8	9	4	0	1	4.07	1.49	.59
2,500-2,999	88	16	11	7	21	12	3	7	4	2	4.15	1.13	1.02
3,000-3,499	53	13	10	7	10	3	4	3	3	0	3.69	.98	.68
3,500-3,999	18	1	3	1	5	3	0	3	1	1	4.85	1.56	1.28
4,000 or over ¹⁶	66	24	10	5	11	9	1	2	4	0	3.43	.71	.73
WAGE-EARNER													
All incomes	890	229	141	110	154	65	97	64	11	19	3.84	1.33	0.50
0-249	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.27	.67	1.67
250-499	15	11	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2.62	.53	-----
500-749	78	35	17	7	7	1	7	1	2	1	3.11	.85	.24
750-999	147	37	26	20	22	6	21	12	0	3	3.89	1.54	.35
1,000-1,249	179	43	31	21	30	13	29	9	2	1	3.75	1.30	.44
1,250-1,499	168	38	28	35	30	13	14	9	0	1	3.69	1.27	.42
1,500-1,749	108	32	16	8	16	6	12	9	3	6	4.01	1.44	.56
1,750-1,999	77	14	11	11	13	8	5	8	1	6	4.36	1.58	.77
2,000-2,249	54	9	5	2	18	9	4	6	0	1	4.19	1.42	.76
2,250-2,499	23	4	3	4	8	1	1	2	0	0	3.81	1.17	.61
2,500-2,999	23	3	1	2	4	5	1	5	2	0	4.76	1.56	1.22
3,000-3,499	10	2	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	3.82	.80	1.09
3,500-3,999	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	6.67	1.67	3.00
4,000 or over ⁹	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	⁶ 5.50	⁶ 1.00	⁶ 2.50
CLERICAL													
All incomes	242	58	37	33	60	13	23	13	5	0	3.68	1.11	0.57
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	.00	.33
500-749	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.33	.67
750-999	26	5	6	5	5	2	3	0	0	0	3.53	1.19	.31
1,000-1,249	33	11	5	3	10	0	4	0	0	0	3.24	.85	.36
1,250-1,499	37	11	5	7	5	2	4	2	1	0	3.66	1.27	.40
1,500-1,749	30	4	6	3	9	0	5	2	1	0	3.88	1.40	.50
1,750-1,999	35	8	8	4	10	1	3	1	0	0	3.38	.94	.40
2,000-2,249	24	5	1	5	6	2	1	4	0	0	4.19	1.37	.83
2,250-2,499	18	2	3	3	4	3	2	1	0	0	4.16	1.67	.61
2,500-2,999	19	5	1	0	6	3	1	2	1	0	4.12	.68	1.42
3,000-3,499	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	3.60	.60	1.00
3,500-3,999	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4.67	1.33	1.33
4,000 or over ⁹	6	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3.17	.67	.50
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL													
All incomes	393	100	68	44	80	35	35	14	8	9	3.76	1.20	0.55
0-249	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	.67	-----
250-499	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
500-749	7	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2.93	.71	.14
750-999	27	9	2	3	6	1	2	3	0	1	3.80	1.15	.63
1,000-1,249	29	8	3	3	8	1	4	1	0	1	3.76	1.38	.38
1,250-1,499	37	10	7	4	10	1	3	1	0	1	3.51	1.11	.38
1,500-1,749	48	13	11	3	6	3	8	1	1	2	3.98	1.46	.52
1,750-1,999	37	10	6	6	9	1	4	0	1	0	3.42	1.03	.40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 151.—FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families of specified types and average number of persons per family, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Number of families of type 1—										Average number of persons per family ^{2 3}	Average number of persons under 16 ^{2 4}	Average number of persons 16 or older ^{2 4}
	Any	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES—con.													
2,000-2,249.....	35	4	2	7	7	9	3	3	0	0	4.34	1.68	0.66
2,250-2,499.....	27	3	5	2	5	4	6	1	0	1	4.32	1.70	.59
2,500-2,999.....	40	7	9	5	11	4	1	0	1	2	3.87	1.12	.75
3,000-3,499.....	35	8	9	6	4	1	2	3	2	0	3.71	1.06	.60
3,500-3,999.....	12	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.45	1.58	.83
4,000 or over ¹⁶	52	18	10	3	10	7	1	1	2	0	3.36	.71	.65
NO INCOME FROM EARNINGS													
All incomes.....	52	37	4	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	2.43	0.21	0.23
0-249.....	6	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.17	.33
250-499.....	14	10	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.36	.21	.14
500-749.....	7	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.28	.14	.14
750-999.....	10	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.40	.20	.20
1,000-1,249.....	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.75	.00	.75
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,500-1,749.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,250-2,499.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
3,000-3,499.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.20	1.33	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ¹²	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.50	.00	.50
FARM-OPERATOR													
All incomes.....	8	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	4.47	1.38	1.00
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
500-749.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	.50	.50
750-999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,250-1,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,749.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	-----	-----
1,750-1,999.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8.50	6.00	.00
2,000-2,249.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3.62	.00	1.50
2,250-2,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
2,500-2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,000-3,499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
3,500-3,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----
4,000 or over ⁸	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6.00	2.00	2.00

¹ For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.² These are year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between column 12 and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of columns 13 and 14. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons under 16 or 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person for description of methods used in computing. Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).³ Includes husband and wife.⁴ Excludes husband and wife.⁵ There were no families of farm operators in the samples from Westbrook and Greenfield.⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.⁷ Largest income reported, between \$10,000 and \$15,000.⁸ Largest income reported, between \$4,000 and \$4,500.⁹ Largest income reported, between \$7,500 and \$10,000.¹⁰ Largest income reported, between \$2,500 and \$3,000.¹¹ Largest income reported, between \$3,500 and \$4,000.¹² Largest income reported, between \$5,000 and \$7,500.¹³ Largest income reported, between \$2,250 and \$2,500.¹⁴ Detailed income data for Wallingford and Willimantic are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The income and family-type distributions are given in this report in order to facilitate the use of consumption data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for these 2 cities combined with the 2 New England cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Wallingford and Willimantic are not included in the combined city unit in this report.¹⁵ Includes 6 families of farm operators.¹⁶ Largest income reported, between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

TABLE 152.—BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL FAMILIES: *Number of families in independent and salaried groups,¹ by income and by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and family type (dollars)	Westbrook, Maine				Greenfield, Mass.				Vermont-Massachusetts villages			
	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional	Independent business	Independent professional	Salaried business	Salaried professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	No. 75	No. 13	No. 34	No. 36	No. 40	No. 6	No. 47	No. 17	No. 167	No. 29	No. 123	No. 74
All types.....												
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
250-499.....	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
500-749.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0
750-999.....	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	22	0	4	1
1,000-1,249.....	12	1	2	4	4	0	0	1	18	1	6	4
1,250-1,499.....	10	0	2	3	5	0	4	2	19	1	13	4
1,500-1,749.....	6	0	4	9	2	0	3	1	21	2	15	10
1,750-1,999.....	5	0	4	3	3	0	5	4	13	3	13	8
2,000-2,249.....	4	0	5	1	2	2	7	1	10	1	11	13
2,250-2,499.....	4	1	4	4	4	0	4	0	7	1	11	8
2,500-2,999.....	9	2	1	6	3	0	11	0	14	3	19	4
3,000-3,499.....	5	0	5	0	2	1	8	2	8	2	17	8
3,500-3,999.....	3	2	2	2	3	0	3	2	0	2	4	6
4,000 or over ²	5	7	4	1	2	3	1	4	22	12	10	8
Type 1.....	20	3	7	14	20	2	15	4	49	8	27	16
Types 2 and 3.....	17	4	11	8	9	3	17	7	36	7	41	28
Types 4 and 5.....	31	3	12	10	5	0	12	5	51	11	30	23
Types 6 and 7.....	6	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	21	3	20	5
Types 8 and 9.....	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	10	0	5	2

¹ Other tables show these 4 groups combined as business and professional.² Largest income reported: Greenfield and Westbrook, between \$10,000 and \$15,000; Vermont-Massachusetts villages, between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

TABLE 153.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ³	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ³	Nonmoney income from—												
		Any source	Earnings ²	Other sources ²		Any source ⁴	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁶		All sources (net) ⁷	Earnings ²	Other sources ²	All sources (net) ⁷		Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁶										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)										
MAINE, WESTBROOK																												
All incomes.....	Number	869	Number	847	Number	186	Number	21	Number	208	Number	308	Number	0	Number	1,517	Dollars	1,445	Dollars	1,386	Dollars	61	Dollars	2	Dollars	72	Dollars	0
0-249.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	
250-499.....	17	17	12	9	0	6	6	0	0	410	349	218	131	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	
500-749.....	45	45	40	11	2	11	11	0	0	654	620	543	79	2	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	
750-999.....	152	152	150	17	3	21	21	0	0	883	863	842	22	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	
1,000-1,249.....	190	190	185	37	2	53	53	0	0	1,121	1,070	1,019	51	(10)	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	
1,250-1,499.....	149	149	147	22	1	53	53	0	0	1,363	1,302	1,252	50	(10)	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	
1,500-1,749.....	104	104	103	16	2	45	45	0	0	1,619	1,535	1,498	38	1	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	
1,750-1,999.....	62	62	62	10	2	24	24	0	0	1,841	1,768	1,713	55	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	
2,000-2,249.....	37	37	37	9	2	23	23	0	0	2,105	2,045	1,982	29	1	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	
2,250-2,499.....	33	33	33	9	2	13	13	0	0	2,345	2,256	2,184	75	3	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	
2,500-2,999.....	30	30	30	9	2	17	17	0	0	2,709	2,549	2,339	240	30	160	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	
3,000-3,499.....	17	17	17	10	1	11	11	0	0	3,245	3,082	2,973	110	1	163	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	
3,500-3,999.....	12	12	12	7	1	7	7	0	0	3,714	3,534	3,310	225	1	180	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	
4,000 or over.....	20	20	20	14	1	18	18	0	0	5,637	5,273	5,077	198	2	364	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0	
Occupational groups:																												
Wage-earner.....	572	572	572	71	14	169	169	0	0	1,312	1,263	1,243	21	1	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0
0-999.....	165	165	165	12	3	18	18	0	0	832	821	816	6	1	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	
1,000-1,499.....	251	251	251	33	4	78	78	0	0	1,228	1,179	1,155	24	(10)	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	
1,500-1,999.....	108	108	108	15	1	51	51	0	0	1,703	1,613	1,587	27	1	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	
2,000-2,999.....	40	40	40	8	4	19	19	0	0	2,291	2,197	2,154	47	4	94	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	
3,000 or over.....	8	8	8	3	2	3	3	0	0	3,695	3,633	3,586	49	2	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 153.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36.—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families having money income from—			Families having business losses ³	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ³	Nonmoney income from—				
	Any source	Earnings ²	Other sources ²		Any source ⁴	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁶		All sources (net) ⁷	Earnings ²	Other sources ²		All sources	Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay	Home-produced food ⁶	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
MAINE, WESTBROOK— continued																		
Occupational groups— Continued																		
Clerical	Number 117	Number 117	Number 117	Number 26	Number 3	Number 36	Number 36	Number 0	Number 0	Dollars 1,534	Dollars 1,476	Dollars 1,434	Dollars 42	Dollars (10)	Dollars 58	Dollars 58	Dollars 0	Dollars
0-999	21	21	21	4	1	4	4	0	0	736	703	676	27	(10)	33	33	0	
1,000-1,499	47	47	47	9	1	12	12	0	0	1,223	1,192	1,168	24	(10)	31	31	0	
1,500-1,999	26	26	26	4	1	8	8	0	0	1,695	1,628	1,583	45	(10)	67	67	0	
2,000-2,999	18	18	18	5	0	9	9	0	0	2,287	2,181	2,111	70	0	106	106	0	
3,000 or over	5	5	5	4	0	3	3	0	0	4,270	4,075	3,924	151	0	195	195	0	
Business and profes- sional	158	158	158	68	4	87	87	0	0	2,334	2,184	2,063	127	6	150	150	0	
0-999	16	16	16	9	1	8	8	0	0	695	589	457	134	2	106	106	0	
1,000-1,499	34	34	34	10	0	15	15	0	0	1,239	1,148	1,045	103	0	91	91	0	
1,500-1,999	31	31	31	6	0	10	10	0	0	1,708	1,649	1,593	56	0	59	59	0	
2,000-2,999	41	41	41	19	2	24	24	0	0	2,465	2,310	2,203	128	21	155	155	0	
3,000 or over	36	36	36	24	1	30	30	0	0	4,488	4,190	3,986	208	4	298	298	0	
Other	22	21	0	21	0	16	16	0	0	883	721	0	721	0	162	162	0	
Family-type groups: Type I	249	249	232	69	10	85	85	0	0	1,372	1,296	1,200	101	5	76	76	0	
0-999	72	72	62	24	4	21	21	0	0	744	691	607	87	3	53	53	0	
1,000-1,499	99	99	94	24	3	36	36	0	0	1,221	1,146	1,058	89	1	75	75	0	
1,500-1,999	44	44	43	5	0	13	13	0	0	1,686	1,605	1,553	52	0	81	81	0	
2,000-2,999	27	27	26	10	2	11	11	0	0	2,368	2,255	2,080	208	33	113	113	0	
3,000 or over	7	7	7	6	1	4	4	0	0	4,108	4,021	3,710	312	1	147	147	0	

Types 2 and 3.	242	242	241	35	4	53	53	0	1,483	1,441	1,410	31	(10)	42	42	0
0-999	69	69	68	3	1	7	7	0	837	830	812	18	(10)	7	7	0
1,000-1,499	97	97	97	10	1	19	19	0	1,233	1,206	1,194	12	(10)	27	27	0
1,500-1,999	38	38	38	4	1	8	8	0	1,716	1,675	1,636	39	(10)	41	41	0
2,000-2,999	23	23	23	7	1	10	10	0	2,352	2,238	2,208	30	(10)	114	114	0
3,000 or over	15	15	15	11	0	9	9	0	4,144	3,950	3,760	190		194	194	0
Types 4 and 5.	235	234	231	69	7	119	119	0	1,726	1,624	1,549	77	2	102	102	0
0-999	33	32	31	8	0	8	8	0	766	737	692	45	0	29	29	0
1,000-1,499	90	90	88	22	1	39	39	0	1,233	1,165	1,094	71	(10)	68	68	0
1,500-1,999	56	56	56	14	1	34	34	0	1,718	1,606	1,557	51	2	112	112	0
2,000-2,999	38	38	38	14	3	22	22	0	2,349	2,227	2,120	111	4	122	122	0
3,000 or over	18	18	18	11	2	16	16	0	4,659	4,330	4,162	170	2	329	329	0
Types 6 and 7.	114	114	114	8	0	34	34	0	1,384	1,333	1,324	9	0	51	51	0
0-999	35	35	35	2	0	3	3	0	826	813	811	2	0	13	13	0
1,000-1,499	46	46	46	1	0	11	11	0	1,204	1,173	1,166	7	0	31	31	0
1,500-1,999	20	20	20	1	0	9	9	0	1,666	1,609	1,607	2	0	57	57	0
2,000-2,999	8	8	8	2	0	7	7	0	2,551	2,344	2,317	27	0	207	207	0
3,000 or over	5	5	5	2	0	4	4	0	3,949	3,708	3,637	71	0	241	241	0
Types 8 and 9.	29	29	29	5	0	17	17	0	1,882	1,787	1,711	46	0	125	125	0
MASSACHUSETTS, GREEN-FIELD	546	544	531	165	10	216	203	13	1,778	1,690	1,605	87	2	88	80	8
All incomes	4	4	2	4	1	3	3	0	198	110	56	85	31	88	88	0
0-249	10	18	15	5	0	8	5	0	380	260	179	81	0	120	120	0
250-499	18	44	44	1	1	12	12	0	641	567	439	131	3	74	64	10
500-749	44	44	44	4	0	20	20	0	887	838	814	24	0	49	49	0
750-999	69	69	68	13	1	20	20	0	1,125	1,074	1,030	44	(10)	51	51	0
1,000-1,249	96	96	94	25	1	31	25	6	1,289	1,289	1,232	57	(10)	63	62	5
1,250-1,499	84	84	83	19	4	31	30	1	1,610	1,543	1,502	43	2	67	62	5
1,500-1,749	57	57	57	18	0	22	22	0	1,870	1,784	1,715	69	0	86	86	0
1,750-1,999	59	59	59	21	0	25	25	0	2,112	2,034	1,958	76	0	78	78	0
2,000-2,249	25	25	24	10	0	15	14	1	2,392	2,226	2,105	121	0	166	149	17
2,250-2,499	39	39	39	18	1	19	19	0	2,580	2,580	2,506	75	1	113	113	0
2,500-2,999	15	15	15	8	0	9	8	1	3,217	3,046	2,979	67	0	171	131	40
3,000-3,499	14	14	14	5	0	9	7	2	3,654	3,441	3,195	246	0	223	146	77
3,500-3,999	12	12	12	7	1	7	6	1	6,436	6,103	5,147	985	29	333	258	75

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 153.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: *Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families	Families having money income from—				Families having business losses ³	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—				Business losses ³	Nonmoney income from—							
		Any source		Earnings ²			Owned home (net) ⁵		Rent as pay ⁴			All sources (net) ⁷		Earnings ²			Other sources ²		All sources		Owned home (net) ⁵		Rent as pay ⁴		Home-produced food^{6}
		Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)						
MASSACHUSETTS, GREEN-FIELD—continued																								
Occupational groups:																								
Wage-earner																								
0-999	333	49	333	87	5	120	112	8	---	1,544	1,473	1,422	51	---	71	66	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,000-1,499	49	49	49	7	1	11	11	0	---	801	769	753	17	1	32	32	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,500-1,999	121	121	121	27	1	35	29	6	---	1,246	1,196	1,167	29	(9) ¹	50	42	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,000-2,999	97	97	97	24	3	39	38	1	---	1,609	1,622	1,580	43	1	77	73	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3,000 or over	61	61	61	26	0	30	30	0	---	2,315	2,204	2,102	102	0	111	111	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5	5	5	3	0	5	4	1	---	3,595	3,259	2,797	462	0	336	264	72	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clerical																								
0-999	88	88	88	32	0	37	36	1	---	1,857	1,768	1,706	52	0	99	94	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,000-1,499	6	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	---	738	738	625	113	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,500-1,999	25	25	25	6	0	8	8	0	---	1,286	1,122	1,187	35	0	64	64	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,000-2,999	25	25	25	8	0	8	8	0	---	1,726	1,657	1,635	22	0	69	69	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3,000 or over	27	27	27	12	0	17	16	1	---	2,350	2,220	2,174	46	0	130	114	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5	5	5	4	0	4	4	0	---	4,039	3,666	3,430	236	0	373	373	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Business and professional																								
0-999	110	110	110	33	4	45	41	4	---	2,553	2,440	2,294	151	5	113	91	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,000-1,499	11	11	11	4	1	8	7	1	---	644	594	462	53	11	140	124	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,500-1,999	16	16	16	2	1	5	5	0	---	1,282	1,217	1,154	65	2	65	65	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,000-2,999	18	18	18	4	0	5	5	0	---	1,792	1,726	1,658	68	0	69	69	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3,000 or over	34	34	34	10	1	11	11	0	---	2,422	2,348	2,321	28	1	74	74	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	31	31	31	13	1	16	13	3	---	4,472	4,273	3,872	412	11	199	127	72	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other																								
	15	13	0	13	1	14	14	0	---	817	597	0	607	10	220	220	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Family-type groups:

Family-type groups:	171	169	156	64	5	80	73	7	1,590	1,473	1,298	177	2	117	103	14
Type 1-----																
0-999-----	42	40	32	17	2	21	20	1	644	545	453	96	4	99	95	4
1,000-1,499-----	54	54	51	17	1	23	20	3	1,246	1,153	1,072	82	1	93	89	4
1,500-1,999-----	32	32	31	11	2	12	12	0	1,720	1,633	1,517	121	5	87	87	0
2,000-2,999-----	34	34	33	13	0	16	15	1	2,334	2,219	2,082	137	0	115	103	12
3,000 or over-----	9	9	9	6	0	8	6	2	4,787	4,334	2,863	1,471	0	453	273	180
Types 2 and 3-----																
0-999-----	170	170	170	43	1	52	50	2	1,759	1,692	1,648	44	(u)	67	61	6
1,000-1,499-----	18	18	18	2	0	3	3	0	898	869	847	22	0	29	29	0
1,500-1,999-----	52	52	52	9	0	11	10	1	1,285	1,243	1,210	33	0	42	35	7
2,000-2,999-----	55	55	55	11	1	16	16	0	1,708	1,653	1,616	37	(u)	55	55	0
3,000 or over-----	33	33	33	15	0	15	15	0	2,337	2,244	2,171	73	0	93	93	0
Types 4 and 5-----																
0-999-----	135	135	135	48	4	61	58	3	3,745	3,534	3,451	83	0	211	161	50
1,000-1,499-----	3	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	2,036	1,945	1,884	64	3	91	84	7
1,500-1,999-----	33	33	33	10	1	11	10	1	584	536	488	48	0	48	48	0
2,000-2,999-----	40	40	40	13	1	21	20	1	1,252	1,204	1,144	60	(u)	41	41	7
3,000 or over-----	46	46	46	19	1	22	22	0	1,708	1,604	1,565	40	1	104	94	10
Types 6 and 7-----																
0-999-----	13	13	13	4	1	6	5	1	2,389	2,283	2,213	71	1	106	106	0
1,000-1,499-----	58	58	58	6	0	16	15	1	4,123	4,009	3,902	133	26	114	86	28
1,500-1,999-----	13	13	13	4	1	6	5	1	1,674	1,633	1,623	10	0	41	37	4
2,000-2,999-----	7	7	7	1	0	2	2	0	782	767	767	0	0	15	15	0
3,000 or over-----	5	5	5	2	0	2	2	0	1,240	1,210	1,195	15	0	30	20	10
Types 8 and 9-----																
0-999-----	12	12	12	4	0	7	7	0	1,748	1,722	1,720	2	0	26	26	0
1,000-1,499-----	10	10	10	1	0	2	2	0	2,218	2,102	2,100	2	0	116	116	0
1,500-1,999-----	7	7	7	1	0	4	4	0	3,082	4,995	4,956	39	0	87	87	0
2,000-2,999-----	5	5	5	2	0	2	2	0	2,311	2,140	2,122	18	0	171	171	0
3,000 or over-----	12	12	12	4	0	7	7	0								
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES																
All incomes-----	1,585	1,574	1,533	406	24	1,138	808	30	774	1,564	1,478	88	2	118	89	6
0-249-----	12	12	6	3	1	9	9	0	178	70	163	19	15	108	92	0
250-499-----	36	30	22	16	1	25	22	0	389	252	63	62	3	137	121	0
500-749-----	97	97	90	28	1	65	34	3	633	560	507	53	(u)	73	51	4
750-999-----	210	210	200	41	2	146	80	4	1,277	879	805	52	1	74	50	2
1,000-1,249-----	245	245	241	42	2	164	106	1	1,046	1,012	1,012	36	2	81	62	(u)
1,250-1,499-----	244	244	242	49	6	168	108	3	1,365	1,227	1,227	48	3	93	67	4
1,500-1,749-----	187	187	187	43	2	137	95	2	1,601	1,483	1,483	51	1	118	80	24
1,750-1,999-----	150	150	150	44	1	106	85	2	1,800	1,744	1,683	61	(u)	116	86	14
2,000-2,249-----	115	115	115	27	4	85	62	4	2,096	1,962	1,930	33	1	134	96	26
2,250-2,499-----	69	69	68	27	0	51	42	2	2,378	2,209	2,067	142	5	169	130	29
2,500-2,999-----	83	83	82	28	2	64	58	0	2,441	2,334	2,241	98	0	163	134	0
3,000-3,499-----	53	53	50	25	0	39	33	1	3,759	3,500	3,306	194	1	178	154	7
3,500-3,999-----	18	18	18	6	0	14	12	0	5,328	5,002	4,378	625	1	326	280	85
4,000 or over-----	66	66	62	27	2	65	62	2								20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 153.—SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME: Number of families receiving income from specified sources, number having business losses, average ¹ amount of income derived from specified sources, and average amount of business losses, by income, by occupation, and by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type (dollars)	Families having money income from—				Families having business losses ³	Families having nonmoney income from—				Total family income	Money income from—			Business losses ³	Nonmoney income from—				
	Families having money income from—			Any source ⁴		Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay ⁶	Home-produced food ⁶	All sources (net) ⁷		Earnings ¹	Other sources ²	All sources ⁸		Owned home (net) ⁵	Rent as pay ⁶	Home-produced food ⁶		
	Number	890	Number		890					Number				890				Number	890
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES—CON.																			
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner																			
0-999	243	243	243	44	2	162	72	6	144	766	711	691	20	(10)	55	35	3	17	17
1,000-1,499	347	347	347	53	1	238	151	2	187	1,241	1,158	1,135	23	(10)	83	62	1	20	20
1,500-1,999	185	185	185	52	1	141	108	5	87	1,708	1,590	1,543	48	1	118	84	9	25	25
2,000-2,999	100	100	100	26	1	72	59	0	42	2,303	2,163	2,112	52	1	140	108	0	32	32
3,000 or over	15	15	15	5	0	11	9	0	7	3,391	3,241	3,154	87	0	150	125	0	25	25
Clertical	242	242	242	49	5	161	120	1	100	1,785	1,682	1,625	59	2	103	85	(10)	18	18
0-999	32	32	32	4	1	17	12	1	13	809	742	737	7	2	67	46	2	19	19
1,000-1,499	70	70	70	12	1	42	22	0	32	1,252	1,197	1,184	20	7	85	38	0	17	17
1,500-1,999	65	65	65	10	1	41	32	0	24	1,729	1,643	1,594	60	1	161	77	0	9	9
2,000-2,999	61	61	61	19	2	51	44	0	27	2,355	2,194	2,113	81	(10)	249	135	0	26	26
3,000 or over	14	14	14	4	0	10	10	0	4	4,442	4,193	3,868	325	0	249	218	0	31	31
Business and professional	393	393	393	131	13	297	236	16	173	2,394	2,227	2,109	121	3	167	126	15	26	26
0-999	41	41	41	13	1	30	27	0	23	746	627	559	70	2	119	92	0	27	27
1,000-1,499	66	66	66	20	6	46	35	2	30	1,263	1,143	1,070	84	11	120	88	8	24	24
1,500-1,999	85	85	85	23	3	59	38	5	38	1,719	1,590	1,516	74	(10)	129	79	19	31	31
2,000-2,999	102	102	102	34	3	74	57	6	47	2,407	2,256	2,194	66	4	151	109	17	25	25
3,000 or over	99	99	99	41	2	88	79	3	35	4,397	4,129	3,865	264	1	268	223	21	24	24
Other	60	60	8	46	1	56	53	0	34	1,328	1,062	936	829	3	266	215	0	51	51

Family-type groups:

Family-type groups: Type 1	426	11 419	389	159	6	328	253	8	208	1,555	1,447	1,277	172	2	138	117	5	16
0-999	138	11 131	111	57	2	109	78	1	82	666	555	459	98	2	111	90	1	20
1,000-1,499	124	124	121	35	2	86	59	1	246	1,149	1,071	1,071	78	(10)	97	106	(10)	18
1,500-1,999	82	82	82	27	0	00	49	5	24	1,701	1,565	1,469	96	0	136	79	20	10
2,000-2,999	44	44	42	19	0	36	30	1	20	2,411	2,254	2,063	197	9	157	136	7	14
3,000 or over	38	38	33	21	0	37	37	0	15	4,828	4,474	3,587	887	0	354	342	0	12
Types 2 and 3	437	436	433	92	7	250	132	10	188	1,617	1,550	1,525	26	1	67	44	8	15
0-999	96	95	92	17	2	52	14	4	47	777	744	721	24	1	33	14	4	15
1,000-1,499	152	152	152	23	2	83	36	2	69	1,254	1,201	1,132	10	1	53	32	4	17
1,500-1,999	93	93	93	24	0	55	37	1	39	1,729	1,666	1,643	23	0	63	47	3	13
2,000-2,999	60	60	60	17	1	35	28	1	19	2,354	2,248	2,187	61	(10)	106	86	6	14
3,000 or over	36	36	36	11	1	25	17	2	14	3,864	3,701	3,661	41	1	163	98	43	17
Types 4 and 5	421	418	411	112	9	346	279	8	218	1,879	1,720	1,633	89	2	159	123	6	30
0-999	61	58	55	12	1	49	35	0	42	784	662	622	41	1	122	87	0	35
1,000-1,499	126	126	123	25	3	102	77	1	70	1,251	1,125	1,072	58	5	126	97	3	26
1,500-1,999	82	82	82	19	3	69	57	2	43	1,730	1,574	1,523	53	2	156	123	8	35
2,000-2,999	111	111	111	35	2	88	74	4	50	2,336	2,157	2,096	62	1	179	130	10	39
3,000 or over	41	41	40	21	0	38	36	1	13	4,479	4,228	3,828	400	0	251	227	9	15
Types 6 and 7	249	249	248	30	2	174	112	4	132	1,502	1,466	1,432	36	2	96	61	4	31
0-999	53	53	53	7	0	32	16	2	28	804	755	751	4	0	49	30	5	14
1,000-1,499	80	80	80	2	1	54	35	0	43	1,218	1,148	1,134	20	6	70	47	0	23
1,500-1,999	59	59	59	12	0	43	26	2	30	1,702	1,594	1,549	45	0	108	58	11	39
2,000-2,999	44	44	44	6	0	34	25	0	25	2,314	2,169	2,144	25	0	145	102	0	43
3,000 or over	13	13	12	3	1	11	10	0	6	3,575	3,354	3,102	253	1	221	152	0	69
Types 8 and 9	52	52	52	13	0	40	32	0	28	2,023	1,860	1,638	172	0	163	96	0	67

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2). Averages in columns 11, 12, 16, and 17 are net figures, after deduction for all families of business losses or expenses for owned homes. Hence these averages may include data from a small number of families that were not counted in columns 3, 7, and 8, because of negative income. (See footnotes 4, 5, and 11.)

² See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net, and Money Income from Other Sources.

³ Business losses not elsewhere deducted; see Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

⁴ Excludes 1 family in Westbrock, 3 in Greenfield, and 9 in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages whose estimated expenses for owned homes for the period of occupancy were greater than the total of estimated rental value allocable to that period, rent as pay, and (villages only) home-produced food.

⁵ Includes only families whose estimated rental value of owned homes for the period

of occupancy exceeded estimated expenses allocable to that period. There were 1 family in Westbrock, 2 in Greenfield, and 12 in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages whose estimated expenses for their owned homes were greater than the estimated rental value.

⁶ The value of home-produced food was included in income for village families only. Data on home-produced food for families in the small cities are therefore excluded from this table. (See tables 115 and 117.)

⁷ The sum of earnings and money income from other sources, with business losses deducted.

⁸ Represents the estimated rental value of owned homes for the period of occupancy, less estimated expenses allocable to that period.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹⁰ \$0.30 or less.

¹¹ Excludes 1 family that reported money income less than losses, i. e., negative money income.

TABLE 154.—MONEY INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS: *Number of families receiving money income other than earnings from specified sources, and average amount received, by income, New England small cities combined and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families receiving money income other than earnings from—								Average money income other than earnings received from—						
	Families	Any source	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) 1	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current rent use	Other sources	All sources 3	Rent from property (net)	Interest and dividends	Profits (net) 1	Pensions, annuities, benefits	Gifts for current rent use	Other sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
COMBINED CITIES	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All incomes	1,057	270	97	107	2	53	63	18	77	19	26	1	23	7	1
0-249	4	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	85	0	75	0	0	5	5
250-499	21	12	5	6	0	6	0	0	137	41	33	0	63	0	0
500-749	43	14	4	4	0	5	5	0	107	30	13	0	45	19	0
750-999	147	15	7	8	0	1	3	0	24	9	12	0	3	(4)	0
1,000-1,249	170	32	12	4	0	11	10	2	55	11	5	0	0	6	1
1,250-1,499	186	36	12	9	1	8	12	4	56	12	13	3	25	3	(4)
1,500-1,749	139	27	11	6	1	4	6	3	49	12	3	3	27	4	0
1,750-1,999	95	25	8	12	0	4	9	0	75	21	21	0	14	19	2
2,000-2,249	83	26	9	14	0	4	5	4	61	15	11	0	29	4	0
2,250-2,499	47	16	5	7	0	2	5	4	95	20	47	0	12	14	2
2,500-2,999	55	26	15	9	0	4	3	1	158	98	19	0	26	14	2
3,000-3,499	23	12	3	6	0	1	3	1	76	17	28	0	9	13	9
3,500-3,999	20	8	1	7	0	0	1	1	182	7	133	0	0	41	1
4,000 or over	24	17	5	13	0	3	0	0	545	33	498	0	14	0	0
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES															
All incomes	1,585	406	135	188	10	62	96	16	88	21	36	4	16	7	4
0-249	12	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	19	7	12	0	0	0	0
250-499	36	16	7	8	0	4	1	0	62	17	18	0	26	1	0
500-749	97	28	5	12	1	4	10	1	53	9	13	0	18	13	0
750-999	210	41	9	18	1	7	12	1	52	8	20	0	19	5	(4)
1,000-1,249	245	42	12	11	1	10	16	2	36	10	4	1	14	7	(4)
1,250-1,499	244	49	12	20	1	13	10	4	48	6	13	0	20	7	(4)
1,500-1,749	187	14	10	9	1	9	11	2	51	12	3	0	24	8	2
1,750-1,999	150	44	15	18	1	5	14	1	61	17	24	(4)	11	9	(4)

2,000-2,249.....	115	27	11	11	1	3	5	0	33	17	5	(4)	9	2
2,250-2,499.....	69	27	7	18	0	2	6	1	142	30	64	0	13	25
2,500-2,999.....	83	28	11	18	0	2	5	0	98	43	44	0	8	10
3,000-3,499.....	33	25	9	17	5	1	4	3	299	51	95	98	40	3
3,500-3,999.....	18	6	1	6	0	1	1	0	194	3	178	0	2	10
4,000 or over.....	66	27	19	18	1	1	1	1	625	169	372	19	4	0
														61

¹ Does not include profits from business enterprises owned and operated by family members. See Glossary, Profits.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Represents average net income from sources other than earnings; excludes actual

business losses. See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses, and Money Income from Other Sources.

⁴ \$0.50 or less.

TABLE 155.—FAMILY TYPE: *Number of families, average size of family, and average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 and 16 or older,¹ by relief status and family type, New England small cities combined and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type ² No.	All families				Nonrelief families				Relief families			
	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴	Families	Average persons per family ³	Average persons under 16 ⁴	Average persons 16 or older ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COMBINED CITIES												
All types ⁵	Number 1, 200	Number 3. 59	Number 1. 16	Number 0. 42	Number 1, 058	Number 3. 55	Number 1. 13	Number 0. 42	Number 142	Number 3. 89	Number 1. 42	Number 0. 44
1.....	377	2. 01	-----	-----	331	2. 01	-----	-----	46	2. 03	-----	-----
2.....	205	3. 01	1. 00	-----	181	3. 00	1. 00	-----	24	3. 10	1. 00	-----
3.....	145	4. 00	2. 00	-----	131	4. 00	2. 00	-----	14	4. 04	2. 00	-----
4.....	195	3. 44	. 27	1. 19	180	3. 43	. 26	1. 18	15	3. 59	. 33	1. 25
5.....	92	5. 40	1. 92	1. 46	78	5. 39	1. 92	1. 45	14	5. 43	1. 93	1. 50
6.....	95	5. 29	3. 29	-----	83	5. 32	3. 32	-----	12	5. 05	3. 08	-----
7.....	53	7. 41	4. 60	. 81	43	7. 44	4. 60	. 84	10	7. 30	4. 60	. 70
8.....	19	5. 20	-----	3. 21	17	5. 23	-----	3. 24	2	4. 96	-----	3. 00
9.....	19	10. 14	6. 11	2. 00	14	9. 81	5. 90	2. 23	5	11. 04	6. 81	2. 03
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES												
All types ⁵	2, 005	3. 93	1. 26	. 56	1, 587	3. 75	1. 22	. 52	418	4. 59	1. 89	. 69
1.....	497	2. 02	-----	-----	426	2. 02	-----	-----	71	2. 02	-----	-----
2.....	292	3. 01	1. 00	-----	250	3. 01	1. 00	-----	42	2. 98	1. 00	-----
3.....	223	4. 09	2. 00	-----	187	4. 00	2. 00	-----	35	4. 01	2. 00	-----
4.....	389	3. 43	. 21	1. 20	308	3. 44	. 21	1. 21	81	3. 40	. 23	1. 17
5.....	161	5. 38	1. 87	1. 52	115	5. 36	1. 83	1. 55	46	5. 42	1. 96	1. 46
6.....	215	5. 35	3. 36	-----	156	5. 34	3. 35	-----	59	5. 37	3. 37	-----
7.....	144	7. 33	4. 01	1. 36	93	7. 40	3. 88	1. 52	51	7. 34	4. 25	1. 08
8.....	31	5. 09	-----	3. 09	24	5. 12	-----	3. 12	7	4. 98	-----	3. 00
9.....	53	9. 98	5. 91	2. 07	28	9. 81	5. 71	2. 07	25	10. 16	6. 12	2. 08

¹ Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the averages for all members and the figure obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons under 16 and 16 or older. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person. Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class.

² For description of family types see Glossary, Family Type.

³ Includes husband and wife.

⁴ Excludes husband and wife.

⁵ This table includes 1 nonrelief family in the combined cities and 2 in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 156.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Number of husbands and of wives in specified age groups, by relief status and family income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Husbands of age—										Wives of age—									
	Under 20 (3)	20-29 (4)	30-39 (5)	40-49 (6)	50-59 (7)	60-64 (8)	65-69 (9)	70-74 (10)	75 or older (11)	Under 20 (12)	20-29 (13)	30-39 (14)	40-49 (15)	50-59 (16)	60-64 (17)	65-69 (18)	70-74 (19)	75 or older (20)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
MAINE, WESTBROOK																				
All families	No. 927	No. 1	No. 141	No. 267	No. 265	No. 140	No. 51	No. 27	No. 13	No. 22	No. 5	No. 186	No. 302	No. 236	No. 111	No. 44	No. 23	No. 9	No. 11	
Relief families	58	0	8	18	18	10	3	0	0	1	0	10	25	13	7	2	1	0	0	
Nonrelief families	869	1	133	249	247	130	48	27	13	21	5	176	277	223	104	42	22	9	11	
0-999	215	0	53	66	28	30	11	10	8	9	4	65	61	32	22	13	12	1	5	
1,000-1,499	339	1	55	89	110	46	18	8	3	9	1	70	106	93	43	14	3	6	3	
1,500-1,999	166	0	19	53	56	23	10	2	2	1	0	30	59	49	16	6	4	1	1	
2,000-2,999	100	0	4	32	36	21	3	2	0	2	0	9	38	31	13	6	1	0	2	
3,000 or over	49	0	2	9	17	10	6	5	0	0	0	2	13	18	10	3	2	1	0	
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD																				
All families	657	0	83	201	163	103	36	33	16	22	5	127	199	153	92	34	24	15	8	
Relief families	111	0	24	26	25	16	2	6	4	8	3	29	25	25	12	4	4	5	4	
Nonrelief families	546	0	59	175	138	87	34	27	12	14	2	98	174	128	80	30	20	10	4	
0-999	76	0	15	18	7	9	7	7	3	10	2	23	10	11	10	3	9	5	3	
1,000-1,499	165	0	26	56	37	20	12	9	4	1	0	41	48	32	22	14	7	1	0	
1,500-1,999	141	0	14	59	35	24	3	3	1	2	0	24	61	31	18	4	1	1	1	
2,000-2,999	123	0	4	34	43	25	7	6	3	1	0	9	43	39	20	6	3	3	0	
3,000 or over	41	0	0	8	16	9	5	2	1	0	0	1	12	15	10	3	0	0	0	
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES																				
All families	2,003	1	233	534	515	346	138	118	65	53	15	368	551	479	313	128	73	47	29	
Relief families	418	0	51	101	99	86	33	27	14	7	6	80	96	118	67	24	15	10	2	
Nonrelief families	1,585	1	182	433	416	260	105	91	51	46	9	288	455	361	246	104	58	37	27	
0-999	355	0	47	76	77	50	23	29	23	30	4	73	76	65	48	23	25	24	17	
1,000-1,499	489	1	81	154	106	73	30	27	11	6	5	116	149	97	66	28	18	6	4	
1,500-1,999	337	0	31	104	95	58	18	17	8	6	0	57	114	75	55	25	4	3	4	
2,000-2,999	267	0	20	68	99	48	17	10	4	1	0	34	81	86	46	14	6	0	0	
3,000 or over	137	0	3	31	39	31	17	8	5	3	0	8	35	38	31	14	5	4	2	

¹ This is the same as the total number of husbands and of wives since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

TABLE 157.—AGE OF HUSBANDS AND OF WIVES: *Distribution by age of husbands and wives, by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and age group (years)	Family type 1		Family types 2 and 3		Family types 4 and 5		Family types 6 and 7		Family types 8 and 9	
(1)	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
MAINE, WESTBROOK										
All ages.....	Number 249	Number 249	Number 242	Number 242	Number 235	Number 235	Number 114	Number 114	Number 29	Number 29
Under 20.....	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29.....	37	51	80	99	2	4	14	22	0	0
30-39.....	44	38	105	101	35	57	58	72	7	9
40-49.....	47	54	40	30	109	107	35	16	16	16
50-59.....	53	49	15	8	54	41	5	3	3	3
60-64.....	27	28	1	0	18	12	1	1	1	1
65-69.....	17	13	1	1	6	8	1	0	2	0
70-74.....	8	6	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0
75 or older.....	15	8	0	9	6	3	0	0	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD										
All ages.....	171	171	170	170	135	135	58	58	12	12
Under 20.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29.....	22	33	25	46	4	6	8	13	0	0
30-39.....	35	22	86	86	26	34	27	30	1	2
40-49.....	21	28	42	31	51	52	20	14	4	3
50-59.....	30	39	15	6	35	31	3	1	4	3
60-64.....	22	17	2	1	10	10	0	0	0	2
65-69.....	21	18	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	2
70-74.....	6	8	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0
75 or older.....	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES										
All ages.....	426	426	437	437	421	421	249	249	52	52
Under 20.....	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29.....	44	65	114	158	12	20	12	44	0	1
30-39.....	55	42	193	191	51	74	126	135	8	13
40-49.....	55	61	90	58	155	160	89	59	27	23
50-59.....	86	95	30	22	115	109	19	9	10	11
60-64.....	60	60	3	0	36	41	1	0	5	3
65-69.....	52	47	4	2	34	8	0	1	1	0
70-74.....	41	30	1	1	7	4	1	1	1	1
75 or older.....	33	22	1	0	11	5	1	0	0	0

TABLE 158.—MEDIAN AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Median age of husbands, by family occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Westbrook, Maine			Greenfield, Mass.			Vermont-Massachusetts villages		
	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional	Wage- earner	Cleri- cal	Business and pro- fessional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Years 42	Years 39	Years 44	Years 43	Years 39	Years 44	Years 43	Years 42	Years 46
All incomes.....									
0-999.....	37	1 35	1 60	38	(2)	1 67	44	40	58
1,000-1,499.....	42	38	45	41	1 35	1 40	41	38	44
1,500-1,999.....	44	1 39	37	42	1 37	1 37	44	42	43
2,000-2,999.....	44	1 43	43	49	1 43	44	45	45	43
3,000 or over.....	(2)	(2)	48	(2)	(2)	46	1 51	1 44	49

¹ Median based on fewer than 30 but more than 9 cases.² Medians not computed for fewer than 10 cases.TABLE 159.—FAMILY MEMBERS 16 OR OLDER: *Average number of family members of specified relationship to husband and wife in relief and nonrelief families, by age and family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family type No.	Average family members other than husband and wife ¹									
	All members		Sons and daughters		Parents		Other relatives		Persons not related	
	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older	16-29	30 or older
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
MAINE, WESTBROOK										
All specified types.....	Number 1.07	Number 0.32	Number 0.99	Number 0.08	Number 0.00	Number 0.18	Number 0.07	Number 0.06	Number 0.01	Number (2)
4.....	.81	.39	.74	.10	.00	.26	.07	.03	.00	0.00
5.....	1.20	.29	1.13	.07	.00	.15	.07	.07	.00	.00
7.....	.87	.15	.79	.04	.00	.00	.08	.11	.00	.00
8.....	2.41	.83	2.08	.25	.00	.25	.08	.25	.25	.08
9.....	1.96	.13	1.96	.00	.00	.09	.00	.04	.00	.00
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD										
All specified types.....	1.02	.30	.99	.08	.00	.16	.03	.06	(2)	.00
4.....	.94	.25	.90	.07	.00	.13	.04	.05	.00	.00
5.....	1.12	.37	1.08	.00	.00	.31	.02	.06	.02	.00
7.....	.70	.08	.70	.04	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
8.....	2.00	1.20	1.80	.70	.00	.10	.20	.40	.00	.00
9.....	2.00	.20	2.00	.00	.00	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00
VERMONT-MASSA- CHUSETTS VILLAGES										
All specified types.....	1.12	.34	1.08	.10	.00	.17	.04	.07	(2)	(2)
4.....	.83	.38	.78	.14	.00	.18	.05	.06	(2)	.00
5.....	1.25	.27	1.20	.01	.00	.21	.04	.04	.01	.01
7.....	1.19	.16	1.18	.02	.00	.08	.01	.06	.00	.00
8.....	2.41	.71	2.35	.32	.00	.23	.03	.16	.03	.00
9.....	1.81	.30	1.77	.11	.00	.15	.04	.04	.00	.00

¹ Averages are based on the number of families in each class. Any person who was a member of the economic family at any time during the report year is considered as 1 member. Therefore these are not year-equivalent persons.² 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 160.—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD NOT IN ECONOMIC FAMILY: *Number of families with persons in the household who were not members of the economic family, and average number of such nonfamily members, by relief status, by income, by occupation, and by family type, New England small cities combined and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having in the household nonfamily members—										Average nonfamily members 1—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Families	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis								Tour-ists and transients	Guests	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis								Board-ers with-out room	Tour-ists and transients	Guests																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Any	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis									All	Occupying rooms on nontransient basis																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
(1)	(2)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No

VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS
VILLAGES

All families	2,003	774	380	139	149	37	102	11	7	507	.64	1.12	1.28	1.04	.84	.59	.44	.20	.11
Relief families	418	97	54	19	27	8	7	2	0	51	.64	1.03	1.19	.97	.65	.22	2.42	---	.12
Nonrelief families	1,585	677	326	120	122	29	95	9	7	456	.64	1.13	1.30	1.05	.90	.62	.45	.20	.13
Income classes:																			
\$0-\$999	355	109	46	20	21	2	8	2	2	74	.56	1.18	1.23	1.10	2.25	.50	2.33	2.06	.09
\$1,000-\$1,499	489	190	86	35	38	7	15	3	1	126	.56	1.08	1.28	.98	.78	.37	.23	2.06	.10
\$1,500-\$1,999	337	167	79	27	30	10	22	4	1	108	.60	1.05	1.34	1.03	.78	.36	.68	2.02	.13
\$2,000-\$2,999	267	133	73	29	25	5	22	0	1	80	.74	1.13	1.31	1.12	.13	.72	---	2.02	.17
\$3,000 or over	137	78	42	9	8	5	28	0	2	59	.89	1.34	1.32	1.14	1.96	.92	---	2.59	.17
Occupational groups:																			
Wage-earner	890	348	168	71	76	13	34	5	2	219	.65	1.16	1.24	1.05	.73	.50	.36	2.56	.12
Clerical	242	102	46	20	14	2	10	1	0	74	.53	.99	1.36	.84	2.53	.55	2.50	---	.10
Business and profes-																			
sional	393	209	108	20	30	14	48	3	5	148	.70	1.14	1.38	1.14	1.12	.70	.59	.05	.15
Other	60	18	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	15	.38	1.22	---	2.96	---	1.00	---	---	.13
Family-type groups:																			
Type 1	426	186	94	45	44	8	17	2	3	122	.77	1.37	1.41	1.00	1.00	.75	2.56	.04	.12
Types 2 and 3	437	189	72	10	18	4	43	4	2	146	.40	.70	1.13	.97	1.22	.54	2.57	2.05	.12
Type 4	421	207	111	55	39	15	16	2	2	126	.78	1.26	1.26	1.19	.84	.75	2.10	2.59	.13
Types 5 and 6	240	77	40	6	15	2	19	1	0	51	.50	.80	1.00	.94	2.38	.58	2.50	---	.12
Types 6 and 7	240	77	40	6	15	2	19	1	0	51	.50	.80	1.00	.94	2.38	.58	2.50	---	.12
Types 8 and 9	52	18	9	4	6	0	0	0	0	11	.76	1.29	1.42	.99	---	---	---	---	.19

¹ Year-equivalent persons: This figure is computed for each family by dividing by 52 the total number of weeks of residence in the household for all persons not members of the economic family. Averages are based on the number of families that reported weeks of household membership of nonfamily members of specified types. The counts in

columns 3-11 represent the families that reported having any nonfamily members of specified types; a few of these families failed to report the weeks of membership.

² Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 161.—MONEY EARNINGS: Number of families receiving net money earnings and average net money earnings received from each source, by income, by occupation, and by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families having net money earnings from—											Average net money earnings per family from—										
	Families	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers 1	Other work not at-tributable to individuals	Individual earners						Room-ers and board-ers (net)	Other work not at-tributable to individuals					
		Any source	Hus-band	Wife	Others, 16 or older		Others, under 16			All sources	Hus-band	Wife	Others, 16 or older		Male			Fe-male				
					Male	Fe-male							Male	Fe-male					Male	Fe-male		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
MAINE, WESTBROOK																						
All incomes																						
\$0-\$999	215	202	196	191	24	1	3	0	0	22	0	726	713	685	23	(3)	5	0	0	13	0	
\$1,000-\$1,499	339	332	331	323	56	14	12	1	0	46	0	1,122	1,098	1,006	60	21	11	(3)	0	24	0	
\$1,500-\$1,999	166	165	165	163	52	11	12	0	0	40	0	1,578	1,521	1,265	190	32	34	0	0	57	0	
\$2,000-\$2,999	100	99	99	98	18	8	13	0	1	18	0	2,145	2,108	1,801	140	52	115	0	(3)	37	0	
\$3,000 or over	49	49	49	49	7	10	5	0	0	10	0	3,911	3,865	3,432	97	209	127	0	0	49	0	
Occupational groups:																						
Wage-earner	572	572	572	561	120	32	28	1	1	95	0	1,243	1,210	1,047	100	39	24	(3)	(3)	33	0	
Clerical	117	117	117	114	20	6	8	0	0	10	0	1,431	1,418	1,265	84	19	50	0	0	16	0	
Business and professional	158	158	151	149	17	6	9	0	0	31	0	2,063	2,026	1,899	54	21	52	0	0	37	0	
Other	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Family-type groups:																						
Type 1	249	232	227	223	59	41	41	1	1	44	0	1,200	1,163	1,023	140	(3)	---	(3)	(3)	37	0	
Types 2 and 3	242	241	241	240	41	41	35	1	1	22	0	1,410	1,394	1,321	73	(3)	---	(3)	(3)	16	0	
Types 4 and 5	235	231	229	218	42	31	35	0	0	61	0	1,549	1,499	1,261	74	83	81	0	0	50	0	
Types 6 and 7	114	114	114	114	13	5	8	0	0	3	0	1,324	1,315	1,246	35	21	13	0	0	9	0	
Types 8 and 9	29	29	29	29	2	7	8	0	0	3	0	1,711	1,687	1,165	55	203	204	0	0	24	0	
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD																						
All incomes																						
\$0-\$999	546	531	525	521	74	25	23	2	1	92	2	1,605	1,568	1,471	52	25	20	(3)	(3)	37	(3)	
\$1,000-\$1,499	76	66	62	62	3	0	0	0	0	10	1	602	555	551	4	0	0	0	0	47	(3)	
\$1,500-\$1,999	165	162	161	158	20	7	4	1	0	29	1	1,148	1,120	1,080	18	19	3	(2)	0	28	(3)	
\$2,000-\$2,999	141	140	139	139	25	5	5	7	1	1	1	1,589	1,548	1,442	79	11	14	1	1	41	0	
\$3,000 or over	123	122	122	121	23	11	10	0	0	25	0	2,162	2,121	1,910	94	69	48	0	0	41	0	
\$3,000 or over	41	41	41	41	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	3,687	3,666	3,532	59	16	59	0	0	21	0	

Occupational groups:		333	333	333	45	20	16	1	0	60	0	1,422	1,385	1,283	49	31	22	(2)	0	37	0
Wage-earner		88	88	88	18	3	3	0	0	14	0	1,706	1,686	1,527	93	34	32	0	0	20	0
Clerical		110	110	104	103	11	2	4	1	18	0	2,239	2,239	2,192	34	4	6	2	1	55	(3)
Business and professional		15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other																					
Family-type groups:		171	151	150	28					33	2	1,298	1,244	1,170	74					54	(3)
Type 1		170	170	169	23					30	0	1,648	1,627	1,531	40					46	0
Types 2 and 3		135	135	134	18	20	22	1	0	1	0	1,884	1,838	1,633	59	71	74	0	1	41	0
Types 4 and 5		58	58	57	5	1	0	0	0	7	0	1,623	1,607	1,568	17	19	0	3	0	16	0
Types 6 and 7		12	12	11	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	2,122	2,106	1,784	0	290	62	0	0	16	0
Types 8 and 9																					
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS		1,585	1,533	1,518	1,495	198	82	60	7	2	254	2	1,478	1,444	1,341	54	27	22	(2)	(3)	(3)
VILLAGES																					
All incomes		355	318	306	299	43	10	5	0	0	43	1	606	584	552	22	6	4	0	22	(3)
\$0-\$999		489	483	481	475	57	19	12	3	75	0	1,119	1,089	1,029	38	11	11	(3)	0	30	0
\$1,000-\$1,999		337	337	336	332	43	16	21	2	64	1	1,644	1,605	1,387	63	18	37	(3)	(3)	39	(3)
\$2,000-\$2,999		267	265	265	264	44	24	12	2	52	0	2,124	2,078	1,916	90	52	19	1	0	46	0
\$3,000 or over		137	130	130	125	11	13	10	0	20	0	3,590	3,544	3,259	95	111	79	0	0	46	0
Occupational groups:																					
Wage-earner		890	890	890	882	124	48	38	3	144	1	1,242	1,209	1,107	53	28	21	(3)	0	33	(3)
Clerical		242	242	242	233	32	14	15	2	37	0	1,625	1,597	1,462	70	19	45	1	0	28	0
Business and professional		393	393	378	373	41	19	7	2	71	0	2,109	2,064	1,974	53	24	13	(3)	0	45	(3)
Other		60	8	8	7	1	1	0	0	2	0	236	231	169	1	61	0	0	0	5	0
Family-type groups:																					
Type 1		426	399	378	373	62				83	0	1,277	1,233	1,158	75					44	0
Types 2 and 3		437	433	433	430	60	1			37	2	1,595	1,511	1,455	56	(3)			(3)	14	(3)
Types 4 and 5		421	411	408	399	56	56	44	4	101	0	1,693	1,634	1,415	51	46	56	1	0	55	0
Types 6 and 7		249	248	248	245	15	13	7	2	24	0	1,432	1,415	1,330	18	49	17	1	(3)	17	0
Types 8 and 9		52	51	51	48	5	12	9	0	9	0	1,988	1,943	1,822	44	135	142	0	0	45	0

1 This is the number of families receiving any positive net income from keeping roomers and boarders. In addition, 1 family in Westbrook, 1 family in Greenfield, and 3 families in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages kept roomers and boarders but had no net earnings from this source.

2 Averages are based on number of families in each class, column 2.

3 \$0.50 or less.

4 Member of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

TABLE 162.—PRINCIPAL EARNERS: Number and average yearly earnings of principal earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, with weeks of employment of principal earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families (2)	Principal earners						Average earnings per principal earner				Average weeks employment per principal earner (13)	Average earnings per family from principal earner (14)
		All (3)	Hus- bands (4)	Wives (5)	Other males (6)	Other females (7)	All (8)	Hus- bands (9)	Wives (10)	Other males (11)	Other females (12)		
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Weeks	Dollars
MAINE, WESTBROOK													
All incomes.....	869	840	798	22	10	10	1,270	1,292	797	861	915	51	1,227
\$0-\$999.....	215	196	189	6	0	1	770	778	529	825	\$ 676	49	702
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	339	331	313	8	7	3	1,055	1,075	630	825	609	51	1,030
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	106	105	157	6	0	2	1,298	1,311	1,095	842	842	51	1,200
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	100	99	92	2	2	3	1,852	1,909	\$ 1,380	\$ 819	1,105	52	1,833
\$3,000 or over.....	49	49	47	1	1	1	3,454	3,541		\$ 1,196	\$ 1,650	52	3,454
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	572	572	545	15	9	3	1,065	1,083	613	864	624	51	1,065
Clerical.....	117	117	110	3	1	3	1,295	1,314	1,222	\$ 832	821	51	1,295
Business and professional.....	158	151	143	4	0	4	2,026	2,072	1,170		1,204	50	1,935
Other.....	22	0	0	0	0	0							
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	249	227	215	12			1,146	1,164	833			51	1,045
Types 2 and 3.....	242	241	237	4	0	0	1,336	1,343	949			51	1,330
Types 4 and 5.....	285	229	206	6	8	9	1,342	1,404	625	848	833	51	1,308
Types 6 and 7.....	114	114	114	0	0	0	1,246	1,246				51	1,246
Types 8 and 9.....	29	29	26	0	2	1	1,205	1,211		\$ 910	\$ 1,650	50	1,205
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD													
All incomes.....	546	525	516	3	5	1	1,542	1,550	859	1,170	\$ 1,040	50	1,482
\$0-\$999.....	76	62	62	0	0	0	674	674				46	551
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	165	161	157	2	2	0	1,121	1,130	\$ 464	\$ 1,066		50	1,094
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	141	139	138	1	0	0	1,472	1,471	\$ 1,650			52	1,452
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	123	122	118	0	3	1	1,948	1,974		1,240	\$ 1,040	51	1,933
\$3,000 or over.....	41	41	41	0	0	0	3,632	3,632				52	3,532
Occupational groups:													
Wage-earner.....	333	333	328	1	4	0	1,296	1,298	\$ 728	1,296		50	1,296
Clerical.....	88	88	85	1	1	1	1,559	1,566	\$ 1,650	\$ 670		52	1,550
Business and professional.....	110	104	103	1	0	0	2,320	2,341				51	2,194
Other.....	15	0	0	0	0	0							

Family-type groups:										
Type 1	171	151	149	2	0	0	1,336	1,342	\$ 925	49
Types 2 and 3	170	169	168	1	0	0	1,597	1,602	\$ 728	51
Types 4 and 5	135	135	132	0	2	1	1,652	1,654	\$ 1,040	51
Types 6 and 7	58	58	57	0	1	0	1,586	1,595	\$ 1,092	51
Types 8 and 9	12	12	10	0	2	0	1,892	2,037	\$ 1,170	50
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES										
All incomes	1,585	1,518	1,465	30	8	15	1,421	1,440	824	50
\$0-\$999	355	306	295	8	2	1	657	663	469	47
\$1,000-\$1,499	389	481	466	10	1	4	1,069	1,071	604	50
\$1,500-\$1,999	337	336	319	7	3	7	1,419	1,444	1,084	51
\$2,000-\$2,999	267	265	261	2	1	1	1,944	1,953	\$ 1,000	51
\$3,000 or over	137	130	124	3	1	2	3,499	3,587	\$ 3,661	52
Occupational groups:										
Wage-earner	890	890	865	14	6	5	1,117	1,130	613	49
Clerical	242	242	226	7	1	8	1,510	1,545	1,096	51
Business and professional	393	378	367	9	0	2	2,074	2,106	942	51
Other	60	8	7	0	1	0	1,727	1,451	\$ 3,661	52
Family-type groups:										
Type 1	426	378	370	8	0	0	1,316	1,329	738	49
Types 2 and 3	437	433	423	10	0	0	1,479	1,489	1,054	50
Types 4 and 5	421	408	383	11	4	10	1,494	1,540	692	50
Types 6 and 7	249	248	244	1	2	1	1,359	1,355	\$ 672	50
Types 8 and 9	52	51	45	0	2	4	1,414	1,503	\$ 520	51

¹ The total number of principal earners given in column 3 is equivalent to the total number of families having individual earners, since the family can have only 1 principal earner. Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, and some with family earnings only, i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, work not attributable to individual earners.

² Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of principal

earners in columns 3-7.

³ Averages in this column are based on the number of principal earners that reported the number of weeks during which they had earnings from employment, either full or part-time.

⁴ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 163.—SOLE AND SUPPLEMENTARY EARNERS: Number of families with individual earners, number and average earnings of supplementary earners classified as husbands, wives, and others, and average earnings of family from supplementary earners, by income, by occupation, and by family type, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family-income class, occupational group, and family type	Families	Families with individual earners					Supplementary earners					Average earnings per supplementary earner					Average earnings per family from supplementary earners
		Any 1			More than 1 2	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males 3	Other females 4	All	Husbands	Wives	Other males 3	Other females 4		
		Any family member	Any 1 only	Any 1 only													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
MAINE, WESTBROOK																	
All incomes.....	869	840	627	614	213	218	26	135	41	46	449	589	429	470	412	Dollars 128	
\$0-\$999.....	215	196	173	169	23	23	2	18	1	2	112	7 210	98	7 50	7 169	11	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	339	331	261	254	70	76	10	48	9	9	301	444	317	151	206	68	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	165	165	96	94	69	77	6	46	12	13	408	695	542	443	303	231	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	100	99	65	65	34	44	6	16	6	6	624	749	702	587	514	275	
\$3,000 or over.....	49	49	32	32	17	28	2	7	13	6	720	7 892	676	695	766	411	
Occupational groups:																	
Wage-earner.....	572	418	408	408	154	132	16	105	30	31	454	513	456	483	390	145	
Clerical.....	117	86	85	85	31	34	4	17	5	8	424	871	362	287	420	123	
Business and professional.....	158	151	123	121	28	32	6	13	6	7	447	603	296	560	497	91	
Other.....	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Family-type groups:																	
Type 1.....	219	227	172	168	55	55	8	47	3	2	536	574	530			118	
Types 2 and 3.....	242	241	200	199	41	45	3	37	3	2	342	504	372	30	7 12	64	
Types 4 and 5.....	235	229	143	135	86	104	12	36	25	31	431	575	380	511	370	191	
Types 6 and 7.....	114	96	96	96	18	20	0	13	5	2	387		303	468	7 728	69	
Types 8 and 9.....	29	29	16	16	13	24	3	2	8	11	583	708	7 800	510	546	482	
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD																	
All incomes.....	546	525	416	411	109	127	5	71	25	26	368	600	362	327	377	86	
\$0-\$999.....	76	62	59	59	3	3	0	3	0	0	97		97			4	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	165	161	132	129	29	29	1	18	6	4	146	7 720	110	183	108	26	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	141	139	104	104	35	40	1	24	7	8	338	7 250	393	270	393	96	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	123	122	85	83	37	47	3	23	10	11	403	676	505	474	437	188	
\$3,000 or over.....	41	41	36	36	5	8	0	3	2	3	685		800	7 330	807	134	

Occupational groups:	333	259	255	74	80	2	44	17	17	372	7 880	356	307	421	89
Wage-earner.....	88	67	67	21	27	3	17	4	3	442	413	386	580	607	136
Clerical.....	110	90	89	14	20	0	10	4	0	248	---	349	160	138	45
Business and professional.....	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Family-type groups:	171	124	123	27	27	1	26	---	---	409	7 250	415	---	---	65
Type 1.....	170	145	145	23	24	1	22	---	---	282	7 720	273	7 50	---	40
Types 2 and 3.....	135	85	84	50	65	2	18	20	25	386	7 491	439	358	363	186
Types 4 and 5.....	58	53	52	5	7	0	5	2	0	171	7 91	203	7 931	---	21
Types 6 and 7.....	12	9	7	3	4	1	0	2	1	611	7 1,040	---	7 387	7 750	214
Types 8 and 9.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All incomes.....	1,585	1,227	1,210	291	345	30	168	91	56	379	484	359	378	384	83
\$0-\$999.....	355	258	251	48	52	4	35	9	4	121	112	117	118	168	18
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	439	404	399	77	89	9	47	24	9	264	454	270	179	269	48
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	337	267	264	69	86	13	36	17	20	355	499	382	252	301	91
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	267	193	193	72	85	3	42	27	13	467	599	495	489	298	149
\$3,000 or over.....	137	105	103	25	33	1	8	14	10	931	7 1,700	1,123	825	850	224
Occupational groups:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wage-earner.....	800	707	700	183	222	17	110	54	41	371	433	352	381	383	92
Clerical.....	242	194	187	48	58	7	25	16	10	363	627	367	263	327	87
Business and professional.....	393	319	317	59	64	6	32	21	5	426	462	388	455	504	69
Other.....	60	7	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	7 50	---	7 50	---	---	1
Family-type groups:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Type 1.....	426	321	316	57	57	3	54	---	---	487	546	484	---	---	65
Types 2 and 3.....	437	375	372	55	59	7	50	2	0	332	788	282	7 3	---	45
Types 4 and 5.....	421	278	271	130	158	16	45	60	37	347	361	308	346	389	130
Types 6 and 7.....	240	218	218	28	40	1	14	16	9	380	7 468	281	475	356	61
Types 8 and 9.....	52	33	33	18	31	3	5	13	10	429	376	457	460	392	256

¹ Any difference between the totals in columns 2 and 3 is explained by the fact that column 2 includes some families with no income from earnings, and some with family earnings only; i. e., earnings only from such family enterprises as keeping roomers and boarders, work not attributable to individual earners.

² Families that have supplementary earners.

³ Includes male earners under 16 years of age, as follows: Westbrook, 2; Greenfield, 3; Vermont-Massachusetts villages, 7. Average earnings amounted to: Westbrook, \$10; Greenfield, \$77; Vermont-Massachusetts villages, \$57.

⁴ Includes female earners under 16 years of age, as follows: Westbrook 2; Greenfield, 1; Vermont-Massachusetts villages, 2. Average earnings amounted to: Westbrook, \$12; Greenfield, \$156; Vermont-Massachusetts villages, \$28.

⁵ Averages in this section of the table are based on the corresponding counts of supplementary earners in columns 7-11.

⁶ Averages in this column are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Family-type groups:																		
Type 1																		
0-999	249	172	85.3	1,045	118	536	171	124	90.2	1,179	65	409	426	321	90.7	1,108	65	487
1,000-1,499	72	53	92.6	579	8	112	42	28	83.4	378	0	---	138	90	91.9	422	12	131
1,500-1,999	99	76	80.2	959	64	374	54	42	93.5	1,007	17	99	124	105	80.6	977	41	360
2,000-2,999	44	22	73.7	1,203	286	629	32	21	86.2	1,352	134	478	82	69	90.6	1,354	63	498
3,000 or over	27	15	83.9	1,750	294	723	34	25	91.6	1,907	128	544	44	28	86.2	1,781	208	654
	7	5	90.0	3,338	288	4,109	9	8	90.9	2,602	167	4,500	38	29	94.0	3,386	177	1,075
Types 2 and 3																		
0-999	242	200	93.8	1,330	64	342	170	145	96.3	1,587	40	282	437	375	95.4	1,466	45	332
1,000-1,499	69	60	95.7	787	18	158	18	15	95.1	806	16	97	96	77	94.6	696	19	120
1,500-1,999	97	81	94.2	1,126	57	309	32	43	96.7	1,170	30	193	152	137	96.3	1,151	30	289
2,000-2,999	38	26	86.7	1,449	155	491	35	48	95.6	1,545	37	288	93	76	92.0	1,535	87	478
3,000 or over	23	20	94.4	2,105	106	393	33	28	95.4	2,073	79	524	60	51	96.1	2,116	51	346
	15	13	97.6	3,671	47	4,354	12	11	99.3	3,426	25	4,300	36	34	97.6	3,586	53	4,962
Types 4 and 5																		
0-999	235	143	81.3	1,308	191	431	135	85	86.8	1,632	186	386	421	278	86.7	1,448	130	347
1,000-1,499	33	21	86.6	647	22	90	3	3	100.0	488	0	---	61	36	78.4	548	35	113
1,500-1,999	90	60	82.4	974	87	244	33	23	93.0	1,065	46	151	126	84	86.7	943	88	240
2,000-2,999	56	29	77.6	1,214	251	440	40	25	86.4	1,351	153	341	82	55	83.9	1,331	121	302
3,000 or over	38	23	77.7	1,718	355	642	46	24	81.4	1,856	300	445	111	72	87.2	1,854	187	442
	18	10	86.8	3,614	483	791	13	10	92.7	3,619	283	614	41	31	89.9	3,476	266	838
Types 6 and 7																		
0-999	114	96	94.2	1,246	69	387	58	53	96.7	1,586	21	171	249	220	92.8	1,354	61	380
1,000-1,499	35	33	99.7	809	1	414	13	13	100.0	767	0	---	53	49	97.0	728	12	126
1,500-1,999	46	38	94.7	1,104	57	326	23	21	93.6	1,166	12	142	80	74	94.4	1,099	26	294
2,000-2,999	20	16	93.9	1,508	80	401	10	7	92.7	1,594	91	183	59	54	96.8	1,499	36	259
3,000 or over	8	6	85.9	1,990	280	745	7	7	98.7	2,073	0	---	44	35	92.7	1,988	128	433
	5	3	93.1	3,386	251	418	5	5	100.0	4,955	0	---	13	8	76.7	2,602	369	685
Types 8 and 9																		
0-999	29	16	68.1	1,205	482	583	12	9	84.0	1,892	214	641	52	33	78.3	1,387	256	429

¹ Percentages are based on the total family earnings for each class, regardless of whether husbands were earners.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of supplementary earners in each class.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2, 8, or 14).

TABLE 165.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	All husbands (2)	Husbands whose chief occupation was—				All principal earners (8)	Principal earners whose chief occupation was—				All supplementary earners (13)	Supplementary earners whose chief occupation was—			
		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business or professional	Farm-operator or unknown		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business or professional	Farm-operator or unknown		Wage-earner	Clerical	Business or professional	Farm-operator or unknown
(1)	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
MAINE, WESTBROOK															
All incomes.....	869	563	116	145	0	45	572	117	151	0	248	186	40	22	0
0-249.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	17	5	2	1	0	9	6	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
500-749.....	45	23	9	4	0	9	26	9	4	0	4	2	2	0	0
750-999.....	152	131	11	5	0	30	133	10	5	0	18	15	1	2	0
1,000-1,249.....	190	136	25	17	0	12	148	24	18	0	18	38	9	1	0
1,250-1,499.....	149	109	22	14	0	14	147	109	23	0	38	31	5	2	0
1,500-1,749.....	104	68	15	18	0	3	103	68	19	0	44	35	7	2	0
1,750-1,999.....	62	42	8	12	0	0	62	40	10	0	33	26	4	3	0
2,000-2,249.....	37	18	10	9	0	0	37	19	8	0	13	10	3	0	0
2,250-2,499.....	33	15	6	11	0	1	33	13	7	0	23	16	3	4	0
2,500-2,999.....	30	8	2	19	0	1	29	8	3	0	8	4	1	3	0
3,000-3,499.....	17	3	4	10	0	0	17	3	4	0	8	5	2	1	0
3,500-3,999.....	12	3	0	9	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	6	5	0	0
4,000 or over.....	20	2	2	16	0	0	2	1	17	0	14	8	3	3	0
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD															
All incomes.....	546	332	87	101	1	25	335	89	101	0	127	69	40	17	1
0-249.....	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	10	4	1	1	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	18	12	2	1	0	3	15	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
750-999.....	44	35	4	2	0	3	41	4	2	0	3	3	0	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	69	55	7	4	0	3	68	56	5	0	8	6	2	2	0
1,250-1,499.....	96	64	18	10	0	4	93	65	18	0	21	14	4	3	0
1,500-1,749.....	84	60	17	6	0	1	83	60	17	0	20	14	3	3	0
1,750-1,999.....	57	37	7	12	0	1	56	8	11	0	20	12	4	4	0
2,000-2,249.....	59	35	11	12	0	1	36	11	12	0	21	11	10	0	0

2,250-2,499	25	8	8	0	1	24	8	8	8	0	0	10	3	6	1	0
2,500-2,999	39	17	7	1	0	39	17	8	14	0	0	16	5	7	3	0
3,000-3,499	15	1	13	0	0	15	1	8	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
3,500-3,999	14	4	2	0	0	14	4	2	2	8	0	7	1	4	2	0
4,000 or over	12	0	2	10	0	12	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS																
VILLAGES																
All incomes	1,585	896	227	364	8	90	1,518	896	243	370	9	345	222	65	57	1
0-249	12	4	0	1	0	7	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	36	14	3	3	0	16	21	15	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-749	97	77	2	4	2	12	87	79	3	20	2	18	13	1	4	0
750-999	210	146	23	20	0	21	193	147	26	20	0	34	28	3	3	0
1,000-1,249	245	182	30	24	0	9	240	181	33	26	0	30	32	4	3	0
1,250-1,499	244	169	35	35	0	5	241	168	38	35	0	50	38	3	9	0
1,500-1,749	187	106	29	47	1	4	186	109	36	46	1	45	28	8	9	0
1,750-1,999	150	79	33	35	2	1	150	76	36	36	2	41	30	5	6	0
2,000-2,249	115	55	24	33	2	1	115	54	24	35	2	33	19	9	5	0
2,250-2,499	69	23	18	27	0	1	68	23	18	27	0	16	8	5	2	1
2,500-2,999	83	26	18	38	0	1	82	25	18	39	0	36	16	14	6	0
3,000-3,499	53	10	5	35	0	3	50	10	5	35	0	12	4	6	2	0
3,500-3,999	18	3	3	11	0	1	18	3	3	12	0	9	4	3	2	0
4,000 or over	66	2	4	51	1	8	62	2	6	52	2	12	2	4	6	0

¹ The total number of husbands is the same as the total number of families since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife.

² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 166.—EARNING STATUS, AGE, AND EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS: *Total number of earning husbands, number of husbands who were principal earners, number who were supplementary earners, and average earnings, by husband's occupation and age, New England small cities combined and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and age group (Years)	All earning husbands				Principal-earner husbands				Supplementary-earner husbands				Husbands without earnings	Average 3 earnings of husbands					
	All occupations ¹	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business professional	All occupations ²	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business professional	All occupations	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business professional		Principal-earners	Supplementary-earners	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business professional	
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
COMBINED CITIES	All ages	No. 1,058	No. 1,008	No. 668	No. 153	No. 187	No. 984	No. 654	No. 147	No. 183	No. 24	No. 14	No. 6	No. 4	No. 50	No. 1,429	No. 1,040	No. 1,430	No. 2,249
	Under 20	1	32	22	6	4	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	440	1,259	1,414
	20-24	32	102	73	20	9	31	72	20	9	1	1	0	0	0	1,092	430	1,118	1,762
	25-29	103	320	224	64	24	101	229	64	24	1	1	0	0	0	1,354	426	1,439	1,708
	30-34	130	381	251	74	28	129	321	85	31	3	3	1	2	1	1,447	642	1,536	2,057
	35-39	191	500	336	97	36	185	414	114	41	36	2	2	0	0	1,601	443	1,617	2,204
	40-44	152	411	278	81	29	149	336	97	36	2	2	0	0	0	1,645	443	1,617	2,204
	45-49	131	330	216	64	24	122	281	81	30	8	5	3	0	0	1,645	443	1,617	2,204
	50-54	94	244	161	46	18	94	216	64	24	8	5	3	0	0	1,645	443	1,617	2,204
	55-59	68	174	114	33	13	62	154	44	16	18	2	1	0	0	1,300	454	1,333	2,060
	60-64	66	161	106	30	12	60	142	40	15	18	2	1	0	0	1,412	483	1,205	2,427
	65 or older	90	53	31	9	13	50	30	8	12	12	3	1	1	37	1,328	768	1,582	1,843
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES	All ages	No. 1,387	No. 1,495	No. 896	No. 227	No. 304	No. 1,465	No. 872	No. 225	No. 360	No. 30	No. 24	No. 2	No. 4	No. 92	No. 1,440	No. 484	No. 1,539	No. 2,122
	Under 20	1	35	25	6	4	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	936	260	995	1,141
	20-24	35	146	95	29	10	34	72	20	9	1	1	0	0	0	1,094	411	1,307	1,801
	25-29	147	466	306	83	31	146	326	95	32	3	3	1	0	0	1,256	625	1,482	2,040
	30-34	196	503	336	97	36	193	434	114	41	3	3	0	0	0	1,424	983	1,676	2,240
	35-39	237	603	400	109	40	233	534	134	49	3	3	0	0	0	1,555	766	1,708	2,038
	40-44	225	544	366	97	36	220	434	114	41	3	3	0	0	0	1,501	445	1,601	2,201
	45-49	191	484	316	81	29	186	434	114	41	3	3	0	0	0	1,529	436	1,617	2,201
	50-54	152	394	256	64	24	145	336	97	36	3	3	0	0	0	1,433	404	1,653	2,446
	55-59	109	266	174	46	18	97	236	64	24	33	7	5	1	0	1,637	994	1,663	2,374
	60-64	106	266	174	46	18	97	236	64	24	32	2	1	0	0	1,510	994	1,663	2,374
	65 or older	188	123	71	10	39	118	67	10	38	5	4	0	0	65	1,120	772	1,128	1,661

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in the study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 1 husband in the combined cities and 2 in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages in families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² Includes 8 husbands in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages who were farm operators or whose occupational classification was unknown. Their average earnings were \$1,280 per earner. In the combined cities there were no husbands with earnings from farm operation or unknown occupations.

³ Average based on the corresponding number of earning husbands (columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 167.—EARNING WIVES BY SOURCE OF FAMILY EARNINGS: Number of families in which wife was principal or supplementary earner and additional earnings were received from specified family members or from roomers and boarders, by income, New England small cities combined and New England villages, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families in which wife was earner				Families in which wife was principal earner				Families in which wife was supplementary earner				Families having roomers and boarders						
		Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—				Additional earnings from—						
		All	No others ¹	Hus-band and others	Per-sons other than hus-band	All ²	Hus-band and others	Hus-band and others	Per-sons other than hus-band	All	Hus-band only	Hus-band and others	Per-sons other than hus-band	Hus-band	Person other than hus-band	All	Wife	Wife as prin-cipal earner	Wife as supple-mentary earner	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
COMBINED CITIES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1,057	173	5	152	15	1	18	12	0	1	155	140	15	0	153	2	171	26	4	22
	0-999	215	19	2	16	0	1	3	0	0	16	16	0	0	16	0	24	4	1	3
	1,000-1,499	356	60	2	55	3	0	7	5	0	53	50	3	0	53	0	53	9	2	7
	1,500-1,999	234	54	1	49	4	0	6	5	0	48	44	4	0	48	0	53	8	1	7
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1,585	198	12	166	18	2	30	17	0	1	168	149	18	1	166	2	257	35	7	28
	0-999	355	43	6	35	2	0	8	2	0	35	33	2	0	34	1	43	3	1	2
	1,000-1,499	489	57	3	49	5	0	10	7	0	47	42	5	0	47	0	75	12	4	8
	1,500-1,999	337	43	2	37	4	0	7	5	0	36	32	4	0	36	0	64	8	2	6
All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	2,000-2,999	267	44	0	37	6	1	2	2	0	42	35	6	1	41	1	55	11	0	11
	3,000 or over	137	11	1	8	1	3	1	0	1	8	7	1	0	8	0	20	1	0	1

¹ Families in which wife was sole earner.

² Includes families in which wife was sole earner (column 4).

TABLE 168.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, and number and average earnings of husbands, wives, and other family members, by occupation and income and by family type and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average ¹ persons per family	Individual earners					Average ² earnings per earner				
			Husbands	Wives	Others			Husbands	Wives	Others		
					All	Male	Female			All	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MAINE, WESTBROOK												
All incomes.....	No. 899	No. 3.71	No. 824	No. 157	No. 107	No. 51	No. 56	Dol. 1,270	Dol. 480	Dol. 523	Dol. 547	Dol. 502
0-999.....	215	3.61	191	24	4	1	3	772	206	266	\$ 50	338
1,000-1,499.....	339	3.64	323	56	28	16	12	1,055	362	386	446	306
1,500-1,999.....	166	3.74	163	52	27	12	15	1,289	606	405	443	375
2,000-2,999.....	100	3.92	98	18	27	8	19	1,838	777	610	645	607
3,000 or over.....	49	4.08	49	7	21	14	7	3,433	676	297	731	892
Occupational groups:												
Wage-earner.....	572	3.78	561	120	73	39	34	1,067	475	496	571	411
0-999.....	165	3.75	160	20	4	1	3	797	243	266	\$ 50	338
1,000-1,499.....	251	3.67	245	46	21	13	8	1,047	376	404	463	307
1,500-1,999.....	108	3.89	108	37	20	10	10	1,246	588	384	428	340
2,000-2,999.....	40	4.15	40	12	17	7	10	1,610	760	618	727	541
3,000 or over.....	8	4.50	8	5	11	8	3	1,946	805	773	851	593
Clerical.....	117	3.69	114	20	17	6	11	1,298	491	476	378	529
0-999.....	21	3.54	21	2	0	0	0	667	\$ 11	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	47	3.58	46	6	5	3	2	1,116	290	331	369	\$ 275
1,500-1,999.....	26	3.50	25	9	5	2	3	1,280	605	594	\$ 514	648
2,000-2,999.....	18	4.08	17	3	5	0	5	1,900	872	530	-----	530
3,000 or over.....	5	4.80	5	0	2	1	1	3,674	-----	\$ 403	\$ 130	\$ 676
Business and professional.....	158	3.67	149	17	17	6	11	2,013	502	686	560	754
0-999.....	16	3.18	10	2	0	0	0	581	\$ 22	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	34	3.80	32	4	2	0	2	1,034	310	-----	-----	\$ 335
1,500-1,999.....	31	3.50	30	6	2	0	2	1,448	715	\$ 138	-----	\$ 138
2,000-2,999.....	41	3.67	41	3	5	1	4	2,034	750	708	\$ 70	868
3,000 or over.....	36	3.89	36	2	8	5	3	3,729	\$ 354	896	658	1,293
Other.....	22	2.32	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Family-type groups:												
Type 1.....	249	2.01	223	59	-----	-----	-----	1,143	591	-----	-----	-----
0-999.....	72	2.01	56	7	-----	-----	-----	723	251	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	99	2.01	92	18	-----	-----	-----	1,015	439	-----	-----	-----
1,500-1,999.....	44	2.00	42	21	-----	-----	-----	1,200	721	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999.....	27	2.02	26	11	-----	-----	-----	1,813	732	-----	-----	-----
3,000 or over.....	7	2.02	7	2	-----	-----	-----	3,338	\$ 1,009	-----	-----	-----
Types 2 and 3.....	242	3.40	240	41	5	3	2	1,332	428	23	30	\$ 12
0-999.....	69	3.36	68	8	0	0	0	789	242	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	97	3.34	97	16	2	2	0	1,126	347	\$ 10	\$ 10	-----
1,500-1,999.....	58	3.41	57	13	0	0	0	1,457	541	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999.....	23	3.63	23	2	3	1	2	2,085	\$ 1,170	32	\$ 70	\$ 12
3,000 or over.....	15	3.55	15	2	0	0	0	3,671	\$ 354	-----	-----	-----
Types 4 and 5.....	235	4.14	218	42	73	33	40	1,359	415	528	593	474
0-999.....	33	3.95	26	7	4	1	3	761	173	266	\$ 50	338
1,000-1,499.....	90	4.20	81	15	24	12	12	1,002	281	422	538	306
1,500-1,999.....	56	3.97	56	14	18	8	10	1,207	548	377	479	296
2,000-2,999.....	38	4.41	37	5	17	4	13	1,693	718	738	753	734
3,000 or over.....	18	4.20	18	1	10	8	2	3,614	\$ 728	797	776	\$ 884

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 168.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, and number and average earnings of husbands, wives, and other family members, by occupation and income and by family type and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average ¹ persons per family	Individual earners					Average ² earnings per earner				
			Husbands	Wives	Others			Husbands	Wives	Others		
					All	Male	Female			All	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MAINE, WESTBROOK—continued												
Family-type groups—Continued	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Types 6 and 7.....	114	6.25	114	13	7	5	2	1,246	303	542	468	728
0-999.....	35	6.13	35	2	0	0	0	809	3 14			
1,000-1,499.....	46	6.15	46	7	1	1	0	1,104	370	3 25	3 25	
1,500-1,999.....	20	6.35	20	3	1	1	0	1,508	292	3 728	3 728	
2,000-2,999.....	8	6.44	8	0	3	2	1	1,990		745	3 728	3 780
3,000 or over.....	5	7.20	5	1	2	1	1	3,386	3 448	3 403	3 130	3 676
Types 8 and 9.....	29	7.48	29	2	22	10	12	1,165	3 800	616	590	638
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD												
All incomes.....	546	3.48	521	74	57	30	27	1,541	382	436	467	402
0-999.....	76	3.08	62	3	0	0	0	674	97			
1,000-1,499.....	165	3.47	158	20	12	8	4	1,127	145	305	404	108
1,500-1,999.....	141	3.59	139	25	15	7	8	1,462	444	255	238	270
2,000-2,999.....	123	3.44	121	23	25	13	12	1,941	505	572	651	487
3,000 or over.....	41	3.92	41	3	5	2	3	3,533	800	616	3 330	807
Occupational groups: Wage-earner.....	333	3.57	330	45	38	21	17	1,295	364	462	495	421
0-999.....	49	3.50	49	3	0	0	0	738	97			
1,000-1,499.....	121	3.56	119	16	10	8	2	1,109	156	338	404	3 75
1,500-1,999.....	97	3.68	97	15	11	5	6	1,424	468	313	297	326
2,000-2,999.....	61	3.43	60	10	13	7	6	1,843	599	613	761	440
3,000 or over.....	5	3.78	5	1	4	1	3	2,124	3 600	692	3 345	807
Clerical.....	88	3.55	88	18	9	5	4	1,527	456	650	598	715
0-999.....	6	3.19	6	0	0	0	0	625				
1,000-1,499.....	25	3.52	25	2	0	0	0	1,164	3 102			
1,500-1,999.....	25	3.51	25	5	0	0	0	1,478	691			
2,000-2,999.....	27	3.69	27	11	9	5	4	1,756	414	650	598	715
3,000 or over.....	5	3.60	5	0	0	0	0	3,430				
Business and professional.....	110	3.34	103	11	10	4	6	2,341	335	147	160	138
0-999.....	11	2.09	7	0	0	0	0	272				
1,000-1,499.....	16	3.00	14	2	2	0	2	1,218	3 101	3 140		3 140
1,500-1,999.....	18	3.38	17	5	4	2	2	1,655	124	97	3 91	3 104
2,000-2,999.....	34	3.29	34	2	3	1	2	2,263	3 532	163	3 144	3 172
3,000 or over.....	31	3.99	31	2	1	1	0	3,777	3 900	3 315	3 315	
Other.....	15	2.00	0	0	0	0	0					
Family-type groups: Type 1.....	171	2.02	150	28				1,334	452			
0-999.....	42	2.00	28	0				566				
1,000-1,499.....	54	2.04	50	10				1,083	109			
1,500-1,999.....	32	2.03	30	9				1,395	634			
2,000-2,999.....	34	2.00	33	8				1,965	544			
3,000 or over.....	9	2.00	9	1				2,602	3 1,500			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 168.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, and number and average earnings of husbands, wives, and other family members, by occupation and income and by family type and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average ¹ persons per family	Individual earners					Average ² earnings per earner				
			Husbands	Wives	Others			Husbands	Wives	Others		
					All	Male	Female			All	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MASSACHUSETTS, GREEN-FIELD—continued												
Family-type groups—Continued	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Types 2 and 3.....	170	3.43	169	23	1	1	0	1,597	293	\$ 50	\$ 50	-----
0-999.....	18	3.40	18	3	0	0	0	806	97	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	52	3.34	51	7	1	1	0	1,193	215	\$ 50	\$ 50	-----
1,500-1,999.....	55	3.53	55	7	0	0	0	1,545	288	-----	-----	-----
2,000-2,999.....	33	3.40	33	5	0	0	0	2,073	524	-----	-----	-----
3,000 or over.....	12	3.50	12	1	0	0	0	3,426	\$ 300	-----	-----	-----
Types 4 and 5.....	135	3.98	134	18	48	22	26	1,646	439	410	436	389
0-999.....	3	4.05	3	0	0	0	0	488	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	33	3.92	33	1	9	5	4	1,065	\$ 26	165	210	108
1,500-1,999.....	40	4.11	40	6	12	4	8	1,351	440	292	334	270
2,000-2,999.....	46	3.92	45	10	22	11	11	1,842	464	529	594	463
3,000 or over.....	13	3.89	13	1	5	2	3	3,619	\$ 600	616	\$ 330	807
Types 6 and 7.....	58	5.99	57	5	3	3	0	1,595	203	425	425	-----
0-999.....	13	5.86	13	0	0	0	0	767	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,000-1,499.....	23	6.12	22	2	1	1	0	1,169	\$ 142	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,092	-----
1,500-1,999.....	10	5.70	10	3	2	2	0	1,594	244	\$ 91	\$ 91	-----
2,000-2,999.....	7	5.77	7	0	0	0	0	2,073	-----	-----	-----	-----
3,000 or over.....	5	6.60	5	0	0	0	0	4,956	-----	-----	-----	-----
Types 8 and 9.....	12	7.12	11	0	5	4	1	1,947	-----	773	778	\$ 750
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES												
All incomes.....	1,585	3.75	1,495	198	170	99	71	1,421	429	461	435	498
0-999.....	355	3.40	299	43	16	11	5	656	183	218	192	275
1,000-1,499.....	489	3.66	475	57	38	25	13	1,059	329	289	217	426
1,500-1,999.....	337	3.95	332	43	47	20	27	1,407	496	398	305	466
2,000-2,999.....	267	4.16	264	44	42	28	14	1,937	547	457	507	358
3,000 or over.....	137	3.72	125	11	27	15	12	3,572	1,188	965	1,014	903
Occupational groups:												
Wage-earner.....	890	3.84	882	124	106	60	46	1,117	381	415	416	415
0-999.....	243	3.57	239	33	12	8	4	660	177	152	145	168
1,000-1,499.....	347	3.72	345	38	27	17	10	1,062	331	241	206	301
1,500-1,999.....	185	4.16	183	27	32	13	19	1,357	565	389	374	401
2,000-2,999.....	100	4.23	100	25	19	13	6	1,808	533	539	657	325
3,000 or over.....	15	4.61	15	1	16	9	7	2,125	\$ 260	876	913	834
Clerical.....	242	3.68	233	32	35	17	18	1,518	526	455	287	614
0-999.....	32	3.37	29	4	3	2	1	690	412	503	\$ 403	\$ 702
1,000-1,499.....	70	3.46	67	10	7	4	3	1,094	401	518	274	843
1,500-1,999.....	65	3.61	63	6	9	3	6	1,497	424	534	105	749
2,000-2,999.....	61	4.16	61	10	13	7	6	1,934	504	292	321	288
3,000 or over.....	14	3.64	13	2	3	1	2	3,693	\$ 1,800	732	\$ 416	\$ 890

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 168.—SIZE OF FAMILY AND EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL EARNERS: *Average number of persons per family, and number and average earnings of husbands, wives, and other family members by occupation and income and by family type and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36—Continued*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Average ¹ persons per family	Individual earners						Average ² earnings per earner				
			Hus-bands	Wives	Others			Hus-bands	Wives	Others			
					All	Male	Fe-male			All	Male	Fe-male	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES—CON.													
Occupational groups—Continued													
Business and professional.....	No. 393	No. 3.76	No. 373	No. 41	No. 28	No. 21	No. 7	Dol. 2,079	Dol. 509	Dol. 528	Dol. 456	Dol. 744	
0-999.....	41	3.39	29	5	0	0	0	608	61				
1,000-1,499.....	66	3.62	63	9	4	4	0	1,008	238	209	209		
1,500-1,999.....	85	3.74	84	10	4	2	2	1,453	354	160	³ 82	³ 236	
2,000-2,999.....	102	4.15	101	9	12	10	2	2,077	632	521	473	³ 757	
3,000 or over.....	99	3.61	96	8	8	5	3	3,777	1,151	882	766	1,074	
Other.....	60	2.70	7	1	1	1	0	1,541	³ 50	³ 3,661	³ 3,661		
Family-type groups:													
Type 1.....	426	2.02	373	62				1,322	516				
0-999.....	138	2.02	103	13				566	131				
1,000-1,499.....	124	2.01	116	17				1,029	404				
1,500-1,999.....	82	2.01	80	13				1,364	544				
2,000-2,999.....	44	2.01	42	14				1,866	654				
3,000 or over.....	38	2.03	32	5				4,006	1,440				
Types 2 and 3.....	437	3.44	430	60	2	2	0	1,478	410	³ 4	³ 4		
0-999.....	96	3.39	90	16	1	1	0	728	197	³ 5	³ 5		
1,000-1,499.....	152	3.50	152	15	1	1	0	1,148	335	³ 2	³ 2		
1,500-1,999.....	93	3.37	92	18	0	0	0	1,529	568				
2,000-2,999.....	60	3.49	60	9	0	0	0	2,103	431				
3,000 or over.....	36	3.37	36	2	0	0	0	3,575	³ 1,162				
Types 4 and 5.....	421	3.96	399	56	111	64	47	1,493	384	427	369	506	
0-999.....	61	3.77	47	11	13	8	5	632	236	250	234	275	
1,000-1,499.....	126	3.87	122	19	28	18	10	960	284	261	165	432	
1,500-1,999.....	82	3.84	81	6	28	13	15	1,293	337	441	313	552	
2,000-2,999.....	111	4.14	110	18	30	19	11	1,845	541	463	519	366	
3,000 or over.....	41	4.26	39	2	12	6	6	3,617	³ 871	886	810	962	
Types 6 and 7.....	249	6.12	245	15	28	18	10	1,351	307	592	688	419	
0-999.....	53	5.93	53	3	2	2	0	729	132	³ 117	³ 117		
1,000-1,499.....	80	5.83	78	4	5	4	1	1,098	310	632	542	³ 988	
1,500-1,999.....	59	6.17	59	4	4	1	3	1,499	351	168	³ 39	210	
2,000-2,999.....	44	6.62	44	3	10	7	3	1,988	423	436	482	329	
3,000 or over.....	13	6.66	11	1	7	4	3	2,813	³ 300	1,165	1,643	528	
Types 8 and 9.....	52	7.65	48	5	29	15	14	1,432	457	486	468	527	

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of individual earners in each class (columns 4-8).

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 169.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF WIVES: *Number of wives who were without earnings, number who were earners, and average earnings per wife, by wife's occupation, by age, New England small cities combined and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and age group (years)	All wives ¹	Wives without earnings	Earning wives by occupation ²				Average ³ earnings per wife by occupation			
			All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	All	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
COMBINED CITIES	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All ages.....	1,058	885	173	102	43	28	428	386	523	436
Under 30.....	207	163	44	27	13	4	453	437	437	618
30-39.....	335	261	74	44	18	12	454	409	576	435
40-49.....	261	223	38	24	9	5	392	327	605	315
50-59.....	139	128	11	4	2	5	322	258	⁴ 400	343
60 or older.....	116	110	6	3	1	2	349	226	⁴ 175	⁴ 620
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES										
All ages.....	1,587	1,389	198	119	28	50	429	336	624	542
Under 30.....	297	256	41	21	8	12	488	393	794	450
30-39.....	455	397	58	35	9	14	378	271	582	517
40-49.....	361	306	55	35	7	13	429	387	520	496
50-59.....	248	222	26	18	2	5	485	338	⁴ 180	1,135
60 or older.....	226	208	18	10	2	6	379	261	⁴ 936	391

¹ This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. This table includes a few wives in families that reported negative incomes. (See table 155, footnote 5.)

² In the combined cities there were no wives with earnings from farm operation or unknown occupations. In the Vermont-Massachusetts villages 1 wife, age class 55-59 years, earned \$520 from farm operation.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of wives who were earners (columns 4-7).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 170.—EARNINGS AND AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Number of husbands who were earners¹ and average earnings per husband, by family type and husband's age, New England small cities combined and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and age group (years)	All husbands ²	Earning husbands in families of types ³ —					Average ⁴ earnings per husband in families of types—				
		All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
COMBINED CITIES	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All ages	1, 058	1, 008	290	309	254	125	1, 409	1, 226	1, 477	1, 530	1, 407
Under 20.	1	1	1	0	0	0	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,040	-----	-----	-----
20-24.	32	32	17	15	0	0	1, 018	895	1, 157	-----	-----
25-29.	103	102	28	51	4	19	1, 123	1, 150	1, 150	1, 281	979
30-34.	130	130	29	68	8	24	1, 346	1, 228	1, 440	1, 638	1, 113
35-39.	191	190	26	82	40	37	1, 426	1, 265	1, 512	1, 468	1, 373
40-44.	152	151	30	41	48	26	1, 589	1, 429	1, 779	1, 579	1, 493
45-49.	131	130	23	24	63	12	1, 571	1, 085	1, 554	1, 688	2, 236
50-54.	94	94	28	19	38	6	1, 559	1, 401	1, 703	1, 512	2, 197
55-59.	68	64	33	6	23	0	1, 273	1, 206	1, 795	1, 220	-----
60-64.	66	61	38	2	20	0	1, 403	1, 221	\$ 1,012	1, 732	-----
65 or older.	90	53	37	1	10	1	1, 296	1, 225	\$ 3,082	944	\$ 910
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES											
All ages	1, 587	1, 495	373	430	399	245	1, 421	1, 322	1, 478	1, 493	1, 351
Under 20.	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$ 936	-----	\$ 936	-----	-----
20-24.	35	35	12	21	1	1	973	1, 068	937	\$ 780	\$ 780
25-29.	147	146	32	92	11	11	1, 256	1, 150	1, 312	1, 261	1, 093
30-34.	196	196	34	94	18	49	1, 411	1, 448	1, 474	1, 450	1, 258
35-39.	237	236	21	98	33	77	1, 548	1, 367	1, 693	1, 664	1, 374
40-44.	225	223	18	62	72	59	1, 491	1, 234	1, 620	1, 508	1, 451
45-49.	191	189	37	27	81	29	1, 512	1, 316	1, 513	1, 615	1, 503
50-54.	152	148	39	19	69	16	1, 432	1, 227	1, 340	1, 600	1, 199
55-59.	109	99	41	11	42	2	1, 543	1, 692	1, 655	1, 430	\$ 728
60-64.	106	99	57	3	34	1	1, 485	1, 570	790	1, 387	\$ 1,040
65 or older.	188	123	82	2	38	0	1, 089	1, 074	\$ 1,209	1, 132	-----

¹ Either principal or supplementary.

² This is the same as the total number of families, since all families included in this study contained both husband and wife. Included in this table are 1 husband in the combined cities and 2 husbands in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages from families that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

³ In families of types 8 and 9, in the combined cities there were 30 earning husbands whose average earnings were \$1,470; in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages there were 48, whose average earnings were \$1,432.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding counts of earning husbands (columns 3-7).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 171.—OCCUPATION OF EARNERS: *Distribution of husbands, principal earners, and supplementary earners by chief occupation, by family occupation, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family occupational group, and status and chief occupation of earners (1)	Westbrook, Maine (2)	Greenfield, Mass. (3)	Vermont- Massachu- setts villages (4)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
All families ¹	869	546	1,585
Wage-earner families.....	572	333	890
Occupation of husbands:			
Wage-earner.....	558	330	879
Clerical.....	3	0	0
Business and professional.....	0	0	3
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0
Occupation of principal earners: ²			
Wage-earner.....	572	333	889
Clerical.....	0	0	1
Business and professional.....	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²			
Wage-earner.....	164	62	165
Clerical.....	15	14	35
Business and professional.....	3	4	21
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	1
Clerical families.....	117	88	242
Occupation of husbands:			
Wage-earner.....	2	0	7
Clerical.....	111	86	225
Business and professional.....	1	1	1
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	1	0
Occupation of principal earners: ²			
Wage-earner.....	0	0	1
Clerical.....	117	88	241
Business and professional.....	0	0	0
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²			
Wage-earner.....	11	3	33
Clerical.....	22	21	18
Business and professional.....	1	2	7
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	1	0
Business and professional families.....	158	110	393
Occupation of husbands:			
Wage-earner.....	3	2	10
Clerical.....	2	1	2
Business and professional.....	144	100	360
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	1
Occupation of principal earners: ²			
Wage-earner.....	0	2	6
Clerical.....	0	1	1
Business and professional.....	151	101	370
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	1
Occupation of supplementary earners: ²			
Wage-earner.....	11	4	24
Clerical.....	3	5	12
Business and professional.....	18	11	28
Farm-operator and unknown.....	0	0	0

¹ Includes families of occupational groups other than those listed. (See table 151.)² Includes husbands as well as other family members.

TABLE 172.—TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS: *Number of home-owning and renting families occupying specified types of living quarters, by relief status and income and by occupation,¹ New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, family-income class, and occupational group	Families ²	Home-owning families	Home-owning families occupying—				Renting families ²	Renting families occupying ² —			
			1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴		1-family house	2-family house	Apart-ment ³	Other type of living quarters ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
MAINE, WESTBROOK	Number 920	Number 321	Number 260	Number 54	Number 6	Number 1	Number 599	Number 154	Number 305	Number 126	Number 14
All families.....											
Relief families.....	57	13	12	1	0	0	44	7	18	18	1
Nonrelief families.....	863	308	248	53	6	1	555	147	287	108	13
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	214	39	30	8	1	0	175	38	92	41	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	337	110	85	22	2	1	227	72	110	42	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	163	68	57	8	3	0	95	18	54	20	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	100	55	45	10	0	0	45	13	25	4	3
\$3,000 or over.....	49	36	31	5	0	0	13	6	6	1	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	568	167	132	32	3	0	401	101	209	84	7
Clerical.....	116	36	32	4	0	0	80	27	38	12	3
Business and professional.....	157	89	73	13	2	1	68	17	38	10	3
Other.....	22	16	11	4	1	0	6	2	2	2	0
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD											
All families.....	632	217	175	33	7	2	415	129	200	78	8
Relief families.....	107	12	11	1	0	0	95	21	44	29	1
Nonrelief families.....	525	205	164	32	7	2	320	108	156	49	7
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	71	28	21	4	3	0	43	10	25	7	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	158	45	34	9	2	0	113	31	56	23	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	138	52	42	9	1	0	86	28	44	13	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	117	59	47	10	1	1	58	26	25	6	1
\$3,000 or over.....	41	21	20	0	0	1	20	13	6	0	1
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	319	115	91	20	4	0	204	58	107	33	6
Clerical.....	85	36	30	5	0	1	49	15	25	8	1
Business and professional.....	106	40	32	6	1	1	66	35	24	7	0
Other.....	15	14	11	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES											
All families.....	1,980	962	861	91	3	7	1,018	550	365	63	40
Relief families.....	410	144	129	14	0	1	266	127	99	26	14
Nonrelief families.....	1,570	818	732	77	3	6	752	423	266	37	26
Income classes:											
\$0-\$999.....	349	146	133	12	1	0	203	97	74	17	15
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	481	218	190	25	1	2	263	135	106	14	8
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	337	181	157	21	1	2	156	103	47	4	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	266	164	153	11	0	0	102	66	33	2	1
\$3,000 or over.....	137	109	99	8	0	2	28	22	6	0	0
Occupational groups:											
Wage-earner.....	879	402	353	46	1	2	477	254	178	30	15
Clerical.....	241	124	114	10	0	0	117	63	44	5	5
Business and professional.....	391	238	214	19	1	4	153	102	44	2	5
Other.....	59	54	51	2	1	0	5	4	0	0	1

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.

² Includes families that received rent as pay or gift.

³ A building which contains 3 or more dwelling units.

⁴ Includes dwelling unit in business building and other types of living quarters not elsewhere specified.

TABLE 173.—MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE: *Number and percentage of families owning homes, average monthly rental value, and number of owning families reporting specified monthly rental values, by relief status and income,¹ New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Home- owning families		Average monthly rental value of owned homes ²	Home-owning families reporting monthly rental value										
				\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40- \$44	\$45- \$54	\$55 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
MAINE, WESTBROOK														
All families.....	No. 321	Pct. ³ 35	Dol. 27	No. 5	No. 15	No. 49	No. 68	No. 57	No. 48	No. 33	No. 18	No. 17	No. 11	
Relief families.....	13	23	17	2	1	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	308	36	27	3	14	45	65	54	48	33	18	17	11	
0-999.....	39	18	21	2	3	12	10	6	3	0	0	1	2	
1,000-1,499.....	110	33	23	1	5	26	31	18	17	7	4	0	1	
1,500-1,999.....	68	42	27	0	4	4	16	16	13	10	2	2	1	
2,000-2,999.....	55	55	30	0	2	2	7	12	12	9	6	4	1	
3,000 or over.....	36	73	42	0	0	1	1	2	3	7	6	10	6	
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD														
All families.....	217	34	33	0	4	10	15	37	43	41	29	31	7	
Relief families.....	12	11	23	0	3	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	
Nonrelief families.....	205	39	34	0	1	8	13	34	43	41	28	30	7	
0-999.....	28	40	29	0	0	4	1	7	8	6	0	1	1	
1,000-1,499.....	45	28	30	0	0	3	5	9	12	9	6	1	0	
1,500-1,999.....	52	38	33	0	1	0	4	13	11	8	7	7	1	
2,000-2,999.....	59	50	36	0	0	1	3	5	11	14	11	13	1	
3,000 or over.....	21	51	48	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	8	4	
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES														
All families.....	962	49	25	17	72	145	155	247	121	113	46	40	6	
Relief families.....	144	35	19	11	33	28	29	23	13	5	2	0	0	
Nonrelief families.....	818	52	27	6	39	117	126	224	108	108	44	40	6	
0-999.....	146	43	21	3	13	48	23	34	10	8	5	2	0	
1,000-1,499.....	218	46	23	3	17	40	45	56	29	24	1	3	0	
1,500-1,999.....	181	54	26	0	6	18	34	68	20	22	9	4	0	
2,000-2,999.....	164	62	30	0	2	8	19	52	30	28	13	11	1	
3,000 or over.....	109	80	37	0	1	3	5	14	19	26	16	20	5	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded.² Rental value based on estimate made by home owner. Averages are based on the number of families owning homes (column 2).³ Percentages are based on the number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

TABLE 174.—MONTHLY RENT: *Number and percentage of families occupying rented homes, average monthly rent, and number of renting families reporting specified monthly rents, by relief status and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*¹

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Renting families		Average monthly rent ²	Renting families reporting monthly rent of—									
				Under \$5	\$5- \$9	\$10- \$14	\$15- \$19	\$20- \$24	\$25- \$29	\$30- \$34	\$35- \$39	\$40 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
MAINE, WESTBROOK													
All families	No. 595	Pct. ³ 65	Dol. 17	No. 2	No. 15	No. 159	No. 236	No. 126	No. 29	No. 17	No. 8	No. 3	
Relief families	44	77	13	1	4	26	11	2	0	0	0	0	
Nonrelief families	551	64	18	1	11	133	225	124	29	17	8	3	
0-999	172	82	15	1	6	58	78	26	3	0	0	0	
1,000-1,499	226	67	17	0	3	57	98	56	6	4	2	0	
1,500-1,999	95	58	19	0	1	12	35	32	10	4	0	1	
2,000-2,999	45	45	22	0	0	4	13	9	9	4	6	0	
3,000 or over	13	27	26	0	1	2	1	1	1	5	0	2	
MASSACHUSETTS, GREENFIELD													
All families	413	66	24	0	1	32	80	98	99	55	22	26	
Relief families	94	89	19	0	0	19	35	25	9	4	1	1	
Nonrelief families	319	61	26	0	1	13	45	73	90	51	21	25	
0-999	42	60	19	0	0	8	15	10	7	1	0	1	
1,000-1,499	113	72	22	0	1	3	22	38	34	10	5	0	
1,500-1,999	86	62	26	0	0	2	6	18	29	25	4	2	
2,000-2,999	58	50	30	0	0	0	2	7	18	12	10	9	
3,000 or over	20	49	43	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	13	
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES													
All families	1,005	51	17	3	91	273	287	161	118	44	19	8	
Relief families	263	65	12	2	63	120	56	14	5	3	0	0	
Nonrelief families	742	48	19	1	28	153	231	147	113	41	19	8	
0-999	196	57	14	1	22	85	60	18	9	1	0	0	
1,000-1,499	261	54	18	0	5	54	111	55	26	9	0	0	
1,500-1,999	155	46	22	0	1	7	39	44	45	13	6	0	
2,000-2,999	102	38	24	0	0	6	18	28	28	9	9	4	
3,000 or over	28	20	31	0	0	1	3	2	5	9	4	4	

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview are excluded; also excluded are families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift, as follows: Westbrook, 4 nonrelief families; Greenfield, 1 nonrelief and 1 relief family; Vermont-Massachusetts villages, 10 nonrelief and 3 relief families. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families, the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Averages are based on the number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. 1 nonrelief family in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages did not report monthly rent.

³ Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families in each class.

TABLE 175.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: *Number and percentage of families occupying owned and rented homes, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by occupation and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*¹
 [White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class	Wage-earner families						Clerical families						Business and professional families											
	Home-owning families ²		Renting families ²		Average monthly rental value ³		Average monthly rent ⁴		Home-owning families ²		Renting families ²		Average monthly rental value ³		Average monthly rent ⁴		Home-owning families ²		Renting families ²		Average monthly rental value ³		Average monthly rent ⁴	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Pct.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)						
Maine, Westbrook	167	30	399	70	24	17	35	31	79	69	27	19	89	57	67	43	35	21						
Massachusetts, Greenfield	115	36	204	64	32	23	36	43	48	57	38	25	40	38	66	62	38	34						
Vermont-Massachusetts villages:	402	46	472	54	24	17	124	52	115	48	27	20	238	61	151	39	30	24						
All incomes																								
\$0-\$999	73	31	163	69	19	14	13	43	17	57	18	14	27	69	12	31	21	17						
\$1,000-\$1,499	152	45	188	55	22	17	23	33	46	67	22	18	37	58	27	42	26	21						
\$1,500-\$1,999	109	59	75	41	25	20	33	51	32	49	27	23	37	44	48	56	28	23						
\$2,000-\$2,999	59	60	40	40	29	21	44	72	17	28	29	26	57	56	45	44	30	25						
\$3,000 or over	9	60	6	40	31	27	11	79	3	21	39	30	80	81	19	19	37	33						

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families, the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Percentages are based on the total number of home-owning and renting families.

³ Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class (column 2, 8, or 14).

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 174, footnote 2.)

TABLE 176.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT: *Number of home-owning and renting families, average monthly rental value, and average monthly rent, by family type and income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1955-56*¹
 [White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class	Family type 1			Family types 2 and 3			Family types 4 and 5			Family types 6 and 7			Family types 8 and 9							
	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age monthly rental value ²	Aver-age monthly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age monthly rental value ²	Aver-age monthly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age monthly rental value ²	Aver-age monthly rental ³	Home-owning families	Rent-ing families	Aver-age monthly rental value ²	Aver-age monthly rental ³				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Maine, Westbrook----- Massachusetts, Greenfield----- Vermont-Massachusetts villages: All incomes-----	No. 85 72 255	No. 163 92 165	DoL. 28 35 27	DoL. 18 26 18	No. 53 50 137	No. 186 111 290	DoL. 27 36 26	DoL. 17 25 19	No. 121 59 279	No. 112 74 137	DoL. 27 32 27	DoL. 17 28 20	No. 32 17 115	No. 78 38 130	DoL. 27 31 23	DoL. 16 24 18	No. 17 7 32	No. 12 4 20	DoL. 27 38 25	DoL. 17 25 19
\$0-\$999----- \$1,000-\$1,499----- \$1,500-\$1,999----- \$2,000-\$2,999----- \$3,000 or over-----	78 60 49 31 37	56 62 33 13 1	22 25 28 30 40	13 18 24 33 43	15 38 55 28 18	75 111 55 31 18	19 24 25 31 34	14 17 22 27 32	35 77 56 75 36	24 46 26 36 5	22 24 27 29 37	16 19 21 22 28	16 36 42 28 10	36 42 30 19 3	18 20 22 28 32	13 17 20 22 27	2 7 10 5 8	5 0 11 3 1	415 19 21 29 36	18 18 21 22 435

¹ All data in this table apply only to the living quarters occupied at the date of interview. Families that changed living quarters between the end of the report year and the date of interview and families that received any part, or all, of their rent as a gift are excluded. Families that received rent as pay are included; for these families the monthly rent is an estimated figure.

² Based on estimate made by home owner for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Averages are based on the corresponding number of owning families in each class, column 2, 6, 10, 14, or 18.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of renting families in each class that reported monthly rent. (See table 174, footnote 2.)

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 177.—NONMONEY INCOME FROM MORTGAGED AND MORTGAGE-FREE OWNED HOMES: *Number of families owning homes with and without mortgages, average number of months of occupancy of owned homes, average rental value, average estimated expense, and average nonmoney income from home ownership, by income, New England small cities separately and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families with homes free from mortgage ²					Families with mortgaged homes ³									
	All families	Families owning homes ¹	Families owning homes free from mortgage		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes ³	Average estimated expense for homes ⁴	Average nonmoney income from homes ⁵	Families owning mortgaged homes		Average number of months owned home was occupied	Average rental value of homes ³	Average estimated expense for homes		Average nonmoney income from homes ⁵
			Number	Percent ¹					Number	Percent ¹			Interest	Other ⁴	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Number	Number	Number	Percent ¹	Months	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Percent ¹	Months	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
MAINE, WESTBROOK	869	310	212	68	12	324	95	229	98	32	12	328	92	96	140
All incomes	215	39	29	74	12	238	80	158	10	26	12	314	108	93	113
0-999	339	111	77	69	12	285	88	197	34	31	11	244	61	79	104
1,000-1,499	166	69	46	67	12	313	94	219	23	33	12	339	102	98	139
1,500-1,999	100	55	36	65	12	365	102	263	19	368	12	368	108	106	154
2,000-2,999	49	36	24	67	12	512	128	384	12	33	12	495	121	125	249
3,000 or over															
MASSACHUSETTS, GREEN-FIELD															
All incomes	546	207	70	34	12	420	111	309	137	66	12	395	130	107	158
0-999	76	29	10	34	11	373	102	271	19	66	11	304	104	89	111
1,000-1,499	165	45	12	27	12	415	111	304	33	73	12	328	86	95	147
1,500-1,999	141	52	19	37	12	393	107	286	33	63	12	390	142	106	142
2,000-2,999	123	60	21	35	12	399	108	291	39	65	12	448	161	116	171
3,000 or over	41	21	8	38	12	608	144	464	13	62	12	549	153	134	262
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES															
All incomes	1,585	821	416	51	12	319	94	225	405	49	12	310	101	92	117
0-999	355	147	85	58	12	258	83	175	62	42	12	289	62	79	98
1,000-1,499	489	218	101	46	12	276	87	189	117	54	12	276	85	86	105
1,500-1,999	337	183	76	42	12	295	89	206	107	58	12	314	107	93	114
2,000-2,999	267	164	82	50	12	341	98	243	82	50	12	354	119	99	136
3,000 or over	137	109	72	66	12	450	117	353	37	34	12	424	155	113	156

¹ Includes all families that occupied owned homes at any time during the report year. Includes 1 family in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages whose expenses exactly equalled the annual rental value of its home.

² Averages are based on the number of families owning homes free from mortgage (column 4).

³ Average rental value is based on estimates made by home owners for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Average per month may be obtained by dividing the figures in this column by the averages shown in the preceding column.

⁴ Expense for period of ownership and occupancy during the report year. Expenses other than interest (columns 8 and 15) are estimates based on the average relationship between rental value and expense as shown by previous studies.

⁵ A average nonmoney income from owned homes for the period of ownership and occupancy during the report year is obtained by deducting estimated expense (including interest) from rental value.

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families owning mortgaged homes (column 10). ⁷ Percentages are based on number of families owning homes (column 3).

Appendix C. Methodology

Procedures Used in Collection and Analysis of the Data

General Plan

In formulating the original plans for this study a central place was given to the recommendations made in 1929 by the Social Science Research Council.¹ This report emphasized the advantages of conducting a study of consumption in such a way that the sample would cover a wide range of incomes, all types of natural families, and all occupations within representative communities of different sizes. Income data and certain other facts would be collected from all families visited, through the use of a short schedule. These data would provide the basis for selection of an adequate number of families in each income class to furnish more careful estimates of income and the details of expenditures.

The plan represented a departure from the procedure followed in many previous consumption studies, in which only certain population groups were included, and in which the distribution of families by income was largely accidental.

These suggestions of the Social Science Research Council were embodied in the procedures adopted for the present study. From these recommendations developed the method of selecting the families to be studied from a random sample of the population, and the method of classifying families by occupation and family composition, as well as by income. The council's plan of selecting regions having distinct economic characteristics and communities of different degrees of urbanization also was followed in order that relationship between these factors and consumption patterns might be explored.

Selection of Families

The families to be studied were limited to certain groups that represent the greater part of the country's population. In order to assure random selection, three samples were obtained, with the use of three schedules. The first was a random sample of family dwelling units, based on a sampling scheme that gave each unit in the community an equal chance of being included. A record card was filled for each family drawn in this random sample. Information obtained on record cards provided the means of eliminating families that did not meet the predetermined requirements for inclusion in the study. These requirements, or eligibility criteria, limited the families selected to those representing the more numerous population groups and those whose consumption patterns and ways of living would be representative of normal families. Chief among those excluded were one-person families (except for a special study in two cities, Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg.), those of foreign birth, Negroes (except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio), families in which there was not a husband and wife, and among farm families those that had moved during the year previous to the study. The record cards also supplied information as to the numerical importance of the families studied (see record-card form, p. 396).

The second sample, known as the income sample, included all families from the eligible group that were willing and able to furnish the facts about their family composition, income, occupation, and housing needed for filling the family schedule. This group of families, therefore, was essentially a random sample of the types that had been defined for the study of family incomes; every eligible family had an equal opportunity of being included. According to this plan, the proportion of families of each income, occupational, and family-type group was to be the same as the proportion of such families among the group eligible for study in the community. It was recognized that failure to obtain schedules from any socioeconomic group, as from the very well-to-do, would affect the representative character of the income sample, and every effort was made to guard against the introduction of such a bias. In addition to providing data for the study of income, the family schedule provided the means of identifying families that satisfied the requirements for the main study of family consumption (see family schedule form, p. 398).

¹ SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. CONSUMPTION ACCORDING TO INCOME; A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. pp. 7, 20-22. 1929. [Mimeographed.]

BHE 113

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES
A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT
RECORD CARD—TOWN OR VILLAGE

Record card No. -----

Family schedule No. -----

E. D. -----

Agent -----

(Town or village) ----- (State) -----

1. Street and No. -----		Born in United States	
2. Type of structure ¹ -----		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Husband, or male head. 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Wife, or female head.	
3. Apartment or floor -----		12. Residence in rooming house or hotel or in institution: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Housekeeping apartment. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Rooms only	
4. Name ----- Telephone -----		13. Economic family includes husband and wife: ² a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: c. Number years married: (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one. (2) <input type="checkbox"/> One or more.	
5. First -----		If there is NO CHECK in any of the heavy boxes, request family schedule.	
6. Second -----			
7. Third -----			
8. Color: a. <input type="checkbox"/> White b. <input type="checkbox"/> Negro c. <input type="checkbox"/> Other		9. Number in family: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more persons b. <input type="checkbox"/> One person	

¹ Specify type as business building, hotel, institution, detached or semidetached house, or multiple-family dwelling.² In filing record cards for ineligible, file separately cards for families eligible except for 13b—a family which does not include husband and wife.

The third sample, known as the consumption or expenditure sample, included families from the income sample that satisfied a second set of requirements. These requirements restricted the sample to the occupational and family-type groups most important numerically. The sampling procedure was designed to obtain a minimum number of expenditure schedules within each class, and implied a different sampling ratio for each class. Families within a given class (occupation, income, and family type) were selected at random. The expenditure or consumption schedule was usually obtained during the same interview as the family schedule. The selection of eligible families to be asked for information was made by the agent on the basis of instructions from the supervisor relative to the classes in which the number of cases was inadequate for analysis.

Supplementary schedules (sometimes called check lists) giving additional details on the consumption of food, clothing, and furnishings and equipment were requested from families that had filled expenditure schedules and were willing to spend more time giving information concerning their ways of spending. (See Glossary, Supplementary schedules.)

Selection of Communities

In order to make clear comparisons of families in different parts of the country in communities of different sizes, and in different agricultural sections, the sample was concentrated in a few homogeneous areas, in communities of certain size ranges and in farm sections which represent the principal types of farming. The areas were determined on the basis of five criteria: Distinct climatic, geographic, and cultural characteristics; homogeneity with respect to these characteristics; geographic extent; population; economic importance. Thus in the choice of communities a great variety of indices were required, based on climatic, geographic, economic, and social data.

The six main areas chosen represent not groups of States but economic-geographic belts, fairly homogeneous in climate. These areas are in the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central, East South Central and South Atlantic, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions. The most unique region not represented is the West South Central. It was not included because the scatter of the population over a wide area and the presence of a large Mexican and Spanish-speaking population presented administrative difficulties in the collection of data. In the preparation of reports the Bureau of Home Economics has reduced these regions to five, dividing schedules obtained in the West North Central region between the East North Central and the Mountain regions.²

Communities of six distinct size ranges, from metropolis to farm section, were included in the study. Each size except the metropolitan was represented in each of the five regions studied. In order to obtain the desired number of cases for analysis for each degree of urbanization, it was necessary to increase the number of communities to be studied as their size decreased. The population size ranges within which it was planned to select communities for study were as follows:

Metropolises-----	Over 1,000,000
Large cities-----	250,000 to 300,000
Middle-sized cities-----	35,000 to 70,000
Small cities-----	8,000 to 15,000
Villages-----	1,000 to 2,500
Farm counties-----	-----

The six types of communities were thus sufficiently distinct from one another to provide a picture of differences in consumption patterns due to differences in degree of urbanization.

² Some of these regions do not correspond to the census regions and therefore have been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of the study includes part of the States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the West North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census.

BPS 101

CONFIDENTIAL—The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be made available for taxation purposes.

I. YEAR COVERED BY SCHEDULE
Twelve months beginning..... 1935
and ending....., 1935.

II. FAMILY COMPOSITION DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

A	B	C	D	E
Members of economic family (all persons sharing family income, including those temporarily away from home)	Sex	Age at birthday	Number of weeks during year	
			At home	Away from home
1. Husband.....	M			
2. Wife.....	F			
Other members of family (give relationship)				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

If any member of family died during schedule year, circle number in front of name.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
IN COOPERATION WITH
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT **FAMILY SCHEDULE—TOWN OR VILLAGE**

III. OTHER MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

(Persons living in home for one week or longer during schedule year)

A	B	C
STATUS (field help, roomers, guests, children, boarders)	Number of persons	Total number of weeks in household
1. Sons and daughters boarding and rooming at home (specify age and sex).....		
2. Other roomers with board.....		
3. Roomers without board.....		
4. Boarders without room.....		
5. Tourists and transients.....		
6. Guests (overnight or longer).....		
7. Paid help living in.....		

IV. HOME OWNERSHIP

1. Number of months during schedule year living:

a. As renter.....

b. As owner: 1st home..... 2d home.....

If an owner:

2. Monthly rental value..... 1st home..... 2d home.....

3. Was home mortgaged (or being purchased on land)..... a. ☐ Yes. b. ☐ No.

4. If mortgaged, interest on mortgage (or land contract) for months occupied..... \$.....

Number in economic family.....

Code No. Family.....

Inc. schedule No.

Clr. expenditure schedule No.

Occ. Town or village.....

Agent..... E. D.

Date of interview..... State.....

V. RESIDENCE IN THIS TOWN OR VILLAGE
For how many months of schedule year did the family live in this town or village?..... mos.

VI. LIVING QUARTERS OCCUPIED A DATE OF INTERVIEW
1. Did family occupy these living quarters at end of schedule year? a. ☐ Yes. b. ☐ No.

2. Does family own or rent these living quarters?.....

3. Monthly rent, \$....., if renter.

4. Type of living quarters (check one):

One family house:

a. ☐ Detached.

b. ☐ Attached.

Two family house:

c. ☐ Side by side.

d. ☐ Two decker.

Apartment in building for:

e. ☐ Three families.

f. ☐ Four families.

g. ☐ Five or more families.

Dwelling unit, business building:

h. ☐

Room or rooms:

i. ☐ With another family.

j. ☐ In rooming house.

Other:

k. ☐

VII. COLOR

a. ☐ White. b. ☐ Negro.

VIII. MONEY EARNINGS OF FAMILY FROM EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS OUTSIDE OF HOME OR AT HOME (during schedule year)

A		B	C	D		E		F	G	H	I
Members of family gainfully employed				OCCUPATIONS DURING YEAR							
Relationship	Line number from 11-A	Age	Kind of work (such as machine, bookkeeper, merchant, author)	Nature of industry (such as cotton mill, bank, shoe store, independent)	Status of worker (A, X, O)	Rate of earnings per unit of time (as in G)	Time employed (as in H)	Total money earned (as in I)			
1.						\$.....per.....		\$.....			
2.						per.....					
3.						per.....					
4.						per.....					
5.						per.....					
6.						per.....					
7.						per.....					
8. Roomers and boarders						per.....					
9. Earnings not at home of an individual						per.....					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 10. II. OTHER MONEY INCOME (during schedule year) Total for year \$..... </div> <div> IX. VALUE OF FOOD HOME PRODUCED FOR FAMILY USE Total for year \$..... </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 1. (Not used. Transferred to line 8, see VIII, above.) \$..... </div> <div> 1. Fruits and vegetables \$..... </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 2. (Not used. Transferred to line 9, see VIII, above.) \$..... </div> <div> 2. Eggs.....doz. Milk.....qts. </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 3. Interest and dividends from bonds, stocks, bank accounts, trust funds, etc. \$..... </div> <div> 3. Poultry for meat: No...... </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 4. Profits not included in VIII above, less expenses \$..... </div> <div> 4. Other..... </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 5. Rents from property, less expenses \$..... </div> <div> 6. Total..... </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 6. Pensions, annuities, benefits \$..... </div> <div> II. TOTAL INCOME \$..... </div> </div>											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 12. Has family received direct relief (in cash or kind) during schedule year? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. b. <input type="checkbox"/> No. </div> <div> 13. Has any member of family had work relief during schedule year? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Cash. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Kind. c. <input type="checkbox"/> None. </div> </div>											

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 9-425

TABLE 178.—Consumption sample: Occupational and family-type groups included by the Bureau of Home Economics in the consumption sample, as combined for analysis, by region and degree of urbanization

Region (1)	Degree of urbanization and color of families (2)	Occupational groups included, as combined for analysis (3)	Family types included, as combined for analysis (4)
New England.....	Small cities ¹	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ²	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. ³
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	Villages.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ^{2 4}	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Farm counties:		
	New Jersey.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	do.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
	Michigan-Wisconsin.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Illinois-Iowa.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Small cities:		
	White.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Negro.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages:		
Southeast.....	White.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
	Negro.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
	Farm counties:		
	White:		
	North Carolina.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	South Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	Sharecropper.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	North Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	North Carolina.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	Negro:		
	North Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
	South Carolina.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Georgia-Mississippi.....	Sharecropper.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Plains and Mountain.....	Georgia-Mississippi.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁶
	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	Business, professional, and clerical; wage-earner. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties:		
	North Dakota-Kansas.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Pacific.....	Small cities.....	Business and professional; clerical; wage-earner.	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Villages.....	do. ⁴	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Farm counties:		
	Washington-Oregon.....	Farm-operator.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	California.....	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
	Oregon ⁸	do.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.

¹ Consumption data are published in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.² In addition, data for families having no earnings from occupations are presented in a few basic tables. The sample of these families was too small to permit analysis by family type.³ Family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis.; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.⁴ Data for farm operators living in villages are presented in a few basic tables. Because of the small number of cases in the sample, no analysis by family type was made. For these tables, data from the Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions were combined; data from the Southeast region were analyzed separately.⁵ Family types 6 and 7 represent villages in Georgia and South Carolina only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi and North Carolina villages.⁶ Family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only; expenditure data were not collected for family types 6 and 7 in Mississippi farm counties.⁷ Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.⁸ Part-time farms only.

The most important conditions in the choice of the communities were that they should be located in the selected geographic areas and fall in the selected size ranges. In the choice of the urban communities additional factors were considered, which included independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, and the presence of large institutions which affect economic and social conditions. Each farm county chosen was selected because of the prevalence in that locality of a particular type of farming. Together these counties thus represented all the more important types of agricultural enterprise. For the most part the villages selected were located in the farm counties chosen for study. In a few cases it was necessary to include villages in an adjacent county in order to provide a sufficiently large sample. For the same reason several villages and cities falling outside the size limits originally established were selected.

The studies of farm and village families were conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics.³ Among the 29 small cities included in the investigation, the Bureau of Home Economics was responsible for 19, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 10. The collection of schedules in communities in the three largest size ranges was wholly the responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 179.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data*

Degree of urbanization ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metropolis ³ (3,376,438 to 6,930,446 population).		New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city ³ (214,006 to 301,815 population).	Providence, R.I.	Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city ³ (71,864 to 139,011 population).	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen - Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city ³ (9,370 to 18,901 population).	*Westbrook, Maine. *Greenfield, Mass. #Wallingford, Conn. #Willimantic, Conn.	*Mount Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. #Beaver Falls, Pa. #Connellsville, Pa. #Logansport, Ind. #Peru, Ind. #Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. #Gastonia, N. C. #Albany, Ga.	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. #Billings, Mont.	*Olympia, Wash. *Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.

See footnotes at end of table.

³ See fig. 1 and tables 179 and 180 for a list of the communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 179.—*Cities and villages studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region and by groups used in analysis of income data—Continued*

Degree of urbanization ¹	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central ²	Southeast	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Village ⁴ (544 to 5,183 population).	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Avon. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridgewater. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Raynham.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown. Mount Gilead. Perryville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonesville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon. Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Sun Prairie. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pleasant. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dallas. Earlham. Eddyville. Melcher. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	North Carolina: Elm City. Franklinton. Louisburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitakers. Zebulon. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indianola. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou. Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmons ville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Portland. Kansas: Bucklin. Cimarron. Fowler. Kingsley. Meade. Spearville. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: Glenwood Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Monroe. Snohomish. Oregon: McMinnaville. Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manteca. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

¹ Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.² Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.³ All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴ All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

* Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.

Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 180.—*Farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, and important type of farming in each section, by region*

Region and State (1)	Counties studied (2)	Type of farming ¹ (3)
New England:		
Vermont.....	Chittenden, Franklin.....	Dairy.
Massachusetts ²	Bristol, Plymouth.....	Dairy and poultry.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:		
New Jersey.....	Camden, Gloucester, Salem.....	Truck.
Pennsylvania.....	Lancaster.....	General.
Ohio.....	Crawford, Knox, Richland.....	Do.
Michigan.....	Lenawee.....	General and dairy.
Wisconsin.....	Dane.....	Dairy.
Illinois.....	DeWitt, Logan, Macon, Piatt.....	Corn and other cash grain.
Iowa.....	Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.	Animal specialty.
Southeast:		
North Carolina.....	Jackson, Macon.....	Self-sufficing.
South Carolina.....	Edgecombe, Nash.....	Cotton and tobacco.
Georgia.....	Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee Marion, Sumter.	Do.
Mississippi.....	Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Occonee, Wilkes.	Cotton.
Plains and Mountain:	Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.....	Do.
North Dakota.....	Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.....	Wheat and other cash grain.
Kansas.....	Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade.....	Do.
South Dakota ³	Pennington.....	Range livestock and cash grain.
Montana ³	Custer.....	Do.
Colorado ³	Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco.....	Range livestock and crop specialty.
Pacific:		
Washington.....	Whatcom.....	Dairy and poultry.
Oregon.....	Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington.	General and fruit, part-time.
California.....	Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin.....	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.

¹ For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census.

² Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.

³ Data from South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado have been tabulated together for the analysis of income.

Classification of Families by Income, Occupation, and Family Type

One of the major purposes of this project was the study of consumption of families at different income levels. However, early plans also included the study of variations in consumption among the different occupational groups and among families of differing composition. Since the classification of families was to be used both in schedule collection and in analysis of data, it was necessary to define income and to establish a method for its computation; to decide what broad occupational groups should be adopted for the classification of the wide variety of occupations followed by earners; and to evolve some scheme of classifying families so that both the number and age of family members would be given consideration.

Family income

The term "income" was limited to current income for the year, excluding funds made available to the family through liquidation of capital assets, through borrowing, or through the accumulation of debt. Nonmoney income from housing also was included for families in all communities. For village and farm families nonmoney income from food was added. (See Glossary, Income, for other details, including differences between city, village, and farm family income. See also tables 183 and 184.)

Facts from the family or income schedule were used, together with certain estimates based on previous studies, in computing a net income figure for each family included in the income sample. For families included in the consumption sample, some additional facts concerning expenses of a business nature or related to home ownership were obtained and were used in obtaining an adjusted or corrected income figure. The adjustments that were made are listed in the following paragraphs.

TABLE 181.—*Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, by region and by units for analysis of income and consumption sample data*¹

Region and type of community	Number of communities studied ²	Number of analysis units ³ for—	
		Income sample	Consumption sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All regions:			
City.....	19.....	21 units for individual city data (19 white; 2 Negro).	5 units for combined cities (4 white; 1 Negro).
		6 units for combined cities (5 white; 1 Negro).	6 units for combined villages (5 white; 1 Negro).
Village.....	140.....	12 units for combined villages (10 white; 2 Negro).	20 farm units (12, white operators; 2, Negro operators; 2, white sharecroppers; 2, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties; 1, part-time white operators).
Farm.....	66 counties..	34 farm units (20, white operators; 4, Negro operators; 4, white sharecroppers; 4, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties; 1, part-time white operators).	
New England:			
City.....	2.....	2 individual cities.	{None (data to be published by Bureau of Labor Statistics).
		1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined villages:
Village.....	14.....	1 unit for combined villages: 14 villages in Vermont, Massachusetts.	14 villages in Vermont, Massachusetts.
Farm.....	4 counties..	2 farm units: 2 counties in Vermont. 2 counties in Massachusetts. ⁴	2 farm units: 2 counties in Vermont. 2 counties in Massachusetts. ⁴
Middle Atlantic and North Central:			
City.....	7.....	7 individual cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
		1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined villages:
Village.....	46.....	3 units for combined villages: 13 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio. 14 villages in Michigan, Wisconsin. 19 villages in Illinois, Iowa. (For a limited number of tables all 46 villages are combined.)	46 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa.
Farm.....	18 counties..	7 farm units: 3 counties in New Jersey. 1 county in Pennsylvania. 3 counties in Ohio. 1 county in Michigan. 1 county in Wisconsin. 4 counties in Illinois. 5 counties in Iowa.	4 farm units: 3 counties in New Jersey. 4 counties in Pennsylvania, Ohio. 2 counties in Michigan, Wisconsin. 9 counties in Illinois, Iowa.
Southeast:			
City.....	2.....	4 units for individual city data (2 white; 2 Negro).	2 units for combined cities ⁵ (1 white; 1 Negro).
		2 units for combined cities (1 white; 1 Negro).	2 units for combined villages (1 white; 1 Negro):
Village.....	34.....	4 units for combined villages (2 white; 2 Negro): 19 villages in North Carolina, Mississippi. 15 villages in South Carolina, Georgia.	34 villages in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi.
Farm.....	22 counties..	17 farm units (4, white operators; 4, Negro operators; 4, white sharecroppers; 4, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties): 2 counties in North Carolina. 6 counties in South Carolina (Negro samples were taken in 2 counties only, Darlington and Florence). 8 counties in Georgia (Negro samples were taken in all except Jackson). 4 counties in Mississippi (Negro samples were taken in 2 counties only, Washington and Leflore). 2 counties in North Carolina (Jackson and Macon Counties, self-sufficing).	9 farm units (2, white operators; 2, Negro operators; 2, white sharecroppers; 2, Negro sharecroppers; 1, white operators, self-sufficing farm counties): 8 counties in North Carolina, South Carolina (Negro samples were taken in 4 counties only, Edgecombe, Nash, Darlington, Florence). 12 counties in Georgia, Mississippi (Negro samples were taken in all except Jackson, Bolivar, and Sunflower). 2 counties in North Carolina, (Jackson and Macon Counties, self-sufficing).

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 181.—*Number of cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics, by region and by units for analysis of income and consumption sample data*¹—Continued

Region and type of community	Number of communities studied ²	Number of analysis units ³ for—	
		Income sample	Consumption sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plains and Mountain:			
City.....	4.....	4 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities. ⁶	1 unit for combined cities. ⁶
Village.....	22.....	2 units for combined villages: 15 villages in North Dakota, Kansas, 7 villages in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.	1 unit for combined villages: 22 villages in North Dakota, Kansas, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.
Farm.....	13 counties..	3 farm units: 4 counties in North Dakota. 4 counties in Kansas. 5 counties in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.	2 farm units: 8 counties in North Dakota, Kansas. 5 counties in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado.
Pacific:			
City.....	4.....	4 individual cities. 1 unit for combined cities.	1 unit for combined cities.
Village.....	24.....	2 units for combined villages: 12 villages in Washington, Oregon, 12 villages in California.	1 unit for combined villages: 24 villages in Washington, Oregon, California.
Farm.....	9 counties..	5 farm units (4, white operators; 1, part-time white operators): 1 county in Washington. 5 counties in Oregon. ⁷ 1 county in central California. 2 counties in southern California.	3 farm units (2, white operators; 1, part-time white operators): 6 counties in Washington, Oregon. ⁷ 3 counties in California.

¹ A list of the cities, villages, and farm counties by region and State is given in tables 179 and 180.

² The Bureau of Home Economics studied communities in 24 States. However, not all degrees of urbanization were included in each State; cities were studied in 14 States, villages in 20, and farm counties in 21.

³ White families only were included except in the Southeast communities, where white and Negro families were studied separately. In certain farm sections separate studies were made of different tenure groups and special types of farming.

⁴ Because of the small number of cases, no analysis will be made.

⁵ Includes data for Albany, Ga., and Gastonia, N. C., cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Income data for these 2 cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and consumption data by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁶ Includes data for Billings, Mont., studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Income data for the individual city are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and consumption data by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁷ A special study of part-time farms was made in the 5 Oregon counties. The study of full-time white operators in Oregon was limited to 2 of these counties (Marion and Polk).

For family-schedule classification net nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home was computed by deducting from the total rental value of the home the actual expense for interest on the mortgage plus an estimate of such other expenses as taxes, insurance, and repairs. When the expenditure schedule was obtained, this nonmoney income figure was adjusted on the basis of the family's actual instead of estimated current expenses for its owned home during the year.⁴

Net income from roomers and boarders was computed first on the basis of an estimate of the cost of the boarders' food and later adjusted when actual food expenses per person-meal could be computed from the expenditure schedule.

The expenditure schedule also contributed to a more exact report on certain expenses which were occupational, but unlikely to be treated as business expenses when the family computed its net income. Such expenses included that proportion of the family automobile or other vehicle expense chargeable to business, union and professional association dues, and technical books and journals. All such expenses shown on the expenditure schedule were deducted from income for the classification of expenditure schedules.

⁴ See Glossary, Housing expenditures, for items considered as current expense on an owned home.

TABLE 182.—*Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated¹ by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936*

Degree of urbanization, region, and State	Record cards	Family schedules ²	Expenditure schedules ³	Supplementary schedules		
				Clothing ⁴	Furnishings ⁵	Food ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Small cities, villages, and farm counties.....	157,782	64,798	33,891	90,533	21,012	17,297
Small cities.....	35,757	17,026	7,465	17,197	4,239	3,166
New England:						
Maine, Westbrook.....	2,040	927	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	1,862	658				
Middle Atlantic and North Central:						
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	880	313	3,107	5,799	1,148	904
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	1,539	753				
Illinois, Lincoln.....	1,240	511				
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	1,064	452				
Iowa, Boone.....	1,302	494				
Missouri, Columbia.....	2,589	1,309				
Missouri, Moberly.....	1,974	1,030				
Southeast—white:						
South Carolina, Sumter.....	1,395	815	1,108	3,480	1,006	840
Georgia, Griffin.....	1,324	741				
North Carolina, Gastonia.....	(⁹)	(⁹)				
Georgia, Albany.....	(⁹)	(⁹)				
Southeast—Negro:						
South Carolina, Sumter.....	1,264	636	475	1,748	429	414
Georgia, Griffin.....	803	349				
North Carolina, Gastonia.....	(⁹)	(⁹)				
Georgia, Albany.....	(⁹)	(⁹)				
Plains and Mountain:						
Kansas, Dodge City.....	1,825	1,013	1,287	6,170	1,656	1,008
Montana, Billings.....	(⁹)	(⁹)				
Colorado, Greeley.....	1,625	637				
Utah, Logan.....	1,981	1,013				
Utah, Provo.....	1,454	751				
Pacific:						
Washington, Olympia.....	2,295	1,062	1,488			
Oregon, Astoria.....	1,145	381				
Oregon, Eugene.....	4,691	2,408				
Oregon, Klamath Falls.....	1,465	772				

¹ The number of expenditure schedules tabulated is smaller than the number accepted for analysis due to certain omissions where the number of schedules in a class was too small to warrant tabulation.

² Tabulations of family schedules for combined cities within a region included fewer schedules, as follows: All small cities, 15,385; New England, 1,200; Middle Atlantic and North Central, 4,427; Southeast, white, 1,556; Southeast, Negro, 985; Plains and Mountain, 4,186; Pacific, 3,031. See Methodology, p. 417.

³ The number of expenditure schedules tabulated may exceed the number of family schedules tabulated. Only family schedules collected by random sampling were tabulated, whereas the expenditure schedules tabulated included some that were obtained by the special sampling procedures used to build up the consumption sample.

⁴ This represents the number of individuals, rather than families, for whom detailed clothing data were obtained.

⁵ The number of supplementary furnishings schedules collected represents only families having expense for furnishings. However, the tables for furnishings schedules include some families that had zero expense for furnishings, and therefore did not fill a supplementary schedule.

⁶ In addition to those supplementary food schedules, food records were obtained as follows: Large and middle-sized cities, 2,040; small cities, 838; villages, 901; farms, 1,359.

⁷ Expenditure and supplementary schedule data for Westbrook and Greenfield have been transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for tabulation and publication.

⁸ Record-card and family schedule data for Gastonia and Albany have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Record-card and family schedule data for Billings as an individual city have been tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Family, expenditure, and supplementary schedule data are combined with those for the other cities of the region by the Bureau of Home Economics and presented in summary tables for the unit.

TABLE 182.—*Summary of collection: Number of schedules of each designated type tabulated by the Bureau of Home Economics, by degree of urbanization and region, 1936—Continued*

Degree of urbanization, region, and State	Record cards	Family sched- ules	Expendi- ture sched- ules	Supplementary schedules				
				Cloth- ing	Furnish- ings	Food		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Villages.....	Number 49,599	Number 22,644	Number 9,407	Number 20,674	Number 5,174	Number 4,475		
New England:								
Vermont-Massachusetts.....	5,263	2,005	733	6,625	1,604	1,379		
Middle Atlantic and North Central:								
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	4,227	2,079	3,044					
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5,202	1,978						
Illinois-Iowa.....	5,854	2,404						
Southeast—white:								
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3,169	1,816	2,092	6,865	1,760	1,536		
South Carolina-Georgia.....	4,679	2,675						
Southeast—Negro:								
North Carolina-Mississippi.....	3,711	1,726	973	3,128	834	770		
South Carolina-Georgia.....	2,794	1,299						
Plains and Mountain:								
North Dakota-Kansas.....	3,262	1,465	1,101	4,056	976	790		
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2,120	1,036						
Pacific:								
Washington-Oregon.....	5,397	2,315	1,464					
California.....	3,921	1,846						
Farm counties.....	72,426	25,128	17,019	52,662	11,599	9,656		
New England:								
Vermont.....	1,788	543	537	16,031	3,850	2,887		
Massachusetts.....	2,040	10 109	10 136					
Middle Atlantic and North Central:								
New Jersey.....	4,813	861	496					
Pennsylvania.....	3,066	2,096	2,257	15,192	3,175	2,765		
Ohio.....	2,084	836						
Michigan.....	2,686	810	1,067					
Wisconsin.....	1,994	795						
Illinois.....	1,445	857	1,642					
Iowa.....	2,532	748						
Southeast—white operators:								
North Carolina.....	11 1,714	460	1,945	15,192	3,175	2,765		
South Carolina.....	11 4,888	2,310						
Georgia.....	11 2,176	847	1,255					
Mississippi.....	11 2,351	552						
North Carolina, self-sufficing.....	2,117	1,294	607					
Southeast—white sharecroppers:								
North Carolina.....	(11) 300		632	5,349	1,148	1,065		
South Carolina.....	(11) 274							
Georgia.....	(11) 248		482					
Mississippi.....	(11) 347							
Southeast—Negro operators:								
North Carolina.....	11 1,304	129	433	9,568	1,949	1,889		
South Carolina.....	11 1,847	488						
Georgia.....	11 1,219	249	511					
Mississippi.....	11 2,284	277						
Southeast—Negro sharecroppers:								
North Carolina.....	(11) 398		639	6,522	1,477	1,050		
South Carolina.....	(11) 293							
Georgia.....	(11) 296		626					
Mississippi.....	(11) 958							
Plains and Mountain:								
North Dakota.....	3,073	1,106	1,088	6,522	1,477	1,050		
Kansas.....	1,458	695						
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	2,634	1,088						
Pacific:								
Washington.....	3,244	830	948	6,522	1,477	1,050		
Oregon.....	5,660	1,948						
California, central.....	1,604	281	888					
California, southern.....	3,994	1,159						
Oregon, part-time ¹²	8,411	646	383					

¹⁰ Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No supplementary schedules have been tabulated.

¹¹ The total number of record cards for the combined groups of operators and sharecroppers is shown under white operators and Negro operators.

¹² The record cards cover those in the special sample taken in the 3 counties not included in the Oregon full-time sample. The family schedules include 167 duplicate schedules of part-time farm operators included in the other Oregon sample.

On the small-city and village expenditure schedules the net value of occupancy of an owned vacation home, and rent received as gift were included in income. Income as computed for both samples included rent received as pay. On farm schedules neither of these items was included in the final adjusted income, since they occurred infrequently (tables 183 and 184).

Family occupation

Detailed information was obtained from each family member as to the nature of his work and the industry from which his earnings were derived. Using this information, earnings were classed as from one of three broad major occupational groups—business and professional, clerical, and wage earner. City and village families were then classified in one of these groups according to source of the greater proportion of total family earnings, including the value of rent received as pay. A fourth group was composed of families with no earnings and of a few families of farm operators living in cities and villages and not properly belonging in the three major groups.

TABLE 183.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, city and village families*¹

Income description (1)	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample (2)	Consumption sample (3)
Total family income.	Sum of A and B.	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Money income (net).	A. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings.	a. Reported net earnings minus minor ² items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Other money income.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses.	3. Reported net losses from business, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Nonmoney income.	B. Sum of 1 and 2.	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2.
1. Value of housing.	1. Sum of a and b (no data available for c and d).	1. Corrected sum of a, b, c, and d.
a. Imputed income from owned family home.	a. Difference between (1) and (2).	a. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Rental value of owned family home.	(1) Reported total rental value.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for owned family home.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Reported expense for owned family home.
b. Rent received as pay.	b. Reported rent received as pay.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Rent received as gift.	c. No data.	c. Reported rent received as gift.
d. Imputed income from owned vacation home.	d. No data.	d. Reported difference between rental value and expense for vacation home.
2. Value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Reported value of home-produced food (villages only).	2. Same as income sample.

¹ See Glossary, Income, City and Village Family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

² Minor items of occupational expense include items which were reported on the family expenditure schedule, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation expense chargeable to business, dues to unions and business associations, and technical books and periodicals.

³ These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

TABLE 184.—*Computation of income: Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, farm families*¹

Income description	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample	Consumption sample
Total family income.....	Sum of A and B.....	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Farm income (net).....	A. Sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.
1. Money income.....	1. Difference between a and b.	1. Corrected difference between a and b.
a. Gross income.....	a. Reported gross income....	a. Same as income sample.
b. Expenditure.....	b. Reported major items of farm expense, except farm use of family automobile.	b. Reported major items plus other ² items of farm expense.
2. Value of farm products used by family.	2. Sum of a, b, and c.....	2. Corrected sum of a, b, and c.
a. Food, home-produced..	a. Reported value of food home-produced.	a. Reported value of food home-produced, minus value of home-produced food served farm help and boarders.
b. Housing furnished by farm.	b. Computed value of year's occupancy of farm dwelling.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Fuel and other non-food products furnished by farm for family use.	c. Reported value of fuel and other nonfood products furnished by farm.	c. Same as income sample.
3. Net change in value of livestock owned and of crops stored.	3. Reported net change in value (increase minus decrease) during the report year, of livestock owned and crops stored for sale.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Money income (net) from sources other than farm.	B. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.....	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.....	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings....	a. Reported net earnings minus other ² items of occupational expense.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.....	(1) Reported gross income.	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. ³	(2) Computed from reported total food expense and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Money income (not earnings) from sources other than operated farm.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses other than from operating farm.	3. Reported net losses from business other than farming, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.

¹ See Glossary, Income, Farm Family, for definitions of terms used in this table.

² These were items of occupational expense reported as family expenditures, such as: Automobile expense chargeable to business, other transportation chargeable to business, food expense for farm help, dues to business associations, technical books and periodicals.

³ These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

Business and professional families were further subdivided into those employed on a salaried basis and those that were working independently, taking an entrepreneurial risk with their own or borrowed capital, owning their equipment or place of business, and in some instances employing others.

In the farm sample, only families of farm operators (a single occupational class) were studied except in the Southeast, where a special study of sharecroppers was made. Families of farm laborers and of paid farm managers were excluded in all regions. Earnings off the farm were classified as were earnings of city families according to the occupation from which they were derived.

In planning to classify families by occupation, three alternative bases of classification were considered: The occupational group from which the family derived the greater part of its earnings; the occupational group of the husband; the occupational group of the principal earner. The first method was chosen in order to take account of the earnings of all family members (Glossary, Occupational classification). However, since the husband was so largely responsible for the

family support, nine-tenths or more of the families would have been classified in the same occupational group in which the procedure chosen placed them, had either of the two other procedures been used.

With minor exceptions, the occupational classification prepared by the Works Progress Administration⁵ was used to determine the broad group in which a specific occupation fell. This publication provided a relatively complete and usable listing of occupations according to socioeconomic status. (See Glossary, Occupational classification.)

Family type

Since the level of living possible for a family depends on the number and age of its members as well as on family income, it was necessary to adopt some scheme of classification based on family composition in order to study both economic status and consumption patterns. Families differ so greatly in number and age of members that there could be well over a hundred groupings, based on these two factors alone, without taking account of differences in sex of children. For this study, the groups were limited to nine, based on the number of family members other than husband and wife and whether they were under 16 years of age or 16 and older. (See fig. 6, Definitions of the family-type groups and Glossary, Family type, for description of the nine type groups.) These nine types provide for the classification of all families included in the income sample. However, only a partial analysis of data has been made for the types least often found, types 8 and 9. The consumption sample included the first five types in all communities, and types 6 and 7 in some; consumption data were not obtained for types 8 and 9 in any community. (See table 178 for communities in which types 6 and 7 were studied.)

Collection of Schedules

Collection plans for family-income schedules were designed to provide for each degree of urbanization in each region a sample of families that would have the characteristics of the families in the major population groups and include all socioeconomic, family type, and other groups in the same proportion as they were found in the eligible population of these communities. For example, wage-earner families should be the same proportion of the sample as of the families eligible for study in the community. Attention was concentrated on keeping this income sample random in character and free from bias because of the possible omission of an undue number of families of any income, occupational, or family-type group.

For the expenditure sample, the collection plan differed somewhat. The emphasis was upon obtaining an adequate number of records for analysis from the eligible families less usually found, such as those in the high-income groups. This sample, therefore, was designed to overrepresent somewhat the population groups of less numerical importance, in order to give an adequate picture of their consumption habits.

These purposes determined, in large measure, the procedures followed in obtaining both the income and expenditure samples.

The First or Record Card Sample

The mechanics of obtaining the random sample of record cards differed for communities of different degrees of urbanization, and to some extent from community to community. In all localities, however, the basis of the scheme adopted was geographic. Dwellings, rather than specific families, were approached by a plan designed to give every dwelling unit an equal chance of being included.

Small cities

Because the basis of the sampling procedure was geographic, a complete list of addresses of all dwellings in the city was necessary. For this list the street-directory section of the city directories was relied upon and was brought up to date by lists of building permits, real estate maps, and other means. Each independent housekeeping unit in a multiple-family dwelling was considered a separate

⁵[UNITED STATES] WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND CODE. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2. July 1935.

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS. Works Prog. Admin., Cir. 2A. September 1935.

address. Insofar as possible, buildings containing no dwelling units were eliminated before the sample was drawn. When the list was considered complete the addresses were arranged in geographic order, and used for drawing the first sample.

The original plan in the small cities called for a succession of four samples, each of which would include one-eighth of the dwelling units in the city. Every eighth address, beginning with one of the first eight, chosen by chance, was selected for the first sample. Record cards were made out for each address thus drawn and were assigned to field agents for visiting. The second sample comprised another one-eighth of the addresses and began with the fourth address following or preceding the one previously chosen in the first sample. The addresses in the second sample were spaced four addresses from the first, in order that, if it became necessary to close collection after the second sample, the 25-percent coverage would represent every fourth dwelling in every section of the city. Subsequent samples followed a similar procedure until the coverage sought in the particular city was obtained. Lists were made of additional dwelling units discovered by field agents in the process of visiting, and were sampled on the same basis as the original list.

While only a 50-percent sample was originally planned, it was increased up to 100 percent in a few cities when it was found that the 50-percent sample would not yield sufficient schedules from families in the less usual types and income classes.

Villages

In all villages a 100-percent sample was taken. However, it was deemed desirable to obtain this by means of four 25-percent samples, each of which would be random. This was done in order to safeguard the study in case it became necessary to discontinue collection before a 100-percent coverage had been achieved. It also provided data potentially valuable for testing variations between samples, and hence the relative reliability of averages based on samples of different sizes.

Essentially, therefore, the scheme of sampling in the villages followed that used in the small cities. The difference lay chiefly in the fact that directories were not generally available, so that dwellings had to be marked on large-scale maps, or addresses listed by a preliminary canvass. Where houses did not carry street numbers, field agents received assignments in the form of small segments of maps, on which the dwellings to be approached in that sampling period were marked. Multiple-family dwellings were treated in the same way as in cities. In each sampling period every fourth address was visited, precisely as was every eighth in the small cities.

Farm counties

The problem of transportation for field agents working in farm counties and the irregular scatter of farm dwellings called for some modification of the sampling plan followed in small cities and villages. The alternative plan adopted was to divide the county to be sampled into a number of small areas, each of which would contain approximately 15 to 20 farms. For this purpose post office or other maps that showed every farm in the county were used. The small areas of 15 to 20 farms were numbered and every fourth one was included in one sampling period. Each farm in the small areas chosen was then visited for the record card and, if the family proved eligible and willing, a family schedule and an expenditure schedule were filled. In a few large, well-populated counties each sample included one-eighth rather than one-fourth of the farms because only a 25- or 37.5-percent coverage was contemplated.

One of the chief problems in sampling farm counties was to exclude village, urban, and suburban areas. As a first step in meeting this problem, maps were marked to eliminate every dwelling within the corporate limits of an incorporated village or city. Other exclusions depended on the individual situation, and borderline cases were decided by the supervisor in charge. The objective was always to include all bona fide farm families and to exclude nonfarm families, such as suburban residents or crossroads merchants that happened to be living in or adjacent to a farming section.

With one or two exceptions the random sample for farm counties, like that for small cities, was originally planned to represent a 50-percent coverage. As in cities, additional samples were taken in many localities to provide sufficient cases for analysis of the more unusual family types or income levels.

The Income Sample

Eligibility requirements

The income sample was planned to represent, not the population of the community as a whole, but only the groups that are numerically the most important, that have certain common characteristics, and that, at the same time, comprise the more normal families. Elimination of some population groups served to make the group studied more homogeneous and therefore to limit the variables and facilitate the analysis of the relationships the study was designed to explore. This limitation also made it possible to include a greater number of communities than funds would have permitted otherwise.

To be eligible for inclusion in the income sample, a family had to meet these requirements: The family must include a husband and wife who were native-white (except in the Southeast, and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied separately); had been married at least 1 year; were keeping house when interviewed; and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year.

For families living on farms, three additional requirements were imposed: The home place must meet the census definition of a farm; the family must be that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper); the family must have operated that farm for at least a year.⁶

The first two eligibility requirements eliminated broken families in which source and amount of income and ways of spending might be different from normal family groups, and families likely to have cultural patterns different from those of the native-white (or Negro) population. Families in which the husband and wife had not been married at least a year and those that were not keeping house were eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining complete data for family income and consumption for a 12-month period. Families with 10 or more roomers were eliminated because they represented households that were essentially business ventures rather than private families. The additional requirements imposed on the farm sample eliminated nonfarm families living in the country, families of farm laborers and paid managers, and families that could not give a full year's record of operations on the farms on which they were living.

Special study of families not included in the income sample

The plan of confining the general study to selected population groups eliminated Negro and other colored races (except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied separately), families in which husband or wife was not native-born, one-person families, broken families or others containing two or more persons not husband and wife, and other families failing to meet minor eligibility requirements. The number of such ineligible families varied from one community to another, since the composition of the population varied, especially in regard to the number of foreign-born and Negro families.

In order to learn something of the extent to which these excluded families varied in income and composition from the eligible families, family schedules were requested in certain communities, during one sampling period, from all families from whom record card data were obtained. Information from these ineligible families furnished a basis for estimates of the distribution of all families of the community, by income (pp. 427-429).

The Consumption Sample

Eligibility requirements

For the study of consumption, families included in the income sample had to meet certain further requirements, designed to eliminate those in which the family situation would be abnormal or would tend to complicate the analysis of expenditure data. These additional eligibility requirements were:

The family must not have received relief at any time during the report year.

The family must fall within certain specified family composition and occupational groups (table 178).

The family must not have moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

⁶ Suburban families were eliminated from the farm samples by the further requirement that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure, to explain the absence of such money income. This qualification was not imposed, however, in the communities in North Carolina, where a special study of self-sufficing farms was made.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

The family must not have had more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family must have been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

City and village families must have lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year.

Farm families must not have been operating part-time farms (except in Oregon where a special study of families of part-time farm operators was made).

No requirement as to income was set up because of the lack of information as to income distributions to be expected in small communities. Schedules were collected from families at all income levels.

Relief families were eliminated because the provision of income in kind in many communities made it impossible to secure a reliable figure for their classification by income. In addition, such income affected consumption patterns, making them less representative of free choices than were those of the self-supporting group. The second eligibility requirement eliminated unusually large families, those without earnings, and those of the rarely-found farm operators living in cities and villages. However, in order that facts concerning consumption of such families might not be entirely lacking, samples were obtained in certain areas where the density of the population and the number of communities to be studied made it possible to find enough cases for analysis.⁷

The 9-month period of residence was required in order to exclude families whose consumption might be unrepresentative of the community. A family that had moved since the end of the report year was eliminated because of the difficulty of obtaining a description of the dwelling to which the housing expenditure data pertained.

Similarly, each of the remaining requirements was imposed in order to exclude families that would complicate the analysis of consumption data on a family basis.

Sampling procedure

The original plans for controlled collection of expenditure schedules called for a "sample within each class interval (that) has approximately equal stability with samples in each other class interval".⁸ The term stability, as used in that connection, referred to numerical equality in the size of the sample in each class.

It was originally planned to obtain this numerical equality by taking the family schedules at one visit and deferring the request for the expenditure schedule. The family schedules were to be classified and from each class only 6 (or 10 in some areas) families were to be drawn at random; expenditure schedules would be requested from this group. If it proved impossible to obtain a schedule from a family, substitutes would be drawn.

City and village families were classified by income, occupation, and family type. Families of farm operators were classified by income and family type. So-called cell charts were kept in each collection office, showing a cumulative record of the number of schedules obtained from families in each class.

As schedule collection progressed, the Bureau found it advisable to modify the plan for numerical equality. Collection procedures were oriented about the effort to obtain a minimum number of schedules (6 or 10) from families in each class over a wide income range, but the number of schedules in every class was not limited to this minimum. A variety of factors were responsible for this change in collection procedure. The problem of collection of schedules in villages and farms made numerical control less feasible than in cities. It was believed that schedules of greater reliability could be obtained if the family and expenditure schedules were filled at the same interview or on successive days, since both were required to cover the same report year, and since good family cooperation was more likely to be gained under these conditions. In farm areas, transportation costs made it essential to obtain both schedules with one visit, if possible. Furthermore, it was feared that in rural communities where news travels rapidly, the purpose of the project might be misunderstood and antagonism might be aroused if, after announcing a study of family consumption, the first month was spent obtaining only data on income, the kind of information least willingly given. This same objection operated in the small cities but much less strongly, since a unified public attitude is less easily created in a larger community.

⁷ See glossary, Family type, for a description of family types, and table 178 for a list of the types and occupational groups that were included in the consumption sample in different communities.

⁸ SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. See p. 22 of citation mentioned in footnote 1. p. 395.

When expenditure schedules were taken at the same interview with family schedules, any exact numerical control of the number collected within each class was impossible. Classification of families in terms of income, occupation, and family type was sometimes a matter involving considerable office computation, so that agents frequently were not able to classify the family exactly at the time of the interview. In order to obtain an adequate number of cases, schedules from several farm counties or sometimes many villages were pooled. To insure an equal opportunity of representation of families from each village or county, expenditure schedules were collected from all eligible families during one, and in many cases two, sampling periods. This usually resulted in exceeding the quotas originally established for the larger classes. Had numerical control been strictly adhered to, the quota for certain classes would have been achieved before all communities had been canvassed even once, with the result that some communities would have been definitely underrepresented.

A further limitation on exact numerical control arose out of the fact that the final income classification of families for consumption analysis was based on the income figure derived from family-schedule data, modified by further information obtained on the expenditure schedules, whereas collection control was based on family-schedule data alone. Sometimes these modifications were large enough to effect a difference of one or two class intervals in the income classification of the family. The number and magnitude of these differences in each region are discussed in the appendix to part 2 of this report.

The plan of collection of schedules in small cities also was modified when the procedures for the village and farm areas were changed, in order that there might be uniformity throughout the study conducted by this Bureau.

Both the suggestions of the Social Science Research Council and the original plans for collection of schedules envisaged a limitation of the income range. Because it was practically impossible to determine in advance the range representing the small community's scale of incomes, no bounds were placed on the incomes of families included in the consumption sample. As collection progressed it developed that expenditure schedules could be obtained from families with incomes considerably higher as well as lower than had been expected. The importance of such additional information in the study of expenditures was one of the determining factors in modifying the planned distribution of the consumption sample. This extension of the income range, however, meant the inclusion of many more classes for which it was difficult to obtain sufficient representation. Among some socioeconomic groups which are numerically less important in the population, the proportion refusing information was higher than in the larger groups. To increase the number of cases in these classes, it was necessary to counteract the higher refusal rate by a program of revisits and by obtaining expenditure schedules from families not drawn in the random sample.⁹

In the villages, where a 100-percent coverage of families was undertaken, little could be done to increase the number of cases in least-frequent classes except through revisits to families at first unwilling to cooperate, or through shifting the report year to alter family classification.¹⁰

On farms and in the small cities, however, where less than 100-percent coverage was undertaken, the efforts to build up classes having insufficient cases followed two lines. Families were revisited, as was done in villages. It also was possible to search for the more unusual cases among families not approached in the random sample. Persons well informed on affairs in the community were consulted for names of families likely to have the necessary qualifications, or special business and professional directories were used. In the majority of communities, however, such methods did not yield results that were entirely satisfactory, since it proved difficult to obtain beforehand enough information about families to determine their approximate classification. In such communities the alternative plan was then followed of increasing the size of the income sample enough to bring into the study families in the categories needed in the consumption sample. For this reason, certain small cities and some farm counties are represented by a larger sample than was originally contemplated. Administrative expediency largely determined which communities were chosen for increased coverage.

⁹ Family-income schedules were obtained from these families in order to check the expenditure data obtained from them, but only the expenditure schedules were tabulated. Tables presented for the income sample include only data from families that were drawn from the random sample.

¹⁰ Since the report year was a movable one which could end any time between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936, it sometimes happened that a family classed as ineligible because of family composition or relief on the basis of one report year could be made eligible by adopting a later report year that fell entirely outside the period when conditions making for ineligibility were present.

Methods Used to Obtain a Representative Sample, and to Assure Accuracy of Data

From the beginning of field collection two possible sources of bias in sample were faced. It was feared that the very poor families with irregular earnings might be unable to furnish accurate figures on their incomes or their expenditures and that rejection of their schedules might cause underrepresentation. At the other end of the income scale, the very well-to-do might be difficult to reach and once reached might be reluctant to furnish facts needed for filling the schedules.

Accordingly, special efforts were made to obtain adequate representation of these income extremes in the sample. In order to win the cooperation of such families, the supervisors used a variety of methods suited to the local circumstances. Quite generally, appointments with the individual families could be made by means of letters or telephone calls. In many communities the interest of special groups such as business and professional men's associations, women's clubs, and university departments, could be enlisted and the entree to homes of members simplified. Illustrative tabulations proved very useful in persuading families of the impersonal use to be made of the information.

The supervisory staff in each local collection office consisted of three or four persons, college graduates with training in social science and statistics, and usually with some experience in directing surveys or in teaching. The field agents and editors were selected by examination from persons of clerical or professional rating available for assignment from W. P. A. rolls. The persons assigned were given a training period of 2 or 3 weeks, during which they became familiar with the schedule forms, definitions of terms, and instructions for taking schedules. As practice, each worker filled all the schedule forms for his own family and for others in the group. Thereafter each worker interviewed at least one family in a district outside the limits of the enumeration area. The worker then filled the balance sheet which provided the first comprehensive check on the arithmetic accuracy of the schedule and applied the principal checks for consistency of data obtained. Every practice schedule was then carefully edited by a supervisor.

Thus, every field agent and editor started work with a knowledge of the requirements for correct, consistent reports. Agents were required to balance family disbursements and receipts, and to submit the balance sheet with each schedule and the accompanying explanatory notes. Each schedule was edited by two persons and given an arithmetic check in the local office. A schedule that did not balance within the allowed limits of error or in which entries were inconsistent, was returned to the agent with suggested questions to ask the family upon revisit. (See Glossary, Balancing difference, for limits allowed.) The editing supervisor reviewed all schedules and was advised by the regional editor on the method of handling the most difficult cases. The regional editor checked the work of local supervisory editors in order to have consistency throughout the study.

When the local office had completed a group of schedules, they were sent to the regional tabulation pools, where they were given final editing. Schedules that were found to be incomplete or inconsistent were returned from the tabulation pools to the collection offices for correction. A staff of a few interviewers was maintained in every field office after collection was completed for the purpose of revisiting families whose schedules required correction.

On the basis of the general project plans, each local office developed its own system of check interviewing, with the advice and assistance of the staff in the regional office. Every eighth family visited by each agent was revisited to check the schedule entries of the simpler data, such as number of persons in the family or husband's occupation and some facts concerning income or expenditures. Such revisits were made by one of the supervisors, by the editors, or by squad leaders, and served to verify that the agent had obtained the information reported from the family. In most offices all families that gave food records were asked to check certain of the information on their income and expenditure schedules. In addition, available sources of local information, such as classified directories, lists, and public records of various sorts, were used to verify the reports on schedules.

TABLE 185.—EVALUATION OF FARM-FURNISHED FOOD: Median prices used in evaluating farm-furnished food,¹ by type of product and locality, 1935-36

Item	New England		Middle Atlantic and North Central						Plains and Mountain				Pacific				Southeast							
	Vermont	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Illinois	Iowa	North Dakota	Kansas	South Dakota	Montana	Colorado	Washington	Oregon	Central Califor- nia	Southern Cali- fornia	Oregon, part	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Mississippi	North Carolina self-sufficing counties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Milk..... quart.	\$0.06	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.03	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.04	\$0.07	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.07	\$0.10
Cream..... do.	.43	.59	.38	.30	.28	.40	.20	.35	.30	.24	.35	.20	.48	.15	.20	.50	.36	.30	.45	.63	.50	.50	.30	.35
Eggs:																								
Fall and winter..... dozen.	.31	.41	.33	.30	.23	.30	.25	.24	.19	.22	.25	.26	.35	.20	.20	.20	.22	.32	.27	.23	.25	.30	.28	.30
Spring and summer..... do.	.23	.33	.26	.16	.18	.20	.20	.17	.18	.13	.16	.16	.20	.15	.20	.17	.18	.25	.13	.18	.20	.20	.22	.20
Poultry:																								
Winter and spring..... each.										.60	.70	.60	1.00		(3)				.80					
Summer and fall..... do.										.40	.65	.50	.50	.15	(4)			.24	.60					
Average for year..... pound 1/2.		.21		.80	.19	.20	.17	.65	.60	.45						.25		.78		.50	.50			
Average for year..... pound 1/2.		.21														.75				.21	.21			
Fryers.....		.21																		.21	.21			
Hens.....		.18																		.16	.17	.18	.16	.16
Pork:																								
Fresh..... pound.	.14	.16	.18	.20	.19	.12	.15	.13	.16	.11	.15	.17	.12	.10	.15	.17			.19	.20	.21	.20	.12	.11
Smoked..... do.					.30	.28	.20	.24	.21	.20							.11	.20		.25	.25	.23	.20	.20
Beef..... do.	.11	.15	.25		.15	.11	.12	.14	.14	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.09	.11	.06	.20	.14	.20	.20	.18	.12	.10
Veal..... do.	.12	.14		.24	.19	.13	.15	.19	.18	.12	.12	.12	.15	.10	.12	.13		.15	.16	.23	.20	.24	.12	.15
Lamb..... do.					.17	.18	.16	.17	.18	.20	.11	.12	.12	.10	.12	.16	.07	.18	.19			.25	.18	.15
Potatoes..... bushel.	.84	1.09	.55	.80	.60	.55	.75	1.00	.80	.28	1.50	.65	1.00	.50	.45	.75	.60	.60	.75	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	.80

¹ Prices were based on farm families' estimates of the amount they would have paid had food of a similar quality been purchased in similar quantity from a neighbor. These figures represent the midpoint of acceptable valuations compiled by the collection offices within a State. Variations within 10 percent in either direction were accepted.² For families of part-time farmers in Marion and Polk Counties the prices in column 17 were used.³ \$0.16 per pound.
⁴ \$0.14 per pound.
⁵ Live weight.
⁶ Dressed weight prices were: Fryers, \$0.28; hens, \$0.24.

Tabulation of Data

Collection of schedules was terminated before the desired minimum of schedules had been obtained in all classes. Completing the planned distributions to the extent of a minimum number of schedules in each class would have required in most instances the addition of more communities to the study. For this reason tabulation plans were modified according to the results of collection, and certain combinations of income, occupational, and family-type classes were made.

Had the original plan for an equal number of schedules in each class, or the modified plan of a minimum number in each class, been carried out, it would have been necessary to use the distribution of eligible families from the income sample as a system of weights when classes were combined. Thus, weights would have been necessary when expenditures of families classified by income, occupation, and family type were combined to obtain the average expenditures for the broader classifications, income and occupation, income and family type, or income alone. The distribution of families giving expenditure data was found, however, to approximate fairly well the distribution of the population from which they were selected. The differences in the two distributions proved to be small enough that the differences in the averages based on weights derived from the income sample and the averages from the pooled data (no weights applied) were neither consistent in direction nor great in absolute magnitude.

The expenditure sample, therefore, has been treated in tabulation as a sample in itself and all combinations of classes have been made simply by pooling cases, without introducing weights based on the income sample. In addition to the simplification of tabulation, there are a number of other advantages which result from accepting the expenditure sample as sufficiently representative to stand alone. Of particular value is the fact that it facilitates the analysis of distributions of expenditures within classes, and justifies the reclassification of the families by variables other than occupation, income, and family type.

Combinations of Data From Communities

For the village and farm tabulations, combinations of data from several communities were planned to obtain sufficient cases for the analyses desired. For the income analysis, combinations of villages included those from two States, with the exception of those in California, which formed a separate group, and those in Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota, which were combined. Combinations of farm counties for income analysis did not cross State lines, with the exception of those in the range-livestock area, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota. In the Southeast, where Negro families were studied, separate tabulations for Negro and white are presented. Sharecroppers, included in the Southeast, were studied separately from farm operators. Some facts are given for each small city, but combinations of cities on a regional basis were made in order to present a more representative picture of the region than is given by one city alone (table 181).

When data from two or more communities were combined for the analysis of income, the same proportionate representation of families in each community was included. For example, if in four cities the coverage ranged from 50 to 75 percent, only the schedules obtained in a 50-percent sample of each city were included in the combination. As a consequence, the total number of schedules analyzed for the individual communities may exceed the number analyzed for the combined group.

The communities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, arranged by region, are shown in tables 179 and 180; villages and farm counties are grouped to show the basis of tabulations for the income analysis. For example, the Middle Atlantic and North Central report on family income includes data for villages in six States, combined in three groups of two States each.

The analysis of expenditures requires an even larger number of cases than does that of family income, since some items of expenditure for which averages are given are reported infrequently. Accordingly, further combinations of communities were made for the consumption sample. However, in the Southeast, where special groups were studied, the principle of separate presentation of data for Negro and white families, and for farm operators and sharecroppers was maintained. For small cities and villages, combinations for the presentation of expenditure data are on regional lines, but for farm counties each region except New England includes tabulations for at least two groups of States. These groupings are shown in table 178; the number of schedules tabulated for each grouping is shown in table 182.

Combinations of Family Type and Occupational Groups

The study of family income included all families that met the eligibility requirements, regardless of their occupation or the number and age of members in addition to husband and wife. Some data are available for each occupational group and each family type, but for most of the tabulations the nine occupational groups have been reduced by combinations to four, and the nine family types, to five groups.

For the study of family consumption, the less frequent groups were omitted, as there was little possibility of their yielding sufficient cases for analysis. Thus, families outside the three main occupational groups were omitted except for a limited number of tables presenting data for families without earnings and for families of farmers living in the villages. Families of types 8 and 9 were not requested to give information on expenditures. Families of types 6 and 7 were included in the expenditure study only in certain communities in the Middle Atlantic and North Central, and Southeast regions.

In general, occupational and family-type groupings for the expenditure analysis followed the same lines as for the income analysis, except that fewer groups were represented. However, the small numbers in the business, professional, and clerical groups in the Plains and Mountain village sample, and the Negro city and village samples in the Southeast necessitated a combination of these occupational groups. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, which included a larger number of communities, sufficient cases were available for some tabulations for each of the family types separately (table 178).

Machine Tabulation

In the original plans for the consumer purchases study hand tabulation was considered, since the study was to be a Works Progress Administration project and it was desired to keep the ratio of machine expense to labor expense at a minimum. It soon became apparent, however, that if all of the tabulations were to be made by hand, it would be a matter of years before the results could be made available. Faced with the choice between limiting the quantity and variety of information to be presented, and using machine-tabulation methods, the participating agencies decided in favor of the latter alternative. With machine tabulation it was possible to retain all of the tabulations originally planned and to make some others for which a need was recognized. In addition, the data could be made available more quickly to interested agencies and persons.

Fifty-one different card forms were required, 12 for the family schedule, 11 for the expenditure-schedule summary, 25 for the expenditure-schedule detail, and 1 each for the 3 types of supplementary schedules. A total of approximately 4,000,000 punched cards were used in obtaining the tabulations made by the Bureau of Home Economics.

The detailed procedures followed in punching cards which could be mechanically sorted and run through tabulators to obtain final table data, and the processes followed in the tabulating machine center preliminary to obtaining the final machine runs will be described in a critique of methodology to be issued later as a separate report.

Appendix D. Appraisal of the Sample of Families From Which Income Data Were Obtained

Small Cities and Villages in the Middle Atlantic and North Central Region,
and in the New England Region

Summary

The families giving income data in the nine cities of these two regions and in the four groups of villages represent with reasonable adequacy the group the study was designed to include, i. e., white families that included a husband and a wife, both native-born, and that satisfied certain other eligibility requirements. Available evidence indicates that failure to obtain information from all eligible families did not seriously affect the results of the study as a whole. There is indication, however, of some underrepresentation of high-income families in the sample, especially those in independent professions. This deficiency in the sample should be recognized in using the data for national estimates.

The income level of native-white, unbroken (eligible) families in each community was higher than that of all families (eligible and ineligible). The groups excluded from the income study according to plan tended to be concentrated in the low-income classes. To depict the whole community, therefore, the findings concerning the eligible groups studied must be adjusted to take account of the omission of the lower-income ineligible families.

Representative Character of the Income Sample

Certain limitations on the use of the findings of this investigation must be recognized. The most important consideration limiting the use of the income data is the relationship of the income sample to the first or record-card sample. (See Methodology for a discussion of the procedures used in obtaining these two samples.)

The first, or record-card sample, taken in each community, was designed to represent all families. The second, or income sample, in contrast, was selective; it included only the so-called eligible families in the record-card sample—those in which there were a husband and wife, both native-born and white. This sample, therefore, is representative of native-white, unbroken families but not of the entire population of the communities. The following population groups were omitted: Negro and other colored races (except in the Southeast and in New York City and Columbus, Ohio, where Negro families were studied); families in which husband or wife was not native-born; one-person families (except in Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Oreg.); broken families or others containing two or more persons, not husband and wife; and others failing to meet minor eligibility requirements. Differences between the income and occupational distributions of the eligible families and the ineligible will be indicative of the kinds of differences to be expected between the eligible group and the entire population.

The basic record-card sample was procured by soliciting information from a definite proportion of the families in a community as shown by a list of street addresses or by dwelling units marked on a map. All eligible families in the record-card sample were asked to furnish facts needed for filling the income schedule. If, at every address visited, the family had given the information requested, each sample would have been representative of the population groups it was designed to cover, within the usual limitations of sampling. However, the necessary information was not obtained from all the families drawn in the sample. Some, being away from home, could not be reached; others were unable or unwilling to furnish the information requested by the field agent.

An appraisal of the sample, therefore, must take into consideration the two groups from which income schedules were not obtained—the ineligible and the nonreporting eligible families. Facts about these two groups will throw some light on the following questions which must be answered in order to interpret the data from the study: Within each community, was the income sample obtained representative of the groups of families selected for study? Are the data that were secured biased because of the omission of nonreporting families from the sample

or because of the consistent failure of reporting families to supply certain items of information? How do the families eligible for the study differ from the total family population of the community? This last question is of concern to the person using the data from the selected sample in estimates of community income. For making national estimates one must also consider the extent to which the data from a selected number of communities can be taken as representative of similar groups of families in all communities of that particular size range in the same geographic region.

The discussion of these questions which follows is based mainly upon material obtained as part of this investigation. Evidence as to the representative character of the sample is furnished by the tabulation of data from the record cards and by such facts as were available locally concerning the socioeconomic status of non-reporting families.

For comparing the eligible families with the total family population of the communities it is necessary to know the numerical importance of the ineligible or excluded groups. This is shown by the tabulation of record-card data which also tells something as to the nature of the ineligible group—whether families were omitted because of color, nativity, or family composition. The small samples of ineligible families obtained in four cities furnish additional facts concerning this group and thus help to build up the picture of all families in the communities.

An extensive appraisal of the sample to take account of all problems of interpretation would involve comparisons of the information from the sample of families studied with similar data from a wide variety of sources. Such a comparison has not been attempted in this publication. A critique of the methodology of the study will include a more detailed discussion of many problems of interpretation than is given here.

The Record-Card Sample

The method of selecting the addresses for the record-card sample is set forth in the section on procedures, page 395. In the villages, the total number of addresses investigated represents coverage of 100 percent; that is, every dwelling unit given in the directory or other list of addresses, or shown on the map used in planning field collection, was visited. In Columbia and Moberly, Mo., five out of eight addresses were visited and in the other North Central cities one out of two; in Westbrook, Maine, seven out of eight, and in Greenfield, Mass., one out of two were visited. The number of families visited represents the total number of dwelling units drawn minus the number of units found to be vacant, and is given by communities in table 187.

The number of families visited, adjusted to 100-percent coverage, may be expected to correspond roughly with the number of families in these communities in 1936. However, this adjusted number cannot be used as an intercensal estimate of the number of families in these cities and villages for a number of reasons. The fact that the sample for the study was drawn by filling record cards from lists of residential addresses probably led to some omissions in every community. Efforts were made to obtain information as to families living in factories and other business buildings, but there is strong likelihood that some such families were not found, especially if they were of the one-person type and lived in a single room instead of in a housekeeping apartment. If only one address were given for an apartment house (as occasionally happened), the agent sometimes failed to report the presence of other families, and, as a consequence, they were omitted.

Another reason for the possible omission of families from the sample was the difficulty of obtaining lists of addresses and maps that were up to date when the sample was drawn. Despite efforts to correct the lists some families were left out, especially those in new houses and apartments. Moreover, interviewing extended over a period of months instead of being concentrated in a relatively short time, as is a census, and thus permitted the omission of families that moved to addresses found vacant during the first part of the study.

In the villages the problem of determining boundaries is much greater than in the cities and there is likelihood that some of the families on the outskirts were not reached, especially those that had farms adjoining their homes.

No census figures are available for 1936, hence the number of such omissions cannot be learned. A comparison of data from this study with the 1930 census has been made for all communities except the New England villages. Census figures for Massachusetts are given for civil divisions designated as towns which include rural areas as well as the central town or village, and therefore cannot be used. In interpreting the differences between the two sets of figures, one must take account of possibilities of changes in the population of these communities during a 6-year period.

In four of the communities, the number of families as derived from the sample exceeded the 1930 census population of families; in the others it was smaller, as follows:

Community:	Difference between number of families as shown by 1930 census and number in adjusted sample
Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	-251
New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	+62
Lincoln, Ill.....	-38
Beaver Dam, Wis.....	-35
Boone, Iowa.....	+121
Columbia, Mo.....	+292
Moberly, Mo.....	-313
Westbrook, Maine.....	-244
Greenfield, Mass.....	+16
Pennsylvania-Ohio villages.....	-279
Michigan-Wisconsin villages.....	-580
Illinois-Iowa villages.....	-368

Although any such omissions reduced the size of each of the samples by an unknown amount, there is some evidence that they were distributed uniformly. From the tabulation of the ineligible families by reason of ineligibility, certain comparisons have been made with census data for cities (table 186). The percentage of all families visited that were not white, that included only one person, or were foreign-born is reasonably similar to the percentage shown by the census of families of 1930, if allowances are made for differences in method of classification and in definition.

TABLE 186.—COMPARISONS WITH CENSUS: *Percentage of families that were not white, included only 1 person, or were foreign-born, according to the consumer purchases study and to the census, North Central and New England small cities separately*

Region, State, and city	Consumer purchases study, 1936			Census of Population, 1930 ²		
	Non- white families	1-person families	Foreign- born families ¹	Non- white families	1-person families	Foreign- born families ³
NORTH CENTRAL						
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	3.1	11.4	5.8	3.5	9.5	6.0
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	.1	12.2	8.6	.6	7.6	9.4
Illinois, Lincoln.....	1.9	10.7	11.3	1.8	10.5	14.1
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	.0	12.9	15.9	.1	6.7	18.3
Iowa, Boone.....	.3	12.5	13.7	.5	7.8	13.8
Missouri, Columbia.....	17.1	9.7	1.3	16.6	8.8	1.6
Missouri, Moberly.....	9.5	8.8	1.4	7.6	8.2	3.2
NEW ENGLAND						
Maine, Westbrook.....	(⁴) .6	9.5	30.3	(⁴) .5	6.8	28.3
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....		9.2	24.8		7.5	23.6

¹ Families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife, or (if there were no husband and wife the male or female head was foreign-born.

² Census of Population, 1930, vol. 6.

³ Families in which the head of the household, regardless of sex, was foreign-born.

⁴ 0.050 percent or less.

For this study, the ineligible families were classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that was checked on the record card (table 188). These reasons were given in the following order: Color, one-person family, nativity, residence in nonhousekeeping quarters, broken marital ties or other ineligible family composition, less than 1 year married, and more than 10 roomer-years. The number of one-person families, therefore, does not include those that were not white; the number of foreign-born whites does not include those previously eliminated because they were one-person families. Accordingly, these counts would not be expected to be strictly comparable with those shown in the census.

Differences in the definition of one-person and foreign-born families also would affect comparability of counts.¹¹

The substantial agreement of the percentages based on the data from the study with census reports offers evidence that the families from which record cards were not secured were distributed through all groups and, therefore, that the families from which record cards were obtained are representative of the entire population.

Numerical Relationship Between the Record-Card Sample and the Income Sample

The difference between the number of families visited (the record-card sample) and the number from which acceptable income schedules were obtained (the income sample) depended upon the number of ineligible families in the community and upon the number of nonreporting families among the eligible group. Variations among communities in population composition, in the techniques of field collection, and in public attitudes towards surveys of this type resulted in differences in the ratio of income schedules to total number of families visited

TABLE 187.—SUMMARY OF SAMPLING: *Number of families in record card sample and number of filled record cards and family schedules obtained, North Central and New England small cities separately, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, and New England villages, 1935-36*

Analysis unit	Proportion of families in sample	Families included in sample ¹	Record cards				Family schedules	
			Families not giving data ²	Families giving data			Families not giving data ⁴	Families giving data ³
				All	Ineligible for family schedule ³	Eligible for family schedule		
SMALL CITIES								
<i>North Central</i>								
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Ohio, Mount Vernon	50.0	1,234	354	880	318	562	249	313
Ohio, New Philadelphia	50.0	1,737	198	1,539	519	1,020	267	753
Illinois, Lincoln	50.0	1,341	101	1,240	489	751	240	511
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam	50.0	1,275	211	1,064	423	641	188	453
Iowa, Boone	50.0	1,698	396	1,302	537	765	271	494
Missouri, Columbia	62.5	2,794	205	2,589	1,091	1,498	189	1,309
Missouri, Moberly	62.5	2,322	348	1,974	636	1,338	308	1,030
<i>New England</i>								
Maine, Westbrook	87.5	2,106	66	2,040	1,033	1,007	80	927
Massachusetts, Greenfield	50.0	1,997	135	1,862	893	969	311	655
VILLAGES								
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>								
Pennsylvania-Ohio	100.0	4,897	670	4,227	1,264	2,963	884	2,079
Michigan-Wisconsin	100.0	6,260	1,058	5,202	2,039	3,143	1,165	1,978
Illinois-Iowa	100.0	6,721	867	5,854	2,085	3,769	1,365	2,404
<i>New England</i>								
Vermont-Massachusetts	100.0	5,562	299	5,263	2,767	2,496	491	2,005

¹ Excludes the dwelling units that were found to be vacant.

² Families that were unable or unwilling to give data, as well as those that could not be contacted even by repeated revisits to the home.

³ For the number of families that were ineligible for specified reasons see table 188.

⁴ Eligible for family schedule, but were unable or unwilling to give data, or gave data which were incomplete or inconsistent.

⁵ Includes 1 nonrelief family in Moberly, 1 in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages, 3 in Michigan-Wisconsin, 1 in Illinois-Iowa, 1 in Greenfield, and 2 in the Vermont-Massachusetts villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

¹¹ The definition of one-person families used in this study includes the person living alone but excludes some partnership families which the census counts as one-person families with lodgers. The census defines a family as foreign-born if the head is foreign-born, whereas for this study a family was so classed if either the husband or wife (or the male head or the female head, if there were no husband or wife) were foreign-born.

Number of Nonreporting Families

The nonreporting families included two groups: Those drawn in the record-card sample from which filled record cards were not obtained either because the persons interviewed were unwilling or unable to supply the necessary information, or because the family could not be reached; those furnishing sufficient data to fill the record card but unable or unwilling to give the additional facts needed for filling the family schedule. The first of these nonreporting groups included both eligible and ineligible families while the second included eligible families only. The number of families from which the necessary information for record cards was not obtained and the number of eligible families that did not furnish complete family schedules are shown in table 187 for each city and for the villages.

Various measures such as evening calls, letters, and visits by supervisors were used to reduce the number of such failures to obtain successful interviews. However, at no time was another family substituted for the one drawn in the sample. Since collection plans for nearly every community included the possibility of visiting every dwelling, it was not possible to resort to substitution of the family next door for the family that refused information or was not at home.

TABLE 188.—ELIGIBILITY FOR FAMILY SCHEDULE: *Number of families giving record cards that were eligible, and number that were ineligible for specified reasons, North Central and New England small cities separately, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units separately, and New England villages, 1935-36*

Analysis unit	Families			Families ineligible for specified reasons ²						
	All ¹	Eligible	Ineligible	Color ³	Only 1 person in family	For-eign-born husband and/or wife ⁴	Residence in non-house-keeping quarters	Families without both a husband and a wife	Husband and wife married less than 1 year	More than 10 room-er-years
SMALL CITIES										
<i>North Central</i>										
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ohio, Mount Vernon.....	880	562	318	27	100	51	1	122	17	0
Ohio, New Philadelphia.....	1,539	1,020	519	2	188	133	3	163	30	0
Illinois, Lincoln.....	1,240	751	489	23	133	140	0	174	19	0
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam.....	1,064	641	423	0	137	169	2	89	25	1
Iowa, Boone.....	1,302	765	537	4	163	178	5	167	20	0
Missouri, Columbia.....	2,589	1,498	1,091	443	252	34	19	312	30	1
Missouri, Moberly.....	1,974	1,338	636	187	173	28	5	222	21	0
<i>New England</i>										
Maine, Westbrook.....	2,040	1,007	1,033	1	193	619	5	188	27	0
Massachusetts, Greenfield.....	1,862	969	893	12	171	461	4	227	17	1
VILLAGES										
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>										
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	4,227	2,963	1,264	39	541	68	15	534	67	0
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5,202	3,143	2,059	11	750	674	16	527	81	0
Illinois-Iowa.....	5,854	3,769	2,085	16	961	319	10	704	75	0
<i>New England</i>										
Vermont-Massachusetts.....	5,263	2,496	2,767	26	501	1,505	6	673	55	1

¹ Families from which data for record cards were obtained.

² Each ineligible family was classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that applied to the family. The order shown in this table follows the order in which the questions concerning eligibility were asked as shown on reproduction of the record card, p. 396. See Methodology, The Income Sample, for description of the reasons for ineligibility.

³ Only white families were studied in all regions except the Southeast; in that region Negro families were studied separately.

⁴ Includes families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or female head was foreign-born.

Number of Ineligible Families

Filled record cards permitted the count of ineligible as well as of eligible families in the reporting group. However, since the eligibility of some of the nonreporting families is unknown, the total number of ineligible families can only be estimated on the basis of the proportion found in the reporting group.

Of the families reporting, the proportion that did not satisfy the eligibility requirements for the income schedule varied from 30 percent of all families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio villages to 53 percent in those in New England (table 188).

Differences among the communities in the proportion of ineligible families depended chiefly on differences in the relative number of nonwhite and foreign-born families. In the New England cities and villages the foreign-born represented from 25 to 30 percent of all families reporting; in Columbia and Moberly, Mo., the foreign-born were less than 2 percent of all families. In the Missouri cities, however, nonwhite families were relatively more numerous than in any of the other communities. In Columbia these accounted for 17 percent of all families.

Proportion of Eligible Families Furnishing Income Schedules

The groups of eligible families from which information concerning income was not obtained consisted of two subgroups: An unknown number of eligible families included in the total group from which record cards were not obtained; a known number of eligible families, giving record cards, but unable or unwilling to give or complete the income schedule. If it is assumed that the proportion of eligible families among those from which no record cards were obtained was the same as among the families furnishing record cards, then the number of eligible families included in the first of these two groups above may be estimated. The percentage of eligible families among those giving record cards ranged from 47 to 70 percent in the several communities studied.

By using these figures, the number of eligible families in the group failing to give record cards was estimated and added to the number shown by record cards to be eligible; the sum approximated the total number of eligible families in the sample. The families included in the income sample represented the following proportions of the estimated number of eligible families visited:

Community:	Percent
Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	40
New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	65
Lincoln, Ill.....	63
Beaver Dam, Wis.....	59
Boone, Iowa.....	49
Columbia, Mo.....	81
Moberly, Mo.....	65
Westbrook, Maine.....	89
Greenfield, Mass.....	63
Pennsylvania-Ohio villages.....	61
Michigan-Wisconsin villages.....	52
Illinois-Iowa villages.....	56
New England villages.....	76

The Effect of Nonreporting Upon the Character of the Income Sample

The number of nonreporting families was large enough to make necessary the consideration of whether the income sample was biased because of their omission. Information as to the socioeconomic distribution of such families can be only approximate, since little or no data on income or occupation could be obtained from them by interview.

Some check on the occupational distribution of nonreporting families was provided by city and telephone directories and other lists, and was obtained for all of the cities except Beaver Dam. The information from such sources gives only a rough indication of occupational status, since it was not always possible to find a nonreporting family in a directory. In the cities, New Philadelphia, Boone, Lincoln, Columbia, Moberly, and Westbrook, the occupational distributions of the reporting and nonreporting groups were nearly the same. For these six cities, the information obtained on nonreporting families does not offer evidence

of any appreciable bias in the sample. In two cities, Mount Vernon and Greenfield, the number of nonreporting families and the differences in occupational distributions were sufficiently large to indicate that the sample underestimates the proportion of business and professional families in these communities. The income samples represent the relative number of business and professional families as 22 percent in Mount Vernon and 20 percent in Greenfield. The occupational information on nonreporting families indicates that the percentage would have been as high as 24 in each city, if all eligible families had been included in the sample.

In the cities where the proportion of families classified as business and professional did not differ greatly between the reporting and nonreporting families, it is possible that within this occupational group a disproportionate number of the salaried group in the sample balanced an underrepresentation of the independent group. In particular, the independent professional families seem to be underestimated, and since these families frequently appear in the higher-income brackets, this probable bias would be reflected in the income distribution. A count of the independent professional men from commercial directories indicates that the underrepresentation of this occupational class is especially marked in the Mount Vernon, Boone, and Greenfield samples.

To secure an estimate of the income level of the families from which information was not obtained, each city except Beaver Dam was divided into a number of small districts, and these districts were characterized by persons familiar with the city as well-to-do, moderate, and poor. The distribution of the eligible families that refused or were unable to give information among these three classes of districts is nearly the same as that of the families furnishing schedules. In each city the proportion of families that lived in the well-to-do districts was greater for nonreporting than for reporting families. As in the case of occupational distributions, it was only in the two cities, Mount Vernon and Greenfield, that differences were large enough to indicate that the sample underestimated these families. The relative number of districts included in the uppermost class differed among the cities so that it is not possible to obtain from this information any strict measure of extent of underrepresentation. Thus of all eligible families in Mount Vernon, 32 percent lived in districts considered well-to-do, while 28 percent of the families included in the sample lived in these districts. For Greenfield these percentages were 18 and 11.

This similarity in the distribution of reporting and nonreporting families by type of district for most of the cities is only partial evidence as to the completeness of the representation of all income groups in the income sample. If it had been possible to obtain more exact information on the economic level of the nonreporting families, some evidence of the underrepresentation of the highest-income groups, especially among the independent business and professional families, might have been obtained. The problems of interviewing in large cities or highly industrialized communities, where one must gain admittance to apartment houses and large estates or win the cooperation of a dominating group of families, were not encountered in these small cities and villages. Nevertheless, it was the general experience of the interviewing staff that the well-to-do families more frequently were not at home or refused to give the time for interviews, or stated that they were unable to give all the necessary information. It was with these families that the supervisor and professional staff found it necessary to make special efforts to obtain cooperation. The intensive efforts to secure schedules from such families probably had the effect of reducing the nonreporting group considerably, but the possibility still remains that the sample underestimates the proportion of families with incomes above \$5,000 or \$7,500. For many purposes for which the data may be used, doubling or even tripling the small percentage of families in these classes would not materially affect the interpretation of findings based on the sample. However, for studies in which the income distribution is used for computing aggregates, such an adjustment would lead to significantly different results.

In the communities where the sampling coverage was less than 100 percent, it would have been possible to reduce the number of nonreporting families by substituting families not drawn in the sample, thereby perhaps correcting for underrepresentation of certain classes. Such substitutions require considerable information about the nonreporting family,¹² so that the substitute may be care-

¹² There is considerable justification for making substitutions for nonreporting families when these conditions are satisfied, since the sample can be built up to the size originally planned as optimum. In large cities such as Chicago, Providence, and Denver, included in the study of consumer purchases, it was possible to apply the method of substitutions and adjust the sample for a large proportion of the nonreporting, because the information necessary could be obtained from sources other than the family and a large group was available from which to select substitutes. Where the sample is planned to include only 10 to 20 percent of the families, from 80 to 90 percent of the total are available as substitutes.

fully chosen. This method also requires a large number of families from which the substitutes may be selected. In small communities it is not possible to obtain a large enough group of schedules from families not drawn in the sample to carry out the method of substitutions, family for family, in the degree of exactitude which the method requires. In general, no substitutes could be found for families of the class just discussed—those which had the highest incomes in the community. Moreover, communities where it was possible to use such corrective sampling procedures were not necessarily the ones where it would have been most desirable to adjust the sample.

Under these circumstances the preferable method of correcting for underrepresentation of any class is through adjustment of the data furnished by the study on the basis of information from other sources. Through such corrections, the data may be adapted to the specific purpose for which they are to be used.

TABLE 189.—INCOMES OF INELIGIBLE FAMILIES: *Number and percentage distribution of ineligible families, and number of families ineligible for specified reasons, by relief status and income, Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Lincoln, Illinois, combined, and Columbia, Missouri, and Westbrook, Maine, separately, 1935-36*

State, city, relief status, and family-income class (dollars)	Families ineligible for specified reasons ¹						
	All ²		Color ³	Only 1 person in family	Foreign-born husband and/or wife ⁴	Families without both a husband and wife	Husband and wife married less than 1 year
	Number 113	Percent 100	Number 8	Number 28	Number 31	Number 38	Number 7
OHIO, MOUNT VERNON AND ILLINOIS, LINCOLN, COMBINED							
All families.....	113	100	8	28	31	38	7
Relief families.....	25	22	1	4	9	10	0
Nonrelief families.....	88	78	7	24	22	28	7
0-999.....	49	44	6	18	5	18	2
1,000-1,499.....	25	22	1	5	10	4	5
1,500-1,999.....	6	5	0	1	3	2	0
2,000-2,999.....	5	4	0	0	2	3	0
3,000 or over.....	3	3	0	0	2	1	0
MISSOURI, COLUMBIA							
All families.....	185	100	81	50	10	41	3
Relief families.....	21	11	11	2	1	7	0
Nonrelief families.....	164	89	70	48	9	34	3
0-999.....	117	64	62	31	1	21	2
1,000-1,499.....	21	12	5	7	1	7	1
1,500-1,999.....	10	5	3	3	2	2	0
2,000-2,999.....	10	5	0	6	1	3	0
3,000 or over.....	6	3	0	1	4	1	0
MAINE, WESTBROOK							
All families.....	136	100	0	17	76	39	4
Relief families.....	13	10	0	0	9	4	0
Nonrelief families.....	123	90	0	17	67	35	4
0-999.....	55	40	0	14	24	16	1
1,000-1,499.....	29	21	0	2	22	5	0
1,500-1,999.....	23	17	0	1	13	7	2
2,000-2,999.....	12	9	0	0	5	6	1
3,000 or over.....	4	3	0	0	3	1	0

¹ Each family in the special study of ineligible families was classified according to the first reason for ineligibility that applied to the family. The order shown in this table and in table 188, follows the order in which questions concerning eligibility were asked, as shown on reproduction of the record card, p. 396. See Methodology, The Income Sample, for description of the reasons for ineligibility. There were no families that were ineligible because they had more than 10 roomer-years.

² Includes 1 relief family in the Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Lincoln, Ill., combined sample that was ineligible because of residence in nonhousekeeping quarters.

³ Only white families were studied in all regions except the Southeast; in that region Negro families were studied separately.

⁴ Includes families of 2 or more persons in which either the husband or wife or (if there were no husband and wife) the male or female head was foreign-born.

Incomes of Eligible Families Compared With Incomes of All Families

In order to obtain information concerning the probable income distribution of all families in these communities, a special study was made of the ineligible or excluded families in Mount Vernon, Lincoln, Columbia, and Westbrook. All of such families drawn in a random sample of one-eighth of the dwelling units were asked to give data for the family schedule. The number of such reports obtained in each city was small and, therefore, on the basis of these samples only certain general inferences on the effect of selection of the families to be studied can be made. Since the central purpose of the survey was the study of families that met the eligibility requirements, a more extensive survey of the excluded groups was not attempted; the collection of such data was limited to four cities.

Incomes of Ineligible Families

In each of the four cities the incomes of the ineligible nonrelief families as a group were substantially lower than those of the eligible.¹³

In Columbia where the median income of eligible nonrelief families was \$1,508, half of the nonrelief families that were ineligible had incomes less than \$660. The divergence between the two groups was less in the other cities. In Westbrook, the median income of eligible nonrelief families was \$1,299 and that of the ineligible group \$1,100.

Intercity differences in the income level of ineligible families are explained in part by differences in the composition of this group. In Columbia there were few foreign-born and a large number of nonwhite families whereas in Westbrook the contrary was true. The foreign-born as a group differ less from the native-white unbroken families in income level than do the nonwhite, one-person, or broken families. Thus in Westbrook the median income of the foreign-born nonrelief group was \$1,216; in Lincoln and Mount Vernon combined, \$1,300. The median income of the Negro families in Columbia was \$603, of the one-person nonrelief families in Columbia, \$767; in Westbrook the median income of one-person nonrelief families had a similar value, \$725 (table 189).

TABLE 190.—FAMILY OCCUPATION OF INELIGIBLE FAMILIES: *Number and percentage distribution by occupation of ineligible nonrelief families, by income, Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Lincoln, Illinois, combined, Columbia, Missouri, and Westbrook, Maine separately, 1935-36*

State, city, and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Distribution of families by occupation ¹							
		Wage-earner			Clerical		Business and professional		Other ²
OHIO, MOUNT VERNON AND ILLINOIS, LINCOLN, COMBINED									
All incomes.....	Number 88	Number 48	Percent 54	Number 8	Percent 9	Number 19	Percent 22	Number 13	Percent 15
0-999.....	49	31	64	3	6	8	16	7	14
1,000 or over.....	39	17	44	5	13	11	28	6	15
MISSOURI, COLUMBIA									
All incomes.....	164	93	56	11	7	44	27	16	10
0-999.....	117	79	68	7	6	20	17	11	9
1,000 or over.....	47	14	29	4	9	24	51	5	11
MAINE, WESTBROOK									
All incomes.....	123	86	70	5	4	23	19	9	7
0-999.....	55	33	60	0	0	13	24	9	16
1,000 or over.....	68	53	78	5	7	10	15	0	0

¹ Percentages are based on the number of families in each income class (column 2).

² Families that had no income from earnings and families of farm operators living in cities.

¹³ See tables 5 and 102 for distribution of eligible families by income. See tables 30 and 105 for median incomes of eligible families.

Many of the one-person families and the families without husband or wife had little or no income from earnings; hence a relatively large proportion were not included in the three main occupational groups but were classed in the fourth group, other occupations. Of the ineligible families that had received no relief during the year the fourth occupational group included 7 percent in Westbrook, 10 percent in Columbia, and 15 percent in Mount Vernon and Lincoln combined (table 190). For the eligible nonrelief families these percentages were 3, 4, and 3, respectively. Partly as a result of the greater relative number of these families without earnings, money income from sources other than earnings was a larger proportion of the average income of the ineligible than of the eligible group. Such money receipts were 6 percent of the average income of ineligible nonrelief families in Westbrook, 11 percent in Columbia, and 18 percent in Mount Vernon and Lincoln. For the eligible nonrelief families such income represented 4, 5, and 6 percent of average family income.

Thus the eligibility requirements which were based principally on race, nativity, and family composition had the effect of eliminating from the study many families without income from earnings or with such small earnings as to fall in the lower-income classes. The eligible families giving information for the income sample had higher median incomes than the general population; a greater proportion of them were in the three main occupational groups; and earnings represented a larger proportion of their average income.

Estimated Median Incomes of All Families

In order to give some picture, even though but a rough sketch, of the income distribution of all nonrelief families in the cities, it was assumed that the income distribution of ineligible families in Westbrook could be taken to represent such families in Greenfield and the New England villages; similarly, that the distribution by income of white and Negro ineligible families in Columbia and Moberly were the same, and that in the other cities the income distribution of ineligible families was like that in Mount Vernon and Lincoln. While this assumption may not be entirely valid, there can be little doubt that the ineligible groups in the different communities were more similar in income status than were the eligible and ineligible groups in the same community. The weights used were the proportions of eligible and ineligible families among all families that gave the record-card information.

On this basis the estimated median incomes of all nonrelief families, both eligible and ineligible, are:

Community:	<i>Estimated median income, all nonrelief families</i>
Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	\$1, 180
New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	1, 150
Lincoln, Ill.....	1, 090
Beaver Dam, Wis.....	1, 140
Boone, Iowa.....	1, 160
Columbia, Mo.....	1, 130
Moberly, Mo.....	1, 060
Westbrook, Maine.....	1, 220
Greenfield, Mass.....	1, 400
Pennsylvania-Ohio villages.....	1, 100
Michigan-Wisconsin villages.....	1, 100
Illinois-Iowa villages.....	1, 010
New England villages.....	1, 290

On the assumption that the percentage of relief families was approximately the same for ineligible as for eligible families, the following estimates of median income of all families were obtained:

Community:	<i>Estimated median income, all relief and nonrelief families</i>
Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	\$1, 040
New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	950
Lincoln, Ill.....	830
Beaver Dam, Wis.....	1, 060
Boone, Iowa.....	940
Columbia, Mo.....	1, 010
Moberly, Mo.....	950
Westbrook, Maine.....	1, 170
Greenfield, Mass.....	1, 220
Pennsylvania-Ohio villages.....	970
Michigan-Wisconsin villages.....	970
Illinois-Iowa villages.....	670
New England villages.....	1, 050

The estimated medians are only approximations, but they serve as rough quantitative measures of the difference in income status between the families eligible for study and the entire population in these communities. The estimated median income for Columbia differs by the greatest amount, nearly \$400, from the median income of all eligible families. This contrast illustrates that not only the relative number but also the composition of ineligible families affect the general income level of a community.

Other Considerations in Appraising the Sample

Representative Character of Communities Chosen

In this report the names of States or regions have been used to designate the group of communities selected for the different samples. In the discussion of procedures (p. 397) the various criteria used in the selection of communities included in the representative sample are outlined. The small cities and villages in which the survey was made were not selected at random, and in the use of the data it should be remembered that the sample is subject to the limitations of the method of selection. A valid use of the sample to represent all small cities or villages in the States or regions depends on consideration of the variation among communities of the data being used and the homogeneity of the communities with respect to factors relevant to the problem. It is obvious that the more general results of the study such as the income distributions may be taken as representative of other communities with more confidence than the finer details which may show great variation from one locality to another.

The Movable Report Year

Another factor to be considered is the movable report year. For any one family the same report year was adopted for all schedule forms. Depending on the date of interview and the family's ability to supply more accurate information for one 12-month period than for another, the report year ended on the last day of one of the calendar months between December 31, 1935, and December 31, 1936. Thus the sample data do not represent a fixed 12-month period. However, relatively few reports are for periods ending later than May 31, 1936.

In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, the calendar year ended December 31, 1935, was used by 29 percent of the small-city families, and by 53 percent of the village families (table 191). A 12-month period ended at some time in the first half of 1936 was selected by another 46 percent of the former and by 37 percent of the latter. Only about one-fourth of the city and one-tenth of the village schedules were for a report year ended later than June 30, 1936. These city schedules of later collection came principally from Missouri and Illinois, while the village ones were primarily from Illinois.

In New England, the calendar year 1935 was chosen by one-half of the families in small cities and almost two-thirds of those in villages. Practically all of the remaining families reported for a 12-month period ended in the first half of 1936; fewer than 2 percent of the families in small cities, and fewer than 0.5 percent of those in villages used a year ended after June 30, 1936.

TABLE 191.—REPORT YEAR: *Distribution of families by date of end of report year, by relief status and occupation, North Central small cities combined, New England small cities combined, Middle Atlantic and North Central village units combined, and New England villages, 1935-36*

[White families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and date of end of report year	Families ¹	Relief families	Nonrelief families in specified occupational groups—				
			Any	Wage-earner	Clerical	Business and professional	Other ²
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES COMBINED	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All dates.....	4,427	708	3,719	1,998	582	1,003	136
Dec. 31, 1935.....	1,287	218	1,069	609	158	254	48
Jan. 31, 1936.....	43	9	34	26	—	5	3
Feb. 29, 1936.....	281	43	238	142	31	56	9
Mar. 31, 1936.....	380	63	317	193	44	71	9
Apr. 30, 1936.....	617	83	534	325	81	118	10
May 31, 1936.....	661	162	499	286	63	129	21
June 30, 1936.....	51	10	41	20	10	11	—
July 31, 1936.....	181	20	161	50	36	68	7
Aug. 31, 1936.....	537	55	482	196	99	166	21
Sept. 30, 1936.....	204	23	181	78	29	68	6
Oct. 31, 1936.....	182	22	160	73	29	56	2
Nov. 30, 1936 ³	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
NEW ENGLAND SMALL CITIES COMBINED							
All dates.....	1,200	142	1,058	672	152	202	32
Dec. 31, 1935.....	600	92	508	303	79	108	18
Jan. 31, 1936.....	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
Feb. 29, 1936.....	11	0	11	6	1	4	0
Mar. 31, 1936.....	30	7	23	16	3	4	0
Apr. 30, 1936.....	62	10	52	40	3	8	1
May 31, 1936.....	461	30	431	289	62	69	11
June 30, 1936.....	16	3	13	6	3	3	1
July 31, 1936.....	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
Aug. 31, 1936.....	5	0	5	1	1	3	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct. 31, 1936 ⁴	10	0	10	7	0	3	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGE UNITS COMBINED							
All dates.....	6,461	1,389	5,072	2,670	623	1,435	344
Dec. 31, 1935.....	3,443	652	2,791	1,470	354	773	194
Jan. 31, 1936.....	62	18	44	21	6	14	3
Feb. 29, 1936.....	482	130	352	184	46	97	25
Mar. 31, 1936.....	393	58	335	185	30	99	21
Apr. 30, 1936.....	422	78	344	215	44	73	12
May 31, 1936.....	978	282	696	336	82	219	59
June 30, 1936.....	67	16	51	27	4	17	3
July 31, 1936.....	14	1	13	6	2	4	1
Aug. 31, 1936.....	123	28	95	49	15	28	3
Sept. 30, 1936.....	113	29	84	51	7	24	2
Oct. 31, 1936.....	360	96	264	124	53	86	21
Nov. 30, 1936.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dec. 31, 1936 ⁵	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
VERMONT-MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGES							
All dates.....	2,005	418	1,587	890	242	395	60
Dec. 31, 1935.....	1,314	221	1,093	602	173	278	40
Jan. 31, 1936.....	11	4	7	1	1	4	1
Feb. 29, 1936.....	23	5	18	13	0	5	0
Mar. 31, 1936.....	188	69	119	70	19	28	2
Apr. 30, 1936.....	56	24	32	18	6	7	1
May 31, 1936.....	403	95	308	183	43	67	15
June 30, 1936.....	7	0	7	3	0	3	1
July 31, 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug. 31, 1936.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept. 30, 1936.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Oct. 31, 1936 ⁶	2	0	2	0	0	2	0

¹ This table includes 1 nonrelief family in the New England small cities, 5 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, and 2 in the New England villages that reported a net loss for the year; that is, their business expenses and losses exceeded gross earnings and other income.

² Families that had no income from earnings, families of farm operators living in cities and villages, and 1 family in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages of unknown occupation.

³ Includes 1 family in the North Central small cities and 1 family in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages that did not give the date of end of report year.

⁴ No families gave information for report years ended later than Nov. 30, 1936.

⁵ No families gave information for report years ended later than Oct. 31, 1936.

⁶ No families gave information for report years ended later than Dec. 31, 1936.

Any continuous change in conditions affecting family incomes throughout the total period represented, or any sudden shift in conditions such as a wage decrease affecting large numbers of families or more inclusive emergency-relief measures would operate to make the income distribution of the families, whose reports covered the year 1935, differ somewhat from that of the families reporting for later schedule years. However, during the period studied there were no such marked changes in general economic conditions as occurred in 1929-30. It is probable, therefore, that differences in wages and salaries among the cities were greater than those between the beginning and end of the period.

Reliability of Families' Statements

A third consideration is the possibility of bias of the results because of consistent understatements or exaggerations in the data reported. The income schedules were checked for consistency and reliability in various ways. For the families that also gave expenditure schedules the reports on income could be checked by balancing them against expenditures and changes in net worth. Where income and disbursements did not agree within the limits of error permitted (5 percent), families were revisited in an effort to obtain additional information as a basis for schedule corrections. Those corrections followed no consistent pattern; underestimates and overestimates of both income and disbursements were found. The income schedules which were not accompanied by expenditure schedules had to be accepted without any such rigid check of accuracy. Experience with the corrected schedules, however, furnishes evidence of the likelihood of compensating errors in amounts of total income.

Tendencies for exaggerations or omissions in estimates of relatively small items, such as income from interest on savings accounts or minor expenditures for items infrequently bought, would be less easily detected. Overstatements or omissions of small amounts might occur consistently, even on the balanced schedules, if they fell within the permitted margin of error. Only by comparisons of the aggregates of various income and expenditure items with estimates of the same items from other sources will the extent of such discrepancies, if they exist, be determined.

Appendix E. Glossary of Terms Used in the Consumer Purchases Study¹⁴

Assets and liabilities.—See Change in Net Worth.

Automobile expenditures.—Net purchase price of new or used automobiles bought during the report year, expense for maintenance and operation, accessories, rentals, fines, automobile insurance, taxes, parking, and garage fees. Proportion of expense chargeable to business was deducted. See also Travel and Transportation.

Balancing difference.—Amount of discrepancy between money receipts (income plus decrease in net worth) and disbursements (expenditure plus increase in net worth), as reported by the family on the income and expenditure schedules. If the difference between the two amounts exceeded 5.49 percent of the larger figure for city and village families, or 10.49 percent for farm families, the expenditure schedule was rejected. The difference was considered positive when estimated receipts exceeded estimated disbursements, and negative when the reverse was found. In balancing farm schedules the figure for money receipts was adjusted for the net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned, since that value was included as an increase or decrease in family assets.

When an average net balancing difference is shown, it is the algebraic sum of the aggregate differences (positive and negative) for a group of families, divided by the number of families in the group; hence it does not indicate the average amount of error.

Boarder-week.—The equivalent of three meals a day per person for 7 days. The number of boarder-weeks for each family is obtained by dividing by 21 the total number of meals served to boarders during the year.

Bonus, soldiers'.—Money (cash or bonds) received from payment of the soldiers' bonus is considered a decrease in assets and handled in the same way as money received from settlement of an insurance policy, whether or not any of the payment was used for family living during the report year.

Business losses.—See Income, City and Village Family: Business Losses.

Change in net worth.—(Increase or surplus; decrease or deficit.) Net change in family assets and liabilities during the report year is obtained as follows: Add together the items representing an increase in assets and those representing a decrease in liabilities, from this total subtract the sum of decrease in assets and increase in liabilities. If the former sum is greater, an increase in net worth, or surplus, was attained by the family; if the latter sum is greater, a decrease in net worth, or deficit, was sustained. For city and village families, only changes in assets and liabilities resulting from actual money transactions are included; appreciation or depreciation in value of assets is excluded. For farm families, a nonmoney item representing the net increase or decrease in value of crops stored for sale or of livestock owned, is included with business investments, in addition to the money items. Inheritances or gifts of money not used for current living are included in both increase and decrease in assets, and are thus excluded from the net figure for changes in assets and liabilities. The amount of such money inheritances or gifts is available from separate tabulations, however. The value of gifts of property not sold or converted to money is excluded from all tabulations.

Increase in assets.—Amount of net increase in money in savings accounts, checking accounts, or on hand; in investments in business, in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property purchased; improvements on owned home or other real estate; insurance premiums paid; outstanding loans made during the year; money received from inheritances, not used for family living.

Decrease in assets.—Amount of net decrease in money in banks or on hand; in a business investment due to withdrawal of funds; in real estate, stocks, bonds, or other property due to sales; in value of insurance policies due to

¹⁴ The Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout, except for terms used in the discussion of Income. Terms that pertain to the income of city and village families are defined under the heading Income, City and Village Family; those that pertain to farm family income are defined under the heading Income, Farm Family.

surrender or settlement; in value of soldiers' bonus certificates due to payment of soldiers' bonus; in value of loans made previous to report year due to repayments. Money inheritances not used for family living are also included here as a balance item if the funds were invested and included as an increase in assets.

Increase in liabilities.—Amount of increase in mortgages and notes due to corporations or individuals; increase in bills due, as rent, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Decrease in liabilities.—Amount paid on principal of mortgages or on notes; payment on bills owed at the beginning of report year, as back rents, taxes, charge accounts, or installment purchases.

Check lists.—See Supplementary Schedules.

Chief occupation.—See Occupation, Chief.

Clothing expenditures.—Expense for purchase, dry cleaning and other upkeep, excluding laundry, of all types of wearing apparel, including uniforms not furnished by employer. Expense incurred during months of membership in economic family during the year was recorded for each family member.

Deficit.—See Change in Net Worth.

Earners.—A person who received money earnings at any time during the report year. In cities and villages, earners were classed as principal or supplementary.

Earners, principal.—The person in the family whose total earnings were greater than those of any other family member. If two or more persons had equal earnings, the principal earner was the one highest in the following order of family members: Husband, wife, sons and daughters, according to age; others according to relationship to husband and wife. If relationship was the same, the oldest person was considered the principal earner.

Earners, supplementary.—A family member who reported some earnings for the year but whose earnings were less than those of the principal earner.

Earnings, money.—See Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings, Net; also, Income, Farm Family.

Earnings not attributable to an individual.—See Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings Not Attributable to an Individual.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent on family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as here defined includes sons and daughters who are away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home who earned but paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, were considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family does not include related dependents such as aged parents living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; persons in institutions at no expense to the family. See also Year-equivalent Person.

Education expenditures.—See Formal Education Expenditures.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. Chief requirements for the income sample were that the family include a husband and wife who had been married at least a year, both white (except in the Southeast where a separate Negro sample was taken) and native-born. Further requirements were imposed for the consumption sample. See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. Expenditure schedules were obtained only from families meeting certain eligibility requirements. See Methodology, The Consumption Sample, Eligibility Requirements.

Expenditures.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expense were classified in 15 expenditure

groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes; other items of family expenditure. For definition of items included in each group, see headings for specific types of expenditures, such as Automobile Expenditures and Clothing Expenditures.

Expenditures, other family.—Miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in any of the 14 other expenditure groups, as interest on debts incurred for family living, bank charges, lawyers' fees, money lost or stolen, installments paid on repossessed car or furniture, funeral expense for members of the economic family, and purchase and upkeep of family cemetery lot. For city and village families, expense incurred for home-produced food is included here also.

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, City and Village Family; or Income, Farm Family.

Family occupation.—See Occupational Classification.

Family schedule, city or village.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; home tenure; interest on mortgage on owned home; type of living quarters occupied; money income of all family members from earnings or other sources; estimated nonmoney income from occupancy of an owned home; value of home-produced food; relief status.

Family schedule, farm.—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; gross money receipts from farming; farm expenditures; net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned; tenure status; size and value of operated farm; money income of all family members from employment not pertaining to the farm enterprise, and money income from sources other than earnings; value of products furnished by the farm for family use; relief status.

Family size.—See Economic Family; and Year-equivalent Person.

Family type.—Based on age and number of year-equivalent family members other than husband and wife. Each family was classified as one of nine types, as indicated below. For example, a family containing husband, wife, two children under 16, and one person 16 or older was designated as family type 5. In all types except 1, 2, and 3, there was some flexibility as to number and/or age group of persons other than husband and wife. The number of different combinations possible is indicated by the number of times the family-type number appears in table 192.

TABLE 192.—*Family-type numbers assigned to families having specified number of year-equivalent persons, other than husband and wife, under 16 years of age and 16 or older*¹

Persons ² 16 years of age or older (number)	Number of persons ² under 16 years of age—							
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
None.....	1	2	3	6	6	7	7	9
1.....	4	4	5	5	7	7	9	9
2.....	4	5	5	7	7	9	9	9
3.....	8	5	7	7	9	9	9	9
4.....	8	7	7	9	9	9	9	9
5.....	9	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
6 or more.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

¹ The family-type number assigned to a family is the number at the concurrence of the vertical column determined by the number of persons under 16 in the family and the horizontal column determined by the number of persons 16 or older.

² Year-equivalent persons.

Because the classification by family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect the family's family-type classification. Thus, families of type 1 may include a child or other person for fewer than 27 weeks; families of types 2, 3, and 6 may include adults, provided they were members for a total of not more than 26 weeks. However, the earnings of these persons while family members were included as part of family funds. See Year-equivalent Person.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. An exception to this was made in the special study of the Oregon part-time farm area where land of less than 3 acres was classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more. Suburban homes which were not farms were excluded by the requirement that some gross income from the sale of farm products must have been received.

Farm family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Farm expenditures.—See Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Farm managers and laborers were excluded. Farm operators are classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows:

Owners.—Farm operators who own any part of the land they operate. No distinction is made between full owners and part owners.

Renters.—Farm operators who hire all of the land which they operate paying a stipulated amount for rent, either in cash (cash renters) or produce (share renters).

Sharecroppers in the Southeast region were distinguished from operators in all analyses as a separate occupational group. See Sharecropper.

Farm type.—The classification of a farm either according to its predominant crop, or as part-time, or self-sufficing. A farm was classed as one of the product types listed below when receipts from sales of the products specified plus the value of the product paid as share rent were greater than receipts from sales of any other product and were equal to at least 40 percent of the sum of gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, and value of share rent.

Wheat.—Wheat, but not buckwheat.

Corn or other cash grain.—Corn, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt, buckwheat, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums. If not a wheat farm, wheat may be included also.

Truck.—Potatoes, tomatoes, dry edible beans and all other vegetables, rhubarb, watermelons, and cantaloups.

Fruit and nuts.—Small fruits, tree fruits, berries, and nuts.

Tobacco.—Tobacco.

Cotton.—Cotton and cottonseed remaining after deductions were made to cover the cost of ginning when such costs were paid with a part of the crop.

Dairy.—Milk, cream, butter, and cheese.

Poultry.—Eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs, baby chicks, and income from poultry breeding.

Animal specialty.—Range livestock.—Livestock, slaughtered meat, and livestock products such as wool and mohair. Animal specialty and range livestock were distinguished by the ratio of the number of acres in pasture to the number of acres in crops. East of the Mississippi, a farm was classed as animal specialty when the ratio was less than 5 acres in pasture to 1 in crops; west of the Mississippi, when the ratio was less than 10 acres in pasture to 1 in crops.

Other products.—Alfalfa, sugar beets, hops, foxes, bees, honey, wood, seeds of various kinds, nursery products, and byproducts.

General.—When none of the groups of products listed above provided 40 percent or more of the total value of products (gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, value of share rent), and the farm was neither part-time nor self-sufficing.

If not classifiable as one of the above product types, a farm was classed as one of two special types:

Self-sufficing.—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. For method of evaluation, see Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products. This valuation, tending to be higher than the lump-sum estimates reported to census enumerators, served to increase the number of self-sufficing farms in some areas above that reported by the census.

Part-time.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. In Oregon, where a special study of part-time farm families was made, a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time, but the

value of farm products had to be less than \$750 and also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income, excluding relief).

If the income from sales of each of two products was the same and each was 40 percent or more of the value of farm products, the farm was classed as of the type more prevalent in the county. A farm meeting the definition of both part-time and self-sufficing was classified as part-time.

In general, the classifications follow those used in the 1930 census, but there are a few differences; e. g., potatoes are classed by the census under Crop-specialty and by this study under Truck; tobacco is classed under Crop-specialty by the census but is a separate type in this study; wheat is classed under Cash-grain by the census, whereas it is a separate type in this study; and there are a few other differences of less importance.

Occasionally a farm was classed as of a specified type because that was the usual type of farming followed, even though because of crop failures the sale of products during the report year did not justify the classification. However, no account was taken of possible changes due to participation in the agricultural adjustment and crop-diversion programs of the Federal Government. A. A. A. payments were not allocated by products and consequently were not taken account of in determining type of farming. In a few borderline cases the decrease in land used for such crops may have changed the type-of-farm classification from wheat, for example, to general or, on the less productive farms, to self-sufficing. This may have affected to a small degree the type-of-farm distributions.

Food expenditures.—Expense for all food consumed by members of the economic family at home or away from home (including board at school) and by paid help and guests fed by the family. Expense for boarders' food is excluded.

Food, home-produced.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; also Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by Family.

Food check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Check List.

Food-expenditure unit.—The relative expenditure for food for different individuals based on the expenditure for food for the moderately active adult. All average expenditures or values per meal were based on the total number of meals served in terms of the food-expenditure unit. For example, if 730 meals were served to a person 13 to 19 years of age, the equivalent person meals was 803 (730×1.1). The scale in table 193 was used for analysis of family food expenditures.

TABLE 193.—*Scale of relative food expenditures for different individuals*

Persons	Relative food-expenditure units		Persons	Relative food-expenditure units	
	City and village	Farm		City and village	Farm
20 years or older	1.0	1.2	Guests	1.0	1.0
13-19 years	1.1	1.1	Paid household help	1.0	1.0
6-12 years .....	.9	.9	Nurse for sick .....	.9	.9
Under 6 years .....	.6	.6	Paid farm help .....	.....	1.5
Boarders and transients	1.0	1.0			

Food record.—See Supplementary Schedules, Food Record.

Formal education expenditures.—Fees for school tuition, laboratory, and library, for which payment was made during the report year; expense for school books and supplies; for special lessons in music, dancing, art, sports; other expense, such as diploma fees and supplies for special lessons not classifiable as recreation expense. Expense for room and board of persons attending school away from home are classed as expense for housing and for food.

Furnishings and equipment expenditures.—Expense for furniture and for kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment; tableware, such as glass, china, and silver; floor coverings; household textiles, such as linens, bedding, and curtains; miscellaneous items, such as window shades, luggage, lamps, cleaning, repairs, insurance on furniture. Included in the analysis was a special study of ownership and of expense for purchases during the year of the following: Pressure cooker, refrigerator, washing machine, ironing machine, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine.

Furnishings check list.—See Supplementary Schedules, Furnishings Check List.

Gifts, community welfare, and selected taxes.—Contributions to support of persons not members of the economic family; gifts to persons outside the family; contributions to community chest and other welfare agencies; contributions to religious organizations; and poll, income, and personal-property taxes payable during the report year. Does not include the following taxes: Taxes on occupied owned homes, which were considered housing expense; real-estate taxes, other than on occupied owned homes, which were deducted from income received; automobile taxes which were considered automobile expense; and sales taxes, which were included as expense for the commodity on which the tax was levied.

Guest.—Person not a member of the economic family who has stayed with the family one or more nights, making no payment for rent or food. A guest in the household for 27 weeks or longer was classed as a family member if data concerning his income and expense during the period could be obtained; if this could not be obtained, the family was not included in the expenditure sample.

Guest-week.—The equivalent of a guest in the home for 7 nights. The number of such weeks is obtained by dividing the total number of guest-nights during the year by 7.

Home-produced food.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products Used by the Family.

Household.—All persons who lived in the family dwelling or had meals there during the year, including in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Roomers and boarders, tourists, transients, paid help (both farm and household help), and guests.

Household help.—Household employees, such as cook, general housekeeper, laundress, girl who cares for the children, nurse who cares for a well person, man for care of the yard, etc. Farm help and help employed to cook exclusively for farm hands were not included as household help.

Household operation expenditures.—Expense for fuel for heating, cooking, and home plant for electricity; for lighting, and for refrigeration; for paid household help; and for such other items as telephone; laundry supplies; laundry sent out; stationery, postage, telegrams, greeting cards, pencils, pens, and ink for household use; express, freight, drayage, moving of household goods; water rent; other household supplies, such as scouring materials, matches, toilet paper, paper napkins and towels, shelf and waxed paper, clothespins and clotheslines, lawn seeds and plants, cut flowers, rent of post-office box.

Housing expenditures.—Expense incurred during the year for all housing, including owned or rented family homes, vacation homes, and lodging of family members while away from home.

In cities and villages, expenditures of families renting their homes include total rent incurred after deduction of rental concessions, plus repairs paid for by the family without reimbursement by the landlord. Expenditures of home owners include interest on mortgages; refinancing charges; taxes payable but not back taxes; special assessments as for street improvements; repairs and replacements; insurance premiums on home. Structural additions to the home, improvements that were not just replacements, and payments for amortization of mortgages were considered an increase in assets, not an expenditure. See Income, City and Village Family: Housing, Nonmoney Income from.

For farm families, expenditures for rent, taxes, and interest on the farm mortgage are not included in this category, being handled as farm-business expense. See Income, Farm Family: Farm Expenditures, and Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Housing received as gift.—See Income, City and Village Family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Income, city and village family.—Net money income from earnings and from other sources, plus net nonmoney income. Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in the total family income, see Methodology, Family Income, and table 183.

Money income, net.—Sum of net money earnings of all family members and net money income from sources other than earnings, minus business losses not elsewhere deducted.

Money earnings, net.—Total amount received from wages, salaries, or business earnings after deduction of business expense. Includes earnings of individuals; earnings not allocated to individual family members; earnings from roomers and boarders. If a net loss from a given business was incurred

by an entrepreneur, the amount was recorded separately as a business loss and not deducted from any other earnings he or other members of his family may have had. All occupational expenses except certain minor ones were deducted before this figure was recorded. (See Occupational Expense; and Methodology, Family Income.) Business and professional persons generally reported net cash received during the year; however, if accounts were kept on an accrual basis, the actual net yearly earnings were recorded.

Money earnings from roomers and boarders, net.—Gross earnings from roomers and boarders minus the expense for boarders' food. See Methodology, table 183.

Money earnings not attributable to an individual.—Net money earnings not attributable to any one family member, as, for example, net income from the sale of home-baked goods in which several family members participated. Earnings of an individual were included here only if the earner was not reported or if they were small, as when two children earned a dollar apiece during the year. Although net income from roomers and boarders was not attributed to any one family member it is not included here, being reported as a separate item.

Money income from other sources (other than earnings).—Money income from sources other than earnings: Interest and dividends; net profits from business owned but not operated by the family, or from property bought and sold during the year (transactions in stocks, bonds, real estate, by persons for whom it is not a regular occupation—see Profits); rents after deduction of expenses; pensions, annuities, benefits when receipts of such funds did not depend on proof of need; money inheritances or gifts in cash from persons not family members if the funds were used to meet current living expenses; rewards and prizes, alimony, gambling gains. Net losses suffered from business during the report year were tabulated separately. For this reason the sum of the items listed above is net only in the sense that it includes net profits on each item. Receipts from the sale of capital assets owned before the beginning of the report year, inheritances not used for current living expenses, and payments from the soldiers' bonus, are excluded also.

Business losses.—Actual net money losses for the year of a family member from operation of any independent business; net losses when expense on property was in excess of income, as taxes and insurance on empty rental property; money losses from sale of securities and real estate bought and sold during the report year. Depreciation in value of property owned is not included.

Nonmoney income.—Net nonmoney income from housing, and for village (but not for city) families, nonmoney income from home-produced food.

Housing, nonmoney income from.—Net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes plus nonmoney income from housing received as pay. For differences between such income for family and for expenditure schedules, see Methodology, Family Income.

Occupancy of owned homes, net nonmoney income from.—The net return on the home owner's investment received in the form of occupancy of the home. This return is the difference between the rental value of the owned home for the period of occupancy, as estimated by the family, and the sum of the expense for interest on mortgage, and other expenses, such as taxes, insurance, and repairs. See Rental Value of Owned Homes; and Methodology, Family Income.

Housing received as gift or pay, nonmoney income from.—Estimated on basis of monthly rental value and number of months during which the family occupied the dwelling without incurring any rent. If a family paid less cash rent than the stated monthly value, the difference was considered to be free rent except when rental concessions had been received. See Methodology, table 183, for different methods of handling for income and expenditure analyses.

Owned vacation home, nonmoney income from.—Net value of occupancy of the vacation home was estimated by deducting from the total rental value for the period occupied the maintenance expense for the entire year.

Home-produced food, nonmoney income from.—(For village families only.) Value of eggs, milk, meat, and poultry produced and consumed at home; food from home gardens; sirup, honey; and fish or game killed for food. Values were based on current retail prices at local stores. Deduction for expense of production was not made, being handled as family expense. See Expenditures, Other Family.

Income, farm family.—Because the expenditure schedule supplied additional data for calculating net income, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. For discussion of this point and for tabular presentation of the items included in total family income, see Methodology, Family Income, and table 184.

An example showing computation of farm income is given below:

1. Farm money income, gross.....	\$3, 000
2. Value of farm-furnished products used by family.....	300
3. Value of occupancy of farm dwelling.....	200
4. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net increase....	0
5. Value of crops stored and livestock owned, net decrease....	-200
6. Farm income, gross (sum 1, 2, 3, 4 minus 5).....	3, 300
7. Farm expenditures.....	1, 500
8. Farm income, net (6 minus 7).....	1, 800
9. Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.....	200
10. Total family income (8 plus 9).....	2, 000
11. Money income from farming, net (1 minus 7).....	1, 500
12. Money income from all sources, net (11 plus 9).....	1, 700
13. Nonmoney income from farm, net (sum of 2, 3, 4 minus 5).....	300

Family income, total.—Net money and nonmoney income from the farm, net money earnings from employment other than operating the farm, and net money income from sources other than earnings.

Farm income, net.—Gross money income from farming minus farm expenditures, plus value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned.

Farm income, gross.—Gross money income from farming, value of housing and farm products used by family, plus or minus net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned. Excludes value of products paid as share rent. May include value of livestock purchases representing increase in assets (see Crops Stored and Livestock Owned).

Farm money income, net.—Gross money income from the farm minus farm expenditures. May include some money receipts representing liquidation of assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.)

Farm money income, gross.—Total money income received from the farm before deduction of expenditures. Includes receipts from sale of farm products during the year; Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program; income from work off the farm involving the use of farm equipment. May include some money receipts representing liquidation of assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.)

Farm expenditures.—Expenditures for farm operations. Includes expense for hired labor; livestock; feed, hay, straw; fertilizer, spraying material; seeds, plants, trees; repairs and replacements of machinery and tools; gasoline, oil, tires, for operation of machinery; repairs on buildings and fences; rent for land and buildings including dwellings; taxes and insurance on all farm property including dwelling; interest and refinancing charges on farm and chattel mortgage; and other expenditures incidental to preparing crops for market and for marketing them. May include expense for livestock bought as an increase in assets. (See Crops Stored and Livestock Owned.) The following items chargeable to farm business are not included in this category: Automobile and other transportation expense, food expense for farm employees, and such incidental farm expense as that for farm periodicals and dues to farm-business organizations. See Methodology, table 184.

Expenditures for farm machinery of types not owned before were considered an increase in farm-business investment and entered in the expenditure schedule. See Change in Net Worth, Increase in Assets.

Farm nonmoney income, net.—Value of farm products used by the family; of occupancy of the farm dwelling; plus or minus the net change in value of livestock owned and of crops stored for sale.

Farm-furnished products used by family, nonmoney income.—Estimated value obtained by multiplying the quantity of products used, as reported by the family, by a price estimated for each locality. Price estimates were based upon what a sample of farm families in the locality reported they would have paid had they bought products of the same quality and in the same quantity from neighbors, or from the most likely place of purchase. This method of evaluation gives a higher figure than that obtained when

valuation is based on farm prices or wholesale market prices. Products included are milk, cream, eggs, poultry, meat, potatoes, garden produce, fruit, other food such as sirups, grain products; fuel and other products such as wood, tobacco, ice.

Occupancy of farm dwelling, nonmoney income from.—Value of the year's occupancy was arbitrarily set at 9 percent of the present estimated value of the dwelling on an owned farm, and 11 percent of the estimated value of the dwelling on a rented farm, except in the Southeast and in California, where 10 and 12 percent were used because of the more rapid depreciation of farmhouses. These percentages were based on interest rates, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return on money invested. In estimating present value of the house, its replacement value, as estimated by the family, was reduced to present value by taking account of the age of the house and the family's estimate of its remaining years of usefulness. For example, if the probable replacement value of the house was \$1,600, its probable life 40 years, and its present age 10 years, its estimated value would be \$1,200 (\$1,600 divided by 40, multiplied by 30).

Crops stored and livestock owned, net change.—Net increase or decrease in value of livestock owned or of crops stored for sale between the beginning and end of the report year. Increases in livestock are due to new purchases, maturation, and births, income from which was not realized in the current year; decreases are due to sale or loss of livestock by death, which represent capital decreases. Increases in crops stored for sale indicate deferred sales, representing income earned during the current year but not converted into money; decreases in stored crops indicate realization of income earned prior to the report year. Only differences due to quantity changes were included; differences in value due to price changes were excluded.

In making schedule entries of money spent for purchases of livestock, no distinction was made between cattle bought for sale (an operating expense) and those bought for building up more permanent herds (a capital investment). Since the farmer seldom could separate his numerous transactions into these two types of disbursements, both types were entered as expenditures for operating the farm. Similarly, money received from sale of cattle was not divided into receipts from cattle born during the year (income) and receipts from cattle owned in previous years (a decrease in capital investment). As a consequence of these procedures, other schedule entries were affected. It is important, therefore, to recognize the possibility that the figures entered in the following categories may occasionally include some transactions not customarily classified therein: Nonmoney income from increase in value of livestock, negative nonmoney income or decrease in value of livestock, gross farm income, gross farm money income, net money income, and farm expenditures. The averages for these categories that represent families in all income groups probably are not greatly affected by these inclusions; figures for a small number of families in a high-income class might be affected considerably, especially in the cattle-range section.

Ways in which these categories are affected are described below. Two examples are given, later, to illustrate the various entries arising from transactions affecting net value of crops stored and livestock owned.

Nonmoney income from increase in value of livestock owned may include capital investment in herds as well as true nonmoney income from operating the farm (i. e., births and maturation of cattle during the year).

Nonmoney losses or decreases in value of livestock owned or crops stored, represent a decrease in net worth through liquidation of investments of previous years.

Gross farm income for the year may be overstated if value of herds has been increased through purchases; such purchases are taken into account in computing net increase in value of livestock, which in turn becomes a constituent part of gross farm income.

Gross farm money income may overrepresent true gross money income for the current year through the inclusion of receipts from sale of stored crops or of livestock acquired before the report year. Gross farm income and net farm income are not similarly affected by such sales, since they take into account the net decrease in value of stored crops and of livestock.

Net money income may overstate true income since it may include money receipts from liquidation of assets—sales of crops stored or of livestock owned before the beginning of the report year.

Farm expenditures may be overstated by inclusion of purchases of livestock for building up herds, along with purchases for feeding and sale during the current year.

The total net increase in value of herds (that due to births and maturation, and that due to purchases) was included, together with net increase in crops stored for sale, as an item of increase in net worth; the combined total was considered as nonmoney income invested in the farm business. Hence the procedures followed did not affect the figures for net change (increase or decrease) in assets and liabilities during the year (see Change in Net Worth).

Net farm income, another important figure, also was not affected by these procedures, since an overstatement in expenditures was balanced by an overstatement of gross farm income; and an overstatement of gross money income from liquidating assets was balanced by a deduction of nonmoney losses (negative nonmoney income) that actually represented a decrease in assets.

In balancing the schedule, it was necessary to adjust the figure for total money receipts by the amount of the net change in value of crops stored and livestock, i. e., to add to money receipts the value of a net increase in these inventories, or to deduct the value of a net decrease (see Balancing Difference). This adjustment was made necessary because the value of the net change in these inventories (livestock and crops stored for sale) was considered in the computation of both income and net worth—in the latter figure, as an increase or decrease in investment in the farm business.

The following example explains the procedure used in computing net farm income when the value of herds had been increased through purchases as well as other means: A dairy farmer had gross money income from farming, including sales of cattle and livestock products, amounting to \$2,000. During the year his herd increased in value \$500, \$200 through births and maturation and \$300 through livestock purchases. His money disbursements for the farm business for the year were \$1,500, including \$1,200 operating expenditures and the \$300 spent for increasing his herds. Value of housing and products supplied the family by the farm amounted to \$400. His net farm income was \$1,400 and his change in net worth \$500, as follows:

(a) Gross money income from farming	\$2, 000
(b) Nonmoney income used for family living	400
(c) Nonmoney income, i. e., increase in value of herds (livestock increase through births, maturations, and purchases)	500
(d) Total gross farm income	2, 900
(e) Expenditures (operating expenditures and disbursements for building up herds)	1, 500
(f) Net farm income, money and nonmoney	1, 400
(g) Composition of net farm income:	
Net money income, item (a) minus item (e)	500
Nonmoney income:	
Used for family living, item (b)	400
Livestock increase, item (c) (also included as increase in net worth)	500
Total	1, 400

Had conventional accounting procedures been followed, the net money income of the farmer in the above example would have been entered as \$800 (not \$500) and his nonmoney income from increase in herds as \$200 (not \$500). The \$300 purchase of livestock was made from gross money income and, strictly speaking, represented transformation of money income into nonmoney assets. The figure for net farm income is the same, however, irrespective of how the \$1,400 is divided between money and nonmoney income.

A second example illustrates the procedure followed when value of herds was decreased through sales of livestock that represented liquidation of assets. If the dairy farmer discussed above had decided to reduce his business, bought no new cattle, and obtained \$300 by selling animals acquired in previous years, the computation of his net farm income would have been as follows:

(a)	Gross money income from farming (actually, income plus receipts from liquidation of assets)-----	\$2,300
(b)	Nonmoney income used for family living-----	400
(c)	Nonmoney losses, i. e., decrease in value of herds (\$200 minus \$300)-----	-100
(d)	Total gross farm income-----	2,600
(e)	Expenditures for operating farm business-----	1,200
(f)	Net farm income, money and nonmoney-----	1,400
(g)	Composition of net farm income:	
	Net money income, item (a) minus item (e)-----	1,100
	Nonmoney income:	
	Used for family living, item (b)-----	400
	Livestock decrease, item (c) (also included as decrease in net worth)-----	-100
	Total-----	1,400

In this case the operator's gross money receipts from farming, tabulated as "gross farm money income," actually were composed of \$2,000 gross income and \$300 receipts from liquidation of assets. Although he had nonmoney income amounting to \$200 because of natural increase in value of his herds, sales of cattle valued at \$300 resulted in a net decrease of \$100 in the value of the livestock owned. While this net decrease is designated in this study as "negative non-money income," or as "nonmoney losses" it does not represent an excess of operating expenditures over income during the year as would be the case with a true negative income figure. Of the total gross farm income figure, \$2,000 represents income in the accepted sense; the additional money receipts of \$300 from depletion of herd were offset by the \$300 decrease in assets. (The algebraic sum of this \$300 decrease in assets and the \$200 nonmoney income from natural increase in herds, yields a net decrease of \$100 during the year.) The total net money income includes \$300 cash received from liquidation of assets. The figures for net farm income (\$1,400), however, and for net decrease in assets (\$100) are the same as they would have been had the transaction involving liquidation of assets not been included in the income computation.

Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.—Net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise, net earnings from roomers and boarders and from sale of home-made products; money income from sources other than earnings. The nonfarm income of farm families was computed on the same basis as money income of city and village families except that in computing net income from roomers and boarders for farm-expenditure schedules, the value of home-produced food served to boarders, as well as money expense for their food, was deducted. See *Income, City and Village Family: Money Earnings; Money Earnings from Roomers and Boarders; Money Income from Other Sources.*

Inheritance.—See *Change in Net Worth.*

Liabilities.—See *Change in Net Worth.*

Living quarters, type of.—Living quarters occupied by the family at the time of interview.

Apartment.—Building which is primarily residential in character, containing three or more dwelling units.

Dwelling unit in business building.—Building in which at least one-third of the floor space is for business uses, but which contains one or more dwelling units.

One-family house.—Dwelling designed for occupancy by one family. It is detached when it is free-standing with open space on all four sides, and attached when at least one wall is built directly against an adjoining structure. Row houses are included in the attached type.

Room or rooms.—Living quarters (except in a hotel) providing no kitchen nor other housekeeping facilities.

Two-family house.—Dwelling designed to provide separate units for two families. If a side-by-side type, the separation extends from basement to roof; if a two-decker type, the dwelling units are one above the other.

Other types of living quarters.—Rooms in a hotel; other living arrangements not classifiable above, such as living quarters in a trailer or in a house with another family but not in a two-family house as defined.

The above definitions are comparable to those used in the Financial Survey of Urban Housing, published by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1937.

Medical care expenditures.—Expense for physician; oculist; other specialist; clinic; hospital; private nurse in home; for special examinations and tests, such as X-ray, metabolism, or blood tests; for medicines and drugs, exclusive of cod-liver oil and dry milk products for children, which are classed as food expense; for eyeglasses and optician's fees; medical appliances and supplies; accident and health insurance, but not life insurance.

Money earnings.—See Income, City and Village Family; and Income, Farm Family.

Monthly rent.—See Rental, Monthly.

Monthly rental value.—See Rental Value of Owned Homes, Monthly.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying Territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Net balancing difference.—See Balancing Difference.

Net worth.—See Change in Net Worth.

Nonfamily members.—See Household.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if it contained no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups, such as clothing or automobile expense. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if it contained no report in an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expense for specific items within a main expenditure group, if the total expense for the group was reported. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expense for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data, later, the total expense reported was allocated to the individual items of expense on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expense for the specific items. Adjustment for no-report entries was made on the expenditure schedules and on supplementary schedules only.

Occupation, chief.—The occupation from which a person derives the greater part of his earnings.

Occupational classification.—City and village families were classified according to the occupational group from which the largest proportion of the family's total earnings was derived. If family earnings were received from more than one of the four business and professional subgroups, such earnings were totaled and if the sum was greater than for any one of the other listed occupations the family was classed in the business or professional subgroup which yielded the largest amount of earnings. If the earnings from two occupational groups were the same, and higher than from any other group, the family was classified according to the chief occupation of the principal earner. If no family member earned during the report year and there was no income from roomers and boarders, the family was classified as having no earnings from occupation. Classification of individual earners by occupation was based upon the list used by the Works Progress Administration in Circular No. 2, Occupational Classification and Code, and Circular No. 2A, Index of Occupations. Occupations were classified as follows:

Business and professional.—Independent and salaried business and professional workers, defined below, were combined as one occupational group for most of the analyses.

Independent business.—Entrepreneurs; persons engaged in business enterprises in which they invest capital and assume business risks; they may or may not employ others to work for them. Net income from roomers and boarders was classed as independent business.

Independent professional.—Doctors, lawyers, architects, etc.

Salaried business.—Managers, business officials, etc.

Salaried professional.—Professional workers on a salary basis, such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.

Clerical.—Office workers, salesmen, mail carriers, telephone, telegraph, and radio operators.

Wage-earner.—Skilled workers and foremen, semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal service, and farm laborers.

Other.—Occupations other than those defined above were combined for most of the analyses. This group includes the following:

Farm operator.—Person operating farm, living in a city or village.

Farm sharecropper.—A separate farm occupational group in the Southeast region. See Sharecropper. A few of these agricultural workers live in the southeastern villages.

No earnings from occupation.—Families having no member earning during the report year.

Unknown occupation.—This classification was used where the occupation could not be determined.

Farm families scheduled in farm sections were classed as in one occupational group (farm-operator) except in the Southeast region where sharecroppers were studied separately. However, earnings of farm-family members from work not pertaining to the farm enterprise were classified as business and professional, clerical, and wage-earner, according to the procedure given above for city and village families.

Occupational expense.—(Classification on expenditure schedule.) Only minor items of expense incurred for business purposes, such as dues to union, trade, and professional associations; expense for technical books and journals; small expenses for supplies and equipment or expense for a trip to a meeting of a professional association. Such expense was deducted from income reported on the family schedule when computing the income figure by which expenditure schedules were classified. See Methodology, tables 183 and 184.

Paid help, household.—See Household Help.

Paid help, farm.—Farm employees living in the household were considered as members of the household, but expense for their food was deducted as a farm-business expense. See table 184.

Personal care, expenditures.—Services, such as haircuts, shampoos, shaves, manicures, facials; toilet articles and preparations, such as toilet soap, tooth paste, mouthwash, shaving soap and cream, cold cream, cosmetics, deodorants, bath salts, shampoos, brushes, combs, razors, files, mirrors, cleansing tissues, powder puffs, sanitary supplies.

Persons per room.—Total number of persons usually occupying the rooms in the dwelling (family members, paid help, roomers, sons or daughters even if away at college) divided by the number of rooms in the dwelling. See also Rooms, Number of.

Principal earner.—See Earner, Principal.

Profits.—(Subdivision of Money Income from Other Sources.) Net profits from a business owned but not operated by the family, such as an owned store managed by a paid employee; profits from buying and selling stocks, or from real estate bought and sold during the year, when not a regular occupation. This classification does not include the income of an entrepreneur from his business, since such income is classed as individual earnings, or the income of a farm operator from farming. Excluded also are "paper" profits which represent an increase in the value of investments owned throughout the report year, profits from the sale of capital assets acquired before the report year, and profits from investments that remained in a corporation and were not made available for current family use.

Reading expenditures.—Expense for daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, books for general reading, book rentals, and library fees, but not school books, picture books for young children, or technical books used in connection with work.

Record card.—Schedule used for the random sample of addresses visited. It shows color, nativity, whether the family included both husband and wife, whether married for more than a year, and other qualifications affecting eligibility for the family schedule. See Methodology, The First or Record-card Sample.

Recreation expenditures.—Paid admissions for family members and guests of the family to movies, spectator sports, fairs, circuses, dances, amusement parks; equipment, supplies, fees, and licenses for games and sports; purchase and upkeep of radios and musical instruments, sheet music, phonograph records; photograph supplies; children's toys and play equipment; pets; entertaining, excluding food, dues to social and recreational clubs; gambling losses; expense for hobbies and collections; unclassified spending money. Expense for lodging, traveling, or food while on vacation or trips, and uniforms and other clothing used in recreational activities are excluded.

Relief family.—Family in which any member received direct relief in cash or kind at any time during the report year; work relief from public or private agencies; charity donations received upon proof of need; any pension of noncontributory type paid upon proof of need. Receipt of money from a son in Civilian Conservation Corps was considered direct relief. Earnings from the National Youth Administration were not considered relief.

Rent as pay.—See Income, City and Village Family: Nonmoney Income, Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Rental, monthly.—The monthly rental rate of the dwelling occupied at the end of the report year. No deductions were made for free rent or for rental concessions.

Rental concession.—An exemption from paying rent or a discount on rent offered for a limited period by a landlord as an inducement to obtain or retain a tenant. In such cases the customary rental rate was tabulated, but the value of the concession was deducted in computing the total expenditure for rent during the year. Families receiving rental concessions were not considered as having received free rent.

Rental value of owned homes, monthly.—The value of occupancy of an owned home for 1 month, as estimated by the family. In making this estimate, families were asked to consider the rates charged for similar homes in the neighborhood that were rented. It is thus comparable to the monthly rental rates of rented homes. This gross rental value of owned homes was used in estimating the net nonmoney income from occupancy of owned homes. See Income, City and Village Family: Occupancy of Owned Homes.

Repairs and replacements.—Expenditures for that type of improvement which helps to restore property to good condition. Expenditures for structural additions are considered a capital investment, not a current expenditure.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. If more than one schedule was filled, the year reported was the same on all schedules for a family.

Roomer.—Person sleeping in the family home for at least 7 consecutive days and paying for his room.

Roomer-year.—Equivalent to one roomer for 52 weeks. Families reporting more than 10 roomer-years during the report year were ineligible for the family schedule.

Rooms, number of.—Only rooms used for living purposes are counted. A finished basement or attic room and an enclosed porch were counted as rooms, but not a bathroom, hallway, closet, pantry, alcove, open porch, or room used entirely for business purposes. A kitchenette and dinette not divided by a wall are counted as one room.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology, Collection of Schedules.

Schedule.—See the specific kind of schedule, such as Family Schedule, Farm or City and Village; Expenditure Schedule; or Supplementary Schedules.

Sharecropper.—Farmer in the Southeast region who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The landlord usually makes important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus little more than a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less.

Share tenant.—A farm operator who rents the land, assumes responsibility for its operation, and pays the rent with a definite share or a stipulated amount of the farm products.

Structural addition.—Something added to the home that was not there before, such as a new room or porch built on the house; a porch converted into a room; plumbing equipment installed for the first time. It is distinguished from expense for repairs and replacements because it represents an increase in investment.

Supplementary earner.—See Earner, Supplementary.

Supplementary schedules.—Requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details.

Clothing check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for clothing purchased during the report year and value of donated clothing. A list was filled for each person who was a member of the economic family for 52 weeks, and who was willing to cooperate.

Food check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities and money value of food consumed by the household during the 7 days preceding the interview. The number of meals furnished was also recorded.

Food record.—A record of weight or other measure of food consumed during 1 week. It consists of an inventory of the weight or other measure of each kind of food on hand at the beginning and end of the week and of all foods brought into the house during that period, and the number of meals served to household members, guests, or boarders. A record of the age, height, weight, and day-by-day occupations of each person served is also included. These records were used for the study of adequacy of diets.

Furnishings check list.—A schedule used to obtain quantities of and expenditures for household furnishings and equipment purchased by the family during the report year.

Surplus.—See Change in Net Worth.

Taxes.—See Gifts, Community Welfare, and Selected Taxes.

Tenant, farm.—Farmer who does not own any of the land he operates. See Farm Operator; Share Tenant; Sharecropper.

Tobacco expenditures.—Expense for cigarettes, cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, pipes, pipe cleaners, humidors, lighters, cigarette holders, and ash trays. Smoking stands are included with furniture; smoking jackets with clothing.

Tourists and transients.—Persons rooming in the family dwelling for fewer than 7 consecutive days who may or may not be furnished meals by the family. Includes occupants of tourist cabins on farm property.

Travel and transportation expenditures.—Expenditures for all family travel and transportation other than by family automobile, such as bus, trolley, and taxi to work, school, or shopping; travel, except for business, by railroad, interurban bus and trolley, boats, and airplanes. This also includes purchase and upkeep of motorcycle, horse and carriage, boat, or other conveyance, after deduction of proportion chargeable to business. Expense for bicycles, boats, or other vehicles used primarily for recreation are included in recreation expenditures.

Type of family.—See Family Type.

Type of farm.—See Farm Type.

Value of family living.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods and services received without direct expense. For city and village families, value of living includes total living expense; the value of housing, food, fuel, ice, and clothing received without direct expense, but not the value of furnishings or other goods received free. For farm families value of living includes total living expense; the value of food, fuel, and other goods received from the farm, including occupancy of farm dwelling; value of housing from a rent-free farm; value of nonfarm family housing, fuel, ice, and food received without payment; and value of clothing received as gift or pay.

Value of farm land and buildings.—Market value of the farm, including land, farm buildings, and family dwellings as estimated by the operator on the basis of what it would sell for under normal conditions, not at forced sale.

Value of home-produced food.—See Income, City and Village Family: Home-produced Food; and Income, Farm Family: Farm-furnished Products.

Value of housing furnished by the farm.—See Income, Farm Family: Occupancy of Farm Dwelling.

Value of housing received as gift or pay.—See Income, City and Village Family: Housing Received as Gift or Pay.

Value of occupancy of owned homes.—See Income, City and Village Family: Occupancy of Owned Homes, and Rental Value of Owned Homes.

Value per meal per food-expenditure unit.—Average value per meal of food purchased, home-produced, and received as gift or pay in terms of food-expenditure units. See Food-expenditure Unit.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons other than husband and wife under 16 were separated from those 16 or older and the total weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing averages for a group of families two methods of handling year-equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group for which an average was desired was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year-equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group for which an average was desired.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WHEN THIS PUBLICATION WAS LAST PRINTED

<i>Secretary of Agriculture</i>	HENRY A. WALLACE.
<i>Under Secretary</i>	CLAUDE R. WICKARD.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	GROVER B. HILL.
<i>Director of Information</i>	M. S. EISENHOWER.
<i>Director of Extension Work</i>	M. L. WILSON.
<i>Director of Finance</i>	W. A. JUMP.
<i>Director of Personnel</i>	ROY F. HENDRICKSON.
<i>Director of Research</i>	JAMES T. JARDINE.
<i>Director of Marketing</i>	MILO R. PERKINS.
<i>Solicitor</i>	MASTIN G. WHITE.
<i>Land Use Coordinator</i>	M. S. EISENHOWER.
<i>Office of Plant and Operations</i>	ARTHUR B. THATCHER, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Office of C. C. C. Activities</i>	FRED W. MORRELL, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Office of Experiment Stations</i>	JAMES T. JARDINE, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations</i>	LESLIE A. WHEELER, <i>Director</i> .
<i>Agricultural Adjustment Administration</i>	R. M. EVANS, <i>Administrator</i> .
<i>Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.</i>	HENRY G. KNIGHT, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Bureau of Agricultural Economics</i>	H. R. TOLLEY, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Agricultural Marketing Service</i>	C. W. KITCHEN, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Bureau of Animal Industry</i>	JOHN R. MOHLER, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Commodity Credit Corporation</i>	CARL B. ROBBINS, <i>President</i> .
<i>Commodity Exchange Administration</i>	J. W. T. DUVEL, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Bureau of Dairy Industry</i>	O. E. REED, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine</i>	LEE A. STRONG, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Farm Credit Administration</i>	A. G. BLACK, <i>Governor</i> .
<i>Farm Security Administration</i>	W. W. ALEXANDER, <i>Administrator</i> .
<i>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</i>	LEROY K. SMITH, <i>Manager</i> .
<i>Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation</i>	MILO R. PERKINS, <i>President</i> .
<i>Food and Drug Administration</i>	WALTER G. CAMPBELL, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Forest Service</i>	EARLE H. CLAPP, <i>Acting Chief</i> .
<i>Bureau of Home Economics</i>	LOUISE STANLEY, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Library</i>	CLARIBEL R. BARNETT, <i>Librarian</i> .
<i>Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements.</i>	MILO R. PERKINS, <i>In Charge</i> .
<i>Bureau of Plant Industry</i>	E. C. AUCHTER, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Rural Electrification Administration</i>	HARRY SLATTERY, <i>Administrator</i> .
<i>Soil Conservation Service</i>	H. H. BENNETT, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Sugar Division</i>	JOSHUA BERNHARDT, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Weather Bureau</i>	FRANCIS W. REICHELDERFER, <i>Chief</i>

This publication is a contribution from

<i>Bureau of Home Economics</i>	LOUISE STANLEY, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Economics Division</i>	DAY MONROE, <i>Principal Home Economist, in Charge</i> .

